





GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, WESTERN CIRCLE,

For the year ending 31st March 1911

[Price—5a or 9a]

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OF THE

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1911

PART I.

I—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

During the year under report, Mr. Henry Cousens, the late Superintendent of this Circle, retired from Government service on pension from 13th September last. I was transferred from the Eastern Circle and appointed his successor, as Government decided that an Architect was required as Superintendent of the Western Circle.^r

Personnel

Mr D. R. Bhāndarkar, the Assistant Superintendent, took privilege leave for a month and a half from the 5th November and resumed his duties on the expiry of his leave on the 20th December 1910.

Mr Nerlekar, a draftsman, who was taken from the Bombay Educational Department, reverted, at his own request, to that Department from the 1st September 1910.

Establishment.

I have much pleasure in recording here my appreciation of the work of the establishment, especially the valuable services rendered by Mr Nārāyan Mahādeva Tātake, my Head Clerk, who has now served in the Archæological Department for nearly 23 years

II—THE YEAR'S WORK.

2. The last report of my predecessor gives an account of the work up to June 1910. The remainder of his service, until I took over charge in September last, was occupied in office routine. Until the touring season commenced in November, my time was occupied in superintending the completion of record drawings, the preparation of photographic prints and the usual office routine.

Work at Head quarters.

3. Before leaving, Mr Cousens very kindly assisted me in preparing a tour programme, which was subsequently approved by the Government of Bombay. This programme was arranged with a view to enable me to make myself familiar with the ancient monuments of paramount importance, or where important conservation work was in progress or stated to have been recently completed.

Inspection Tours

I found important repairs in progress at Bijāpur, in connection with the Asār Mahāl and Ibrāhīm Rauza. Most of the ancient buildings here are in a good state of preservation, thanks to the care bestowed upon them by the Public Works Department. I was recently informed that there is some danger of the open ground surrounding some of these monuments becoming built over with modern dwellings and perhaps shops and huts. It is to be hoped that every precaution will be taken to prevent such a catastrophe.

* See telegram dated the 15th August 1910 from Government of India, Home Department, to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

Although extensive repairs have recently been carried out to the famous rock-cut caves and temples at Ajantā and Ellorā, proper drainage is urgently required before these priceless ancient monuments will be free from further decay.

The Assistant Superintendent, at his own request, accompanied me to Ajantā and Ellorā. I thought this advisable and in his interests, as unfortunately, owing to the nature of his duties, his knowledge of Indian Architecture and sculpture has been confined almost exclusively to the study of ancient monuments in Rājputānā, where for the last six years he has been touring with the object of collecting material for a list of antiquarian remains in that province. He left me to continue this work to the end of the touring season. An account of his discoveries is given in Part II of this report.

I found the grand old tope at Sānchī, Bhopāl State, in an excellent state of preservation, only slight repairs are now necessary.

Conservation Notes on the ancient monuments inspected by me will be found in Part II of this report.

Statements of the expenditure incurred on conservation works will be found in Appendix A.

The following statement shows the amount of time spent on Inspection Tours —

Superintendent's Diary.

1910

November	16th to 20th	Visited the Kanherī and Elephanta Caves
	21st to 22nd	At Head-quarters
	23rd	On the way to Bijāpur
	24th to 27th	Halt at Bijāpur
	28th	On the way to Bādāmi
	29th to Dec 2nd	Halt at Bādāmi
December	3rd	On the way to Gadag
	4th to 6th	Inspection of temples at Gadag and Lakkundi.
	7th to 12th	Halt at Dambal
	13th to 14th	On the way to Gadag and thence to Hubli.
	15th	Inspection of old monuments at Hubli and Unkal
	16th	On the way to Hāveri
	19th to 20th	Return to Poona
	21st to Jan 21st	At Head-quarters
January	22nd to 23rd	On the way to Jalgaon for Ajantā
	24th to 29th	Halt at Ajantā
	30th	On the way to Jalgaon
	31st	Halt at Jalgaon.
February	1st to 2nd	On the way to Daulatābād and the Ellorā Caves
	3rd to 14th	Halt at Ellorā. Inspected the caves and temples with the Director-General of Archaeology.
	15th to 16th	On the way to Poona from Ellorā
	17th to Mar 2nd	Halt at Head-quarters
March	3rd	Inspection of the temple at Ambaranāth
	4th	Arrival at Sānchī, Bhopāl State
	17th to 12th	Inspection of the famous Sānchī <i>stūpa</i> and the cave temples at Udayagiri
	13th	On the way to Nowgong for Khajurāhā
	14th	Halt at Nowgong
	15th	Inspection of the Khajurāhā temples in company with the Diwān of the Chhattarpūr State
	16th	Halt at Nowgong
	17th to 18th	On the way to Chitorgarh.
	19th to 20th	Inspection of the old monuments in the Chitorgarh Fort
	21st to 22nd	Return to Poona.
	23rd to 31st	At Head-quarters.

Assistant Superintendent's Diary.

1910

April	1st to 4th	At Kekind
	5th	Arrived at Bhavāl.
	6th to 8th	Halt at Bhavāl

April	10th to 13th	Visited Bitan and Khavāspur
	14th	.. Reached Chokdi
	15th to 17th	Halt at Chokdi
	18th	Left for Khāngtā
	19th to 22nd	Halt at Khāngtā
	23rd	.. Arrived at Bhondānā
	24th to 27th	At Bhondānā
May	28th to 30th	Returned to Head-quarters, Poona.
	1st to 4th	Nov. At Head quarters
November	5th to 19th	Dec On privilege leave.
	20th to 15th	Jan At Head-quarters
January	16th to 17th	On the way to Jalgāon for Ajantā.
	20th	Reached Ajantā.
	21st to 30th	.. Halt at Ajantā
	31st	... Back to Jalgāon
December	1st to 2nd	On the way to the Ellorā Caves
	3rd to 14th	.. Halt at Ellorā
	15th to 16th	On the way to Poona from Ellorā
	17th to 24th	At Head-quarters
	25th	... Left for Ajmer
	26th to 5th	Halt at Ajmer Visited Pushkar
March	6th	... Reached Kishangadh
	7th to 12th	.. Halt at Kishangadh.
	13th	Arrived at Salemābād.
	14th to 16th	At Salemābād
	17th	.. Proceeded to Rūpnagar
	18th to 21st	.. Halt at Rūpnagar
	22nd	.. Reached Nosal
	24th to 25th	On the way to Arāi
	27th	.. Arrived at Gailpurā
	28th	... Halt at Gailpurā
	29th	Back to Kishangadh
	31st	.. Reached Pipār Road.

4 A list of the photographs taken during the year under report is given in Appendix B.

Photographs

5. The Head Draftsman has been chiefly employed in completing a number of unfinished record drawings which I found in office on taking over charge. He accompanied me to Ajantā and Ellorā, where he corrected some of the drawings and completed others on the spot. With this exception his work has been at Head-quarters.

Drawings

The Photographer-Draftsman, who was appointed to assist the Assistant Superintendent, accompanied the latter on tour. At Head-quarters he has been busy in assisting the Head Photographer and completing unfinished record drawings.

A list of the drawings prepared and completed is given in Appendix C.

6. The General Assistant and 2nd Draftsman visited Junāgadh in order to obtain duplicate estampages of the Aśoka rock inscription at that place in the State of the same

Epigraphy.

name, required by Professor Hultzsch in connection with the revision of the "Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum," Volume I, under sanction of the Secretary of State for India.

A list of the inscriptions copied during the year under report is given in Appendix D.

7. No fresh excavation works have been undertaken since Mr. Cousens carried out the work at Mīrpūr Khās in Sind last year.

Excavation

I had hoped to visit Sind, in order to excavate the mounds near Tando Muhāmmad Khān and Depar Ghāngro, but as I was unable to complete my tour programme until the end of April there was no time left for this work.

From information which we have in office, there appear to be quite a number of ancient sites in Sind, that should well repay the cost of excavating them. I hope to carry out a proper survey of these sites during the next touring season.

8. A list of the coins received during the year under report is given in Appendix E. At present these coins and those collected by my predecessor are temporarily in my custody. They are eventually to be transferred to the coin-cabinet of the Prince of Wales Museum in Bombay, when that building is ready to receive them.

9. The old Nagarkhānā opposite the Gol Gumbaz at Bijāpur, has been converted into an excellent museum and already contains a number of valuable and interesting antiquities collected in the Bijāpur District. Amongst these are some very very beautiful old prayer carpets, fortunately these have been carefully preserved in proper show-cases, but most of the other exhibits are sadly in need of classification and scientific arrangement. I understand the Director-General of Archaeology in India is about to submit proposals to Government concerning this matter, so there is no necessity for me to dwell on the subject here.

I understand that the building of the Prince of Wales Museum in Bombay is progressing favourably, but no doubt it will take two or three years more before it will be ready for occupation.

A list showing the number and variety of antiquities acquired by the different Museums in this Circle during the year under report is given in Appendix F.

10. The Assistant Superintendent continued his touring in Rājputānā last season with the object of collecting material for a list of ancient monuments in that province. An account of his work in Rājputānā is given in Part II of this report.

This department is greatly indebted to Mr. C. W. M. Hudson and the officials serving under him for the careful revision of the Bombay lists, so far as they refer to the antiquarian remains in the Dhārwar District, many new entries have been made, while some old ones have been amended. This information supplied by Mr. Hudson will prove of infinite value in carrying out future inspection tours in the Dhārwar District, and I take this opportunity of recording here my gratitude to him for his kind assistance and the interest he has always shewn in the work of this Department.

11. There is nothing to record under this heading.

12. Beyond the annual Progress Report for 1909-10 and a number of printed conservation notes on ancient monuments, no separate publications have been made.

Mr. Bhāndārkar, my Assistant, contributed an interesting article on the old temples of Ośia for the Archaeological Annual.

13. A list of new books acquired for this office Library is given in Appendix H.

14. The expenditure of the Western Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India, during the year 1910-11, has been as follows —

			Rs	a	p.
Salaries	...	..	17,684	10	8
Travelling allowances	...	..	3,425	7	6
Contingencies	..	.	3,026	2	3

Total Rs. 24,136 4 5

APPENDIX A.

*Statement of expenditure on conservation works carried out in the
Bombay Presidency***Northern Division**

District	Place	Name of building and nature of repairs	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure.	Remarks
			Rs	Rs a p	
Presidency	...	Ghārāpurī (Elephanta)	2,006	2,001 12 10	Completed
"	"	.. Custodian's quarters, current repairs to the —	81	76 0 0	"
"	"	.. Assistant Custodian's quarters, current repairs to the —	11	10 8 0	"
"	"	.. Police Chawki and Watchman's quarters, current repairs to the —	11	10 14 0	"
"	"	.. The Caves, rebuilding the missing columns in —	14,029	6,099 14 8	In progress
"	"	.. The Caves, constructing a rustic shed for visitors at —	1,500	1,499 12 1	Completed
Ahmedābād	Ahmedābād	.. Dādā (Bāi) Harir's well, special repairs to —	450	430 0 0	"
"	"	.. Archæological Buildings, charges for maintaining watchmen for the —	184	180 8 6	"
"	"	.. Archæological Buildings, current repairs to —	1,250	1,192 10 4	"
"	...	Sarkhej	3,038	1,256 13 3	"
Surat	Surat	.. Old English, Dutch and Armenian tombs, ordinary repairs to the —	250	249 9 9	"
"	..	Olpād	25	24 14 0	"
Broach	Broach	... Old Dutch tombs, ordinary repairs to the —	35	33 8 6	"
"	"	.. Jāmi Masjid, special repairs to —	4,654	476 2 0	"
Panch Mahāls	Champānūr	.. Jāma Masjid—Entertaining a watchman for the —	100	96 0 0	"
Kairā	Sojālī	.. Mubārak Sayad's Rauza, current repairs to —	60	60 0 0	"

Central Division.

Poona	...	Kārli	..	Caves, maintenance of and current repairs to —	550	549 0 0	Completed
"	...	Junnar	..	Caves, special repairs to —	1,480	1,470 0 0	"
"	"	"	...	Habshi Gumbaz, repairs to —	1,480	880 0 0	"
"	"	Ghātghar	..	Caves, repairs to —	200	199 0 0	"
"	..	Poona	..	European Tombs at, ordinary repairs —	40	40 0 0	"
"	..	Koregāon	..	Repairs to monuments at —	..	58 0 0	"
"	..	"	..	Repairs to chaukdār's quarters —	..	299 0 0	"

* Omitted in the Superintending Engineer's list

Central Division—continued

District	Place.	Name of building and nature of repairs	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure	Remarks.
			Rs	Rs a p	
Ahmednagar ..	Ahmednagar	Tomb of Nizām Ahmed Shāh, special repairs to the —	130	129 0 0	Completed
"	Ratanwādī	Temple of Amritesvara, ordinary repairs to the —	125	128 0 0	"
Nāsik	Nāsik	Pāndu Lenā Caves, maintenance of, and current repairs to the —	141	141 0 0	"
West Khāndesh	Balsānā	Old temple, maintenance of the —	12	12 0 0	"
"	"	Old temple, clearing the compound and lime pointing the crevices in the —	20	17 0 0	"
"	Thāluer	Old Muhāmmadan tombs, ordinary repairs to the —	100	96 14 1	"
"	Tavlāi	Old well, ordinary repairs to —	210	135 4 6	"

Southern Division.

Belgaum	Gokāka	..	Old temples on either side of the falls —	99	99 0 0	Completed
Dhārwar	Bankāpūr		Arvatu Khambad (60 pilared) temple in fort, providing wire fencing round the —	279	279 0 0	"
"	"	"	Arvatu Khambad, ordinary repairs to —	18	18 0 0	"
"	Lakkundi	..	Temple of Kāśīśiśveśvara, ordinary repairs to the —	47	47 0 0	"
"	"	...	Temple of Nameśvara, ordinary repairs to the —	50	50 0 0	"
"	"	"	Temple of Doddā Basavanā, ordinary repairs to the —	69	69 0 0	"
"	Unkal	...	Four-porched temple, ordinary repairs to the —	24	24 0 0	"
"	Haveri		Temple of Siddheśvara, ordinary repairs to the —	26	26 0 0	"
"	Chavdanpur	...	Temple of Mukteśvara, ordinary repairs to the —	15	15 0 0	"
Bijāpur	Biājpur	...	The Nagarkhānā converted into Museum providing, expanded metal for covering windows of —	229	275 0 0	"
"	"	"	Providing quarters for the caretaker of the Museum —	545	528 0 0	"
"	"	...	Nagarkhānā converted into Museum, current repairs to —	250	269 0 0	"
"	"	..	Pay of the Caretaker of the Museum	180	180 0 0	"
"	"		Tomb of Shikandar Adil Shāh providing railing round the —	494	26 0 0	"
"	"	"	Asār Mahāl, special repairs to the roof of the —	3,923	4,262 0 0	In progress Estimate is being re-vised
"	"	"	Ibrāhīm Rauza, dismantling and rebuilding the roof of the mezzanine gallery of the —	4,319	1,469 0 0	Completed

*Omitted in the Superintending Engineer's list.

Southern Division—continued.

District	Place	Name of building and nature of repairs	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure	Remarks
Bigapur	Bigapur	Archaeological buildings, current repairs to the —	Rs 2,000	Rs a p 1,980 0 0	Completed.
"	Badami	Caves, maintenance of the —	72	72 0 0	"
"	"	Numbering the archaeological buildings in the district	112	119 0 0	"
Satara	Satara	Repairs to the magazine in the Hill Fort	81	19 0 0	"
"	"	Hill Fort, ordinary repairs to the —	318	304 0 0	"
"	"	European Infantry Barracks in the Hill Fort, ordinary repairs to the —	309	323 0 0	"
Ratnagiri	Harjai	Suvarnadurga Fort, special repairs to the —	480	84 0 0	"
"	Vijayadurg	Vijayadurga Fort, special repairs to the —	1,035	475 0 0	In progress.
"	Revadanda	Old Portuguese Fort, repairs to the large gap in the wall of —	1,413	177 0 0	"
"	"	Old Portuguese ruins in the fort, conserving the —	2,684	178 0 0	"
North Kanara	Gersappa	Inscription slabs, ordinary repairs to near Nagarbasti-keri	28	29 0 0	Completed
"	Mirjan	Inscription slabs, ordinary repairs to near Nagarbasti-keri	6	6 0 0	"
"	Honavar	Monument of Major-General Hill, repairs to —	...	101 15 6	"
"	Bhatkal	Slabs drain	...	2 0 4	"

Indus Right Bank Division.

Karachi Canals, Tatta		Tomb of Jam Nizam Uddin, ordinary repairs to the —	30	83 0 0	Completed
"	"	Tomb of Nawab Amir Khalil Khan, ordinary repairs to the —	50	43 0 0	"
"	"	Twelve-pillared pavilion, ordinary repairs to the —	50	142 0 0	"
"	"	Tomb of Nawab Isakhani, ordinary repairs to the —	50	48 0 0	"
"	"	Tomb of Mirza Jani Beg, ordinary repairs to the —	150	150 0 0	"
"	"	Old Dabgir Mosque, ordinary repairs to the —	100	77 0 0	"
"	"	repairs to the —	100	91 0 0	"
"	"	Tomb of Mirza Fuzal Beg, ordinary repairs to the —	100	91 0 0	"
"	"	Maintenance charges of a caretaker for the old building on the Malki Hill near Jam Masjid, special repairs to the —	471	355 0 0	"
Western Nara	Khudabad	Do — ordinary repairs to the —	70	70 0 0	"
"	"	Do — special repairs to the —	570	571 0 0	"
"	"	Do — ordinary repairs to the —	30	30 0 0	"

*Omitted in the Superintending Engineer's list.

Indus Right Bank Division—*concluded*

District.	Place	Name of building and nature of repairs	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure	Remarks
			Rs	Rs. a p	
*Western Nārā	Miyāni	. Grave of Captain Blair, re- newing the cross over the—		62 14 0	Completed
* „	„	. Repairs to the monuments at—		59 1 7	„
* „	Dub	. Repairs to the monuments at—.		4 5 8	„

Indus Left Bank Division.

Hyderābād	Rukkan	The old Buddhist <i>stūpa</i> , ordi- nary repairs to —	30	29 0 0	Completed
„	Kubā	Tomb of Alī Muhāmmad Kalhorā, ordinary repairs to the—	25	25 0 0	„
„	Hyderābād	Tomb of Ghulām Shāh Kal- horā, ordinary repairs to the—	106	64 0 0	„
„	„	.. Tomb of Ghulām Nabī Kal- horā, ordinary repairs to the—	55	19 0 0	„
„	„	Maintenance of the caretaker for the tomb of Ghulām Shāh Kalhorā —	12	42 0 0	„
„	„	Maintenance of the caretaker for the tomb of Ghulām Nabī Kalhorā	31	31 0 0	„
* „	„	Repairs to monuments and antiquities at —		7 4 0	„
Thar and Pārkar	Mīrpur Khās	Buddhist <i>stūpa</i> providing fencing round the newly excavated.	335	306 0 0	„

*Omitted in the Superintending Engineer's list

APPENDIX A (2).

A list of works proposed to be taken in hand during the year 1911-12.
They are listed in order of urgency —

(From Provincial Revenues)

			Rs
Northern Division—			
Presidency District—			
Ghārāpurī,	repairs to caves and piers at Elephanta	...	2,006
Do	do custodian's quarters	.	81
Do	do assistant's do	...	11
Do	do. police chauri and watchman's quarters		11
Ahmedābād District—			
Ahmedābād,	pay of the caretakers for archæological buildings	...	165
Kauā and Panch Mahāls Districts—			
Champānī,	pay of the caretaker for Jāmi Mosque	.	100
Central Division—			
Poona District—			
Kārī,	maintenance and repairs to caves at	..	550
Nāsik District—			
Pāndu Lenā	Caves, maintenance and repairs to caves at	...	141
West Khāndesh District—			
Balsānā,	pay of the caretaker for the old temple	..	12
Indus Right Bank Division—			
Karāchi Canals District—			
Tattā,	pay of the caretaker for tombs on Makli Hills	...	120
Indus Left Bank Division—			
Central Hyderābād Canals District—			
Hyderābād,	maintenance and repairs to the tomb of Ghulām Shāh Kalhorā		120
Do	do. the Ghulām Nabī Kalhorā		100
Southern Division—			
Bijāpur District—			
Bijāpur,	pay of the caretaker of the Museum	..	180
Bādāmī	do do do	..	72
Northern Division—			
Ahmedābād District—			
Ahmedābād,	current repairs to archæological buildings	.	1,000
Southern Division—			
Bijāpur District—			
Bijāpur,	current repairs to archæological buildings		2,000
Central Division—			
Poona District—			
Junnar,	repairs to caves	..	200
Bhājā	do ..	..	100
Bedsā	do ..	.	100
Indus Right Bank Division—			
Karāchi Canals District—			
Tattā,	ordinary repairs to tombs on Makli Hills	...	1,000
Northern Division—			
Ahmedābād District—			
Ahmedābād,	repairs to Ahmed Shāh's Mosque in Bhadar	..	1,000
Do	do Jami, Masjid	...	2,900
Do	do Siddi Sayyid's Mosque	.	700
Southern Division—			
Bijāpur District—			
Bijāpur,	repairs to the roof of the Asār Mahāl	..	1,600
Do	providing stone coping to brick parapet of whispering gallery of the Gol Gumbaz	..	150
Ahole,	repairs to the old temples	..	300
Dhārwar District—			
Current repairs to temples in the Dhārwar District		...	210

Rs

Southern Division— <i>continued</i>			
Sātārā District—			
Karād and Pātāṇ Buddhist Caves . . .	...	...	118
Kānarā District—			
Repairs to the Inscription slabs in the district .. .	...	...	70
Northern Division—			
Thānā District—			
Bassein, repairs to the old Portuguese Fort and Remains ..	...	...	1,000
Do Current repairs to temples and caves in the Thānā District	...	...	300
Southern Division—			
Bijāpur District—			
Bijāpur, current repairs to Museum. . .	...	...	150
Belgaum District—			
Removing and refixing Inscription slabs in the district . .	...	...	200
Kolābā District—			
Korlāi, special repairs to the Fort wall ... .	...	...	1,000
Indus Right Bank Division—			
Khudābād, special and ordinary repairs to the Jāmī' Masjid	...	...	150
Do do tomb of Yār Muhammad ... ..	...	...	300
Central Division—			
Ahmednagar District—			
Kokamthān, repairs to old temple at ... ..	...	...	75
Pedgāon, repairs to temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa . .	...	...	25
Tabākari, do Bhavānī ... ..	...	...	100
Ahmednagar, current repairs to Damdi Masjid . .	...	...	20
Nāsik District—			
Sinnar, repairs to temple of Gondeśvara ... ..	...	...	100
Do do Āśvara ... ..	...	...	20
West Khāndesh District—			
Balsanā, repairs to Bhavānī's temple ... ..	...	...	25
Northern Division—			
Panch Mahāls District—			
Champānūr, special repairs to the Patār Rauza . .	...	...	420
Do do Sherkhā or Bohrā Masjid .. .	...	...	958
East Khāndesh District—			
Pāl, repairs to Mosque at ... ..	...	...	42
Total ...			20,000

(From Imperial Revenues)

Rs.

Northern Division—			
Presidency District—			
Ghāiāpurī, rebuilding of missing columns in the caves ...	...	...	7,000
Central Division—			
Nāsik District—			
Jhodga, repairs to old Śaiva temple of Mānkeśvara	...	...	1,000
Southern Division—			
Bijāpur District—			
Bijāpur, repairs to the corbels, south side cornice of the Ibrāhīm Rauzu	...	...	2,000
Total ..			10,000
From Provincial Revenues			20,000
Grand Total ...			30,000

APPENDIX A (3).

A Report on Conservation Work in Native States in the Western Circle.

The Political Agents, Cutch, Mahī-Kānthā, Rewā-Kānthā, Pālanpur, and Kolhāpur and the Southern Marāthā Country report that no expenditure was incurred on conservation of ancient monuments in the Native States in their respective Agencies.

Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country.
 The Political Agent, Sāvāntwādī reports that repairs to the two *Ghumats* in the town of Bāndā in the Sāvāntwādī State were the only works of an archæological nature carried out. The amount spent on their repairs during the year 1910-11 was Rs 2-11-4

Savantwadi
 The return of expenditure on ancient monuments received from the Political Agent, Sorath Prānt in Kāthiāwād for the last year's report was received too late to be included in it. It stated that an expenditure of Rs 1,871-3-3 was incurred by His Highness the Nawāb Sāheb of Junāgadh in repairing the famous temple of Somanātha at Prabhāsa Pattan. The repairs consisted in replacing all the broken portions of the outer shell of the wall with hammer-dressed square stones of the same height as the original courses of the old masonry, making the outer surface of the stone rough and uneven in imitation of the original appearance of the building, and many pieces of sculpture have been replaced in their proper places.

All the hollow joints of the old masonry have been filled up with chips of stones fixed in cement mortar making the surface of the masonry rough and uneven and in keeping with the old work

Portland cement pointing has been done throughout the building, very little cement mortar being used in the joints so that it may not be seen from the outside

The ground around the building has been levelled for 60 feet in width and sloped towards the sea for drainage

The broken beams of the north and south balconied windows have been replaced, and this portion of the structure put into a good state of repair

The dangerous parts of the overhanging portion of the concrete on the roof of the southern Predakehna (*Pradakshnā* passage) and the *mandapa* have been removed to prevent accident and the round edges of the remaining portions of the roof have been cement pointed. The back wall of the shrine which has fallen down and had been propped up with a stone wall dry set. It has been properly repaired

All the old iron work has been painted with two coats of coal tar.

The compound wall has been repaired and duly pointed.

Many other petty repairs have been done in order to strengthen the building and preserve it from further decay

The Agent to the Governor, Kāthiāwād, reports that the Lakhtar State spent Rs. 5,000 towards repairs to the Trinetreśvara temple situated in the Thān Mahāl. No other State in Kāthiāwād has spent any amount towards conservation of ancient monuments

Baroda

Baroda.
 The return of expenditure on conservation of ancient monuments in His Highness the Gāikwār of Barodā's territory for the year 1909-10 was received too late for its inclusion in the last year's Progress Report. It was, however, blank. During the year under report, I am glad to record that His Highness has spent Rs 5,049-4-9 in conserving the famous Rudra Mālā temple at Siddhapur built by Siddharāja Jaysing Chāvḍā. His Highness has also sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 11,011 for repairs to the famous temple of Sūrya, the Sun God, at Mudherā. These repairs were suggested by my predecessor, Mr. Cousens

Central India.

Bhopal The Political Agent, Bhopāl, sends in a blank return for the last year

Indore The Resident, Indore, reports that no conservation works were undertaken during the last official year.

Baghelkhand The Political Agent, Bāghelkhand, forwarded a copy of a note furnished by the Rewā Darbār showing the progress made during 1910-11 with the preservation of ancient monuments in that State It is as follows —

“No conservation or protection work was undertaken during the year. The shed protecting the Piawan inscriptions and the box of the Allāghāt inscriptions were completed in the previous year and nothing else is found necessary at these places at present.

“The work at the temples at Amarkantak could not be taken up during the year owing to urgency of other works at Amarkantak in connection with the Shio Ratri fair at the holy place. It is proposed to take up the preservation work during the year 1911-12

“The following works which are perhaps not of archæological interest were taken up during the year —

I —Cleaning silt in the holy kund at Narbuda. This does not appear however to be the old or original kund.

II —Clearing of jungle near the temples

III.—Repairs to the Ahalyā Bāi Dharamsālā (not completed).

IV —A shed over the Kapil-pippla Sangam (not completed)

The cost of the above works is estimated to be Rs. 2,500 ”

Rajputana

Dholpur, Karauli, Bundi, Tonk, Shahapura, Dongarpur, Banswara, Partapgarh, Kushalgarh, Jaisalmer, Kishangarh, and Jaipur The returns for 1910-11 for the following States are blank, viz., Dholpur, Karauli, Bundi, Tonk, Shāhāpurā, Dongarpur, Banswārā, Pārtāpgarh, Kushalgarh Chiefship, Jaisalmer, Kishangarh, and Jaipur

Sirohi The repairs to the famous Jaina temples at Dilwāra, Mount Abū, are progressing well. They consist chiefly of repairs to some of the carvings that are damaged. The work is being done by Jaina community under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Mount Abū Division.

The damaged platform and the three stone buffaloes on the edge of the tank near the Achalesvara temple, Mount Abū, have also been repaired.

Bikaner. In the Bikaner State the old Fort of Hanumāngarh was repaired under the supervision of the State Engineer, Public Works Department, and the local authorities under the sanction of the Mahākmā Khās.

Kotah The *chhatris* in the Sāi Bāgh, the burial ground of the Mahārāo's of Kotāh, are receiving the attention of the State. They are ornamental structures of various sizes and designs built on massive raised plinths by the successive Mahārāos

Jhallawar. Some attempt is being made by the Jhallāwār Darbāi to keep the old buildings at Chandrāvati in good order.

Bharatpur The old Hindu building converted by the Muhammadans into a Masjid in the Fourteenth Century at Bayānā in the Bharatpur State has been receiving the attention of the State.

Marwar. An expenditure of Rs 144 was incurred by the Māiwāi Darbār in repairing the Dargāh of Janna Pīr during the year 1910-11.

APPENDIX B.

List of Photographs taken during 1910-1911.

Serial Number	Locality.	Title of Photograph	Size of Negative
3575	Kanheri (Thānā)	Interior of cave I from entrance	6½ × 4¾
3576	Ajantā (Nizām's Territory)	General view of caves	12 × 10
3577	Do	Front view of cave I	8½ × 6½
3578	Do	Pillars in verandah of do	8½ × 6½
3579	Do	Pillars in do	8½ × 6½
3580	Do	Frieze at the south of verandah in cave II	6½ × 4¾
3581	Do	Do. north of do.	8½ × 6½
3582	Do.	Doorway of cave IV	8½ × 6½
3583	Do	Shrine door of cave VI	"
3584	Do	Ceiling in cave X	"
3585	Do	Front aisle of cave XVI	"
3586	Do	Pillar in front aisle of cave XVII	"
3587	Do	Pillar in back aisle of do	"
3588	Do	Front of cave XIX	12 × 10
3589	Do	Frieze in front of do.	8½ × 6½
3590	Do	Ceiling in verandah of cave XX	"
3591	Do	Pilaster in verandah of cave XXIV	6½ × 4¾
3592	Do	Pillar in do do.	"
3593	Do	Front of cave XXVI	12 × 10
3594	Do	Interior of do from entrance	8½ × 6½
3595	Do	Frieze in do	"
3596	Do	Temptation of Buddha in do	12 × 10
3597	Ellorā	Image near the entrance of cave II	8½ × 6½
3598	Do	Images between caves VIII and IX	"
3599	Do	Front of upper storey of cave X	"
3600	Do	Detail of front of do	6½ × 4¾
3601	Do	Details of images in cave XI	8½ × 6½
3602	Do	Panel in Rāvanaka-Kaī, Lakshmi bathing	"
3603	Do	Front of Daśavatāra cave	12 × 10
3604	Do	Panel of Narasimha in upper floor of Daśavatāra cave	8½ × 6½
3605	Do	Do Tārakāsura do do	6½ × 4¾
3606	Do	Fathoming of <i>linga</i> do do.	"
3607	Do	Panel of Mārkaṇḍeya do do.	"
3608	Do	Do Bhairava do. do.	"
3609	Do	View of North-west of Kailāsa cave	12 × 10
3610	Do	West end of top of south side of Kailāsa cave	6½ × 4¾
3611	Do	Front view of top of south side of Kailāsa cave	"
3612	Do	East end of do do	"
3613	Do	Panel of Bhoja Rājā in do.	"
3614	Do	Panel in Ghaṭotkacha cave do.	8½ × 6½
3615	Do.	Kailāsa panel do do.	12 × 10
3616	Do	War of the Rāmāyana in do	8½ × 6½
3617	Do	Do. Mahābhārata do	"
3618	Do	Sculpture of <i>Gaṅgāvatāra</i> do	6½ × 4¾
3619	Do	Entrance to small shrine on south side do	12 × 10
3620	Do	Panel of Śiva <i>linga</i> with nine heads round it in do	6½ × 4¾
3621	Do	Śiva stepping out from lotuses in do do	"
3622	Do	Śiva with two men with their bows	"
3623	Do	Śiva piercing a demon	8½ × 6½
3624	Do	Śiva piercing a man with a bag in his hand in Kailāsa cave	6½ × 4¾
3625	Do	Sculpture of Rāvana pushing <i>linga</i> in do	"
3626	Do	Do Mahishāsura-mardani in do	"
3627	Do	Do. Śiva killing Tārakāsura in do	"
3628	Do	Front of Rāmeśvara cave	12 × 10
3629	Do	Front pillars in do	8½ × 6½
3630	Do	Shrine doorway of do	"
3631	Do	Panel of Kālā and Kālī in Rāmeśvara cave	"
3632	Do	Do <i>Sapta-Mātari</i> in 2 plates in Rāmeśvara cave	"
3633	Do	Continuation of last	6½ × 4¾
3634	Do	Panel of Mahishāsura-mardani in do	8½ × 6½
3635	Do	Do marriage of Śiva and Pārvatī in do.	"
3636	Do.	Same as last	6½ × 4¾

Serial Number	Locality	Title of Photograph	Size of Negative
3637	Ellorā	Panel of a man with two men of goat heads	8½ × 6½
3638	Do	Front of Dumai lenā cave	12" × 10
3639	Do	Pillar in back of do	6½ × 4½
3640	Do	Panel of marriage of Śiva and Pārvatī in do	"
3641	Do	Do Śiva and Pārvatī playing <i>Chausar</i> do	"
3642	Do	Panel of Lakulśa in do	12" × 10
3643	Do	Front of Indra Sabhā cave	8½ × 6½
3644	Do	Panel of Indra in do	"
3645	Do	Do Indrānī in do	12" × 10
3646	Daulatābād	General view of Daulatābād Fort	"
3647	Do	The great Minār at do	"
3648	Ajmer	Rājputānā Museum, sculpture of Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Maheśa	6½ × 4½
3649	Do.	Do sculpture from Bayānā, Bharatpur State	"
3650	Do.	Do images from Śirohi State	"
3651	Do.	Do image of fifty-four-handed goddess	"
3652	Do	Do image of Sūrya	"
3653	Do	Do sculpture of Sūrya and driver	"
3654	Do	Do sculpture of Śiva and Pārvatī	"
3655	Kishangarh	Shrine of Navagraha near Sukhsāgar	"
3656	Salemābād	General view of <i>Chor-bāvadī</i>	"
3657	Do	Image of Thākurjī	"
3658	Thal	Two <i>tirthambs</i>	"
3659	Rūpnagar	Memorial stones	"
3660	Do	Sculptures of <i>Nandīsvara-dvīpa</i> in Jaina temple	4½ × 3½
3661	Do	Image of Sūrya	6½ × 4½
3662	Nosal	Temple of Mātā, general view from N E	"
3663	Do.	Do do. S W	"
3664	Do	Do. shrine door	"
3665	Do.	Do. image of Sūrya in central back niche	"
3666	Do	Do sculpture built into south wall	"
3667	Do	Do loose sculptures in	"
3668	Arāī	Temple of Kalyāñjī, general view	"
3669	Do	Group of sculptures in Jaina temple	"
3670	Do	<i>Torana</i> in same	"
3671	Do	Image of Ganeśa in <i>Kacherī</i>	4½ × 3½
3672	Do	Sculpture of <i>Sahasra-linga</i> near temple of Mahādeva	"
3673	Pipāī	<i>Sabhāmandapa</i> of the temple of S'eshjī	6½ × 4½
3674	Bailū	Temple of Pāśēvanātha, from S W	"
3675	Do	Back view of <i>śikhara</i> of same	"
3676	Do	Memorial stone sculpture	4½ × 3½
3677	Unstrā	Jaina temple from S W	6½ × 4½
3678	Do	Do do S E.	"
3679	Do	Group of Memorial stones	"
3680	Sūipurā	Jaina temple from S. E.	"
3681	Do	Back view of same	"
3682	Do	Doorway of same	"
3683	Nādsar	Front view of Jaina temple	"
3684	Do	Back view of same	4½ × 3½
3685	Do	General view of temple of Chāibhujā	"
3686	Rajlānī	General view of step-well	6½ × 4½
3687	Nagar	Do of four temples	"
3688	Do	Do of temple of Rikhabdevjī	"
3689	Do	Temple of Thākurjī, front view	4½ × 3½
3690	Do	Do do view from S W	"
3691	Khed	Do Ranchhodjī, general view	6½ × 4½
3692	Do	Do do <i>Sabhāmandapa</i> , one view	"
3693	Do	Do do another view	"
3694	Do	Do do pillar in same	"
3695	Do.	Do do ceiling in same	4½ × 3½
3696	Do.	Do do porch pillars	6½ × 4½
3697	Do	Do do shrine of Bhairava and porch pillars	"
3698	Do	Do do image of S'ekhaśāyī	"
3699	Do	Do do Jaina sculptures in S E. corner	4½ × 3½
3700	Do	Do Mahādeva, general view	6½ × 4½
3701	Do	Do Mātā from S W	4½ × 3½

APPENDIX C

List of Drawings prepared and completed during 1910-11

Serial Number	Locality	Title of Photograph.	Remarks
1343	H y d e r ā b ā d (Sind).	Stone railing round Ghulām Shāh Kalhorā's tomb	.. Inked and com- pleted
48	Ellorā (Nizām's territory)	Figures in Tin Tāl	.. Do
1027	Chāngdeva (East Khandesh)	Ghāngdeva temple, corner elevation of W wall	Completed
1028	Erandole	Pāndava's Vādā, elevation of <i>Mihirāb</i> from	Do
1029	Do	Do do	.. Do
1030	Do	Details from Pāndava's Vādā <i>Mihirāb</i>	.. Do
1031	Balsāna (West Khandesh)	Ground plan of temple of Mahādeva No 4	Do
1033	Do	Elevation of doorway of do	Do
1034	Do	Mouldings of marginal ceiling of hall of do	Do
1035	Do	Pillars from the temple of do	Do.
1036	Do	Ground plan of temple No 1	Do
1037	Do	Do of temple No 5	Do
1039	Taylāi	Do of step-well at	.. Do
1043	Jhodgā (Nisik)	Facade of <i>S'ikhara</i> from the temple of Mānakeśvara	Do
..	..	Bell-ornament design on rail coping at Bharhut Stūpa	Copied
..	..	Numbering stone drawing for public buildings	Copied in ink from pencil
31	Ajantā (Nizām's territory)	Pillar in cave I	... Completed
33	Do	Front door of cave II	Do
111	Do	Do XVII	.. Do
134	Do	Two pillars in do	.. Do
151	Do	Elevation of cave I	Do.
.	Khajurāhā (C I)	Site plan of Khajurāhā Temples	Enlarged. Copy completed.
	Ajantā (Nizām's territory).	Architectural drawing of a hall from an old painting in cave XVI	... Copied.
1355	Sānchi (C. I)	Drawing of a Boat design from a gateway at Sānchi <i>stūpa</i>	.. Made out and completed
1356	Rāngad (Kolābā)	Shivājī's tomb	... Do

APPENDIX D-

List of Inscriptions copied during 1910-1911.

Serial Number	Place	Position of Inscription
2533	Ajmer	Rājputānā Museum, formerly found at Kāyadīām in the Sirohi State
2534	Do	Do formerly found at Pindwārā in the Sirohi State
2535	Do	Do do Ajāharī do
2536	Do	Do do do do
2537	Do	Do do do do
2538	Do	Do do do do
2539	Salemābād	... On a pillar in <i>Chor-bārdī</i>
2540	Rūpnagar	On a <i>devlī</i> stone to the south of the town
2541	Do	Do another do
2542	Do	Do 3rd do
2543	Nosal	Inscriptions on memorial stones in the temple of Mātā, one lot
2544	Arāī	On a pillar to the north of the <i>sabhāmandapa</i> of the temple of Kalyānjī
2545	Do	Do near the entrance of same
2546	Do	Do near the shrine door of same
2547	Do	... On a sculpture lying in <i>Kacherī</i>
2548	Do	On image of Ganeśa in do
2549	Gaīlpu	In <i>Bāvḍī</i>
2550	Do	In the temple of Śiva
2551	Pipār	On a pillar in the temple of S'eshjī
2552	Do	On another do do
2553	Bāgonā	On a memorial stone in the temple of Mātā
2554	Do	On another do near same
2555	Barlū	Inscriptions on memorial stones, one lot
2556	Unstrā	.. Do do do.
2557	Sūrpunā	.. On a pillar in Jaina temple
2558	Do	On another do
2559	Nādsai	Near the shrine door of Jaina temple
2560	Rajlānī	.. In the <i>bārdī</i>
2561	Jasol	On a pillar in the temple of Thākujī
2562	Do	On another do do
2563	Do	On the beam of Jaina temple
2564	Do	On another do
2565	Do	Inscriptions on memorial stones, one lot
2566	Nagar	Temple of Rikhabdevjī, in the lower porch
2567	Do	Do do upper do
2568	Do	Do on a beam of the <i>sabhāmandapa</i>
2569	Do	Do on another do
2570	Do	Do 3rd do
2571	Do	Do 4th do
2572	Do	Temple of Pūśvanātha on the beam of upper porch
2573	Do	Temple of S'āntinātha on the porch
2574	Khed	Temple of Ranchhodjī, inscriptions on pillars, one lot.

APPENDIX E.

**List of old coins received for the Coin Cabinet of the
Archæological Museum, Poona, during 1910-11.****Gold Coins.**

- 8 Coins of the Vijayanagara Kings found in the town of Bāsim in the Akolā District, Central Provinces
- 1 Small gold coin purchased from Mr Cousens
- 1 Coin found in the Malābār District, Madras Presidency
- 1 Coin found in the Mirzāpur District, U P
- 1 Coin found in the Gondā District, U P
- 1 Coin of the Pāndya King found in the South Kānarā District, Madras Presidency
- 1 Coin found in the Kamblipuri village, Bangalore District, Mysore territory
- 14 Total Gold Coins

Silver Coins

- 9 Coins found in the Kheri District, U P
- 2 Coins from Cutch, purchased
- 1 Coin found in the Shāhājahānpur District, U P
- 19 Coins found in the Lucknow District, U P
- 31 Total Silver Coins

Copper Coins

- 1 Coin found in the Chāndā District, Central Provinces
- 3 Coins found in the Seoni District, Central Provinces
- 134 Coins, Greek Parthian, Bactrian Greek, Ancient India, and Mediæval, purchased
- 40 Coins of the East India Company, purchased
- 154 Coins of Miscellaneous Sultāns of Delhi, Mughal and Local Muhamadān States, purchased
- 93 Coins Dutch East India Company, purchased
- 449 Coins purchased at Bijāpur
- 5 Coins purchased at Poona
- 881 Total Copper Coins

Lead Coins.

- 2 Andhra Coins found in the Kāiwār District, Bombay Presidency
- 2 Total Lead Coins

Treasure Trove

In an old well of the house of a certain Eknāth Nāgoji of the village of Dighol, tālukā Jāmkhed of the Ahmednagar District, was discovered on or about the 18th day of December 1909 a treasure consisting of—

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Current rupees (cash) of which 2 are of 1835 and 33 of 1840 (in all) | 35 |
| (2) Old silver coins bearing Urdu inscription of the size of a Shivrāi pice | 35 |

In the same district and in Ahmednagar City itself, in the wall of the Municipal house No 2526 on the 30th of August 1910, was found a treasure consisting of 75 coins bearing an inscription in Urdu characters and apparently issued by the Emperor Alamgir

A treasure consisting of an ornament in the form of a strip of gold called *Chuttāng* in Marāṭhī of the approximate value of Rs 28-8-0 was found in July 1909 by one Bābu Bhurya Thākur Burud in a plot of land called "Gachnīcha Māl" in the Dolhī assignments granted to the Thākurs of Remshet Bhomoli, a village in the Alibāg tālukā of the Kolābā District

On the 16th of March 1910 an interesting find of 19 *Chāndīwādī* rupees was made by a boy named Hasiya vallad Dhondū Mali while digging in the plot of land leased out for fifty years to one Dharma Maharū in the Gāothān of the village of Jaitane, tālukā Sākī.

In the land locally known as "Halibhoy," situate at the Tadvalī Sherī in Salābatpurā in the city of Surat, on the 12th day of August 1910, was found a treasure consisting of 105 rupees—coins of the British realm.

On the 13th day of April 1909 a treasure, *viz*, one circular gold ring and one curved piece of gold and two silver coins were found buried in the "Khātā" private land of Ratonji Hormusji of the village of Rabdi, tālukā Pārdi of the same district, but they were found to be of no archæological value

In Survey No. 135 of the village of Chorgyāchi vādī Nisbat Nive, Petā Mulshi of the Havelī tālukā of the Poona District was found a treasure consisting of 112 silver coins bearing Urdu inscriptions. It may prove of interest from a numismatic point of view

In the same district at the village of Sonori of the Purandharī tālukā one Genu bin Moru Kāle found in the wall of his house seven small pieces of gold which are of no archæological interest

APPENDIX F

List of Coins and Antiquities acquired by the different Museums

The Curator of the Junāgadh Museum reports that 7 old silver coins excavated in the Dhāiāgadh Bāgh near the town of Junāgadh were presented to the coin cabinet of that Museum by H. H. the late Nawāb Sāhib of Junāgadh and they are as follows —
 3 Gadhiā coins, 1 square coin of Kutbuddin, 1 round coin of Tughlakh Shāh, 1 round coin of Muhāmmad bin Tughlakh, and 1 round coin of Sultān Muhāmmad Shāh.

The Curator of the Watson Museum of Antiquities in Kāthiāwād informs of the following additions to the coin cabinet of his Museum —

- Rajkot
- 2 Silver Kshatrapa coins bearing the legend *Rājnah Kshatrapasa Rudrasimha*, 1 e, of the Kshatrapa King Rudrasimha
 - 1 Kshatrapa coin with the inscription *Kshatrapasa Rājnah Mahā Kshatrapa*, 1 e, of Kshatrapa King Mahakshatrapa
 - 1 Kshatrapa coin with incomplete legend *Kshatrapa Rājnah Kshatrapa*, 1 e, of the Kshatrapa King Kshatrapa
 - 53 Early Gupta silver coins of the King Skandagupta Kre (Kra?) māditya
 - 1 Silver coin of the King Dhīra Śrī Kumāragupta Mahendraditya
 - 19 Silver coins (rupees) of the Muhāmmadan Emperors of Gujarāt minted by the East India Company in the name of Akbar Shāh Bādshāh Gāzi at Ahmedābād, dated H. S. 1234 to 1248
 - 5 Half-rupees of the same description
 - 1 With inscription *Mahomed Shah Hīlabi*
 - 3 Miscellaneous Coins with the inscription *Bādshāhū Gāzi*
 - 15 Impressions of stone inscriptions were added to the antiquarian branch of the Museum

Udaipur The Victoria Hall Museum, as reported by its Curator, received no additions during the year under report

The Curator and Secretary of the Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, reports as under — "A plaster cast of the casket said to have contained the relics of Gautama Buddha, recently unearthed at Peshāwar, was purchased from the School of Art, Lāhore, and is exhibited in this section. A short history of the original casket has been drawn up to explain its historic interest

"Specimen of a Burmese goddess captured in the last Burmese war by Captain George Nesbit was presented to the Museum by Mrs Foxwell

"Through the kindness of Mr Vernon F Bayley, I was able to take six copies of photographs of certain views of old Bombay from prints collected by his father, the late Mr Justice Bayley, some time Judge of the High Court, Bombay, and I am applying to the Committee of the Byculla Club for permission to copy photographs from the album of views of the city in their possession. I am also making inquiries with a view to collecting photographs, drawings and prints of old Bombay from other sources and so forming as complete a series of the views of the city as it was in the past as can be made

"From Cambay photographs of the old Factory of the East India Company, which at present is used as a Guest House, and of the old Burial ground of the English have also been produced. I propose to have all these photographs framed and put up in a separate section of the Museum"

During the year 1910-11 the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society's Museum received as an addition to its antiquarian section from the

Administrators of the estate of the late Mr A. M. T Jackson, I C S, two copper plates which, at present, are with the Government Epigraphist

Baroda

The Director of the Baroda Museum reports that the following coins were added to the coin cabinet of that Museum during the year under report —

- 1 Gold Zodiac coin of Jehāngir-Akbar,
- 1 do. do Taurus,
- 1 do do Sagittarius,
- 1 do do Pisces,
- 2 Gold Indo Scythian coins of Prince Oorki,
- 1 do do. Prince Kadphises,
- 1 Gold coin of Khalif Haroon-al-Raschid
- 1 Silver square coin of Shāhā Jahān with *Kalimā* on one side

Bhavnagar

The Secretary of the Baiton Museum, Bhāvnagar
11 Kāthiāwād, sends in a blank report

APPENDIX H

Office Library

The following is a list of books added to this office library during the year 1910-1911 —

Bulletin No 37, Bureau of American Ethnology

Bulletin No 38, do do

Bulletin No 39, do do

Bulletin No 45, do do,

Bulletin No 48, do, do,

List of Publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology with Index to Authors and Titles

Rules for the conduct of legal affairs of Government.

Annual Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle, for the year 1908-1909

Annual Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey, Burma Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1910.

Annual Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle, for the year 1909-1910.

Annual Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle, for the year 1909-1910

Annual Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1910

Annual Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle (Panjāb)

Annual Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle, for 1909-10

Resolution reviewing the Reports of Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1908-09

The Saiva-Siddhānta Saṅgraha of Śaṅkarācārya.

Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, Vol VII, *Dharmaśāstra*

List of Sanskrit, Jaina and Hindi Manuscripts purchased by order of Government and deposited in the Sanskrit College, Benāres

Catalogue of the Exhibits in the Bhūising Museum at Chambā

Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the library of the Calcutta Sanskrit College.

Catalogue of the Collection of Coins illustrative of the History of the Rulers of Delhi, upto 1858 A.D. in the Delhi Museum of the Archaeology

Manual of Indian Buddhism by H. Kern, Vol. III, Part VIII

Guide to Bijāpur, Popular and Library Edition

Catalogue of Coins of Mediaeval India, by Cunningham

Catalogue of Coins of Ancient India, by Cunningham

Rājavalabha

Kānares and English Dictionary.

Shoring and Underpinning Stock, Third Edition.

Practical Sanskrit-English Dictionary, by V. S. Apte.

Report on coins dealt with under the Treasure Trove Act during the year 1909-10 in the Central Provinces

The Procedure and transactions of the Nova Scotia Institute of Science.

Sanskrit Granthānukramanī.

Annandale's Concise Dictionary.

Twenty-two volumes of the quarterly Reports of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, commencing from 1st January 1888 to July 1910.

- Catalogue of Maps, corrected upto 1st February 1910
 List of Ancient Monuments in Burma, Mandalay Division
 List of Ancient Monuments in the Madras Presidency, 1910
 Monuments of India
 Preservation of the Monuments in India.
 Gazetteer of the Bombay City and Island, Vols I, II and III
 History of the Indian and Eastern Architecture by Feigussan
 Mitchell's Building Construction, Vols I and II
 Central India Gazetteer Vol I (4 parts)
 Do Vol II
 Do Vol III
 Do Vol IV
 Do Vol V (2 parts).
 Do Vol VI (2 parts)
 Bactrian Empire under Greek Dynasties, by Professor Rawlinson
 Statistical Atlas of the Bombay Presidency, 2nd edition, 1906
 Indian Antiquary (current numbers)
 Epigraphia Indica (current numbers)
 Journal of Indian Art, (current numbers)
 The Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society No 61
 Oriental Bibliography, Vol XXII, Part II.
 Technical Art Series for 1908 with 6 plates and Text
 Annual Report of the Wason Museum of Antiquities, Rijkot, for the year 1909-1910
 Civil Service Regulations, 5th edition, with appendices
 Quarterly List of the Gazetted Officers in the Archaeological Survey Departments
 Bombay Quarterly Civil Lists.

PART II.

CONSERVATION NOTES ON ANCIENT MONUMENTS

Inspected during the year ending 31st March 1911.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

It is pleasant to be able to record here that the very necessary repairs suggested by Lord Cuzon some years ago, to preserve the wonderful group of ancient monuments from further decay, have for the most part been completed and the caves and temples are now in a fair state of preservation. However, there still remains a certain amount of work to be done before they can be said to be in thorough state of repair.

The Cave Temples of Ellora

The chief cause of decay in monuments of this kind is due to excessive moisture caused by improper drainage allowing the interiors of the caves to remain partly under water for many months during the year. These caves were originally provided with terraces or flat open spaces in front, the ground level of which was usually lower than that of the floor level of the caves, so that no rain water could possibly find its way into the interiors except through natural fissures in the rock-cut roofs above. The greater part of these terraces still remains, but owing to rocks and debris having fallen from the cliffs above from time to time, the level of the terrace is now often higher than that of the floor level of the cave, so that the whole of the ground floors of such caves must necessarily be under water during the rains. The only remedy for this is to remove the accumulated stone rubbish in front of the caves, and to reduce the level of the terrace, if necessary, by excavation, until the floor level of the cave or its verandah is at least one foot above the level of the terrace. This is a very much better plan than building a low wall straight across the front of the cave to keep out rain water. This latter method should only be adopted when the caves are of minor importance and with a view to economy. But should there be any natural fissures in the roof where water may percolate through into the interior (and, I believe, this does happen in some cases, although I have not yet had an opportunity of inspecting the caves during the rains), such a wall would probably only add to the destruction of the cave unless proper drainage exits were provided at each end in order to run off any water that may find its way into the interior through the roof. I would therefore suggest that the former method be employed wherever and whenever possible.

In those caves where the floor level is well above the level of the terrace or ground line outside, the pillars, columns and sculptures are usually in an excellent state of preservation and need no repairs of any kind. This clearly proves that the cause of decay is due to damp, caused by improper drainage. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of providing proper drainage wherever necessary. For, unless this provision is made, all the good work that has recently been done in replacing missing columns with new stone pillars will eventually prove so much money and time wasted. An attempt to provide drainage to some of the caves has been made, but the work in most cases has been carried out in such a careless manner that it ceases to be of any practical utility.

I understand that it has been a practice of recent years to lease out certain caves to neighbouring villagers for religious and pecuniary purposes. The result of this is that a great number of interesting and valuable sculptures have been disfigured with daubs of red paint and grotesque ornament, obviously the work of the local artist. This practice should cease and every attempt should be made to remove these disfigurements by scrubbing down the sculptures with soap and hot water. There would be no objection to any of the caves or temples being used for religious purposes as long as the worshippers refrained from altering or disfiguring the caves or sculptures in any way. I was amused to find that the local Hindu carpenters have appropriated the large image of Buddha in the Chaitya cave as their own special deity, to whom they make little offerings and daily worship. Needless to say they have given the idol a liberal coating of red paint and have picked out the leading features in black and white, producing a most ludicrous effect. There is no doubt that the construction of the roof, which is a stone model of a wooden ribbed roof, led them to select this particular cave as their place of worship. Since most authorities agree that

the whole history of Indian Architecture points conclusively to previous construction in wood, it is interesting to find that even these humble village carpenters have observed that this particular cave is a representation of a large wooden-roofed Assembly Hall.

A number of wire-netted doors and windows have been provided to keep the interiors of certain caves free from bats. But as visitors and pilgrims are apt to leave the doors open when they depart, the custodian should be instructed to see that they are all properly closed every day at sun-set.

Many of the decayed and missing columns have been replaced by well-built stone pillars, but it will be necessary to continue this good work for some time to come before some of the caves can be said to be free from all danger of their roofs collapsing. However it will be useless to build any more new pillars until proper drainage has been provided where necessary.

The Kailasa —As an early example of the Dravidian style of Hindu temple on a grand scale, the Kailāsa which dates from the seventh century A. D. is unrivalled, and may justly be considered as one of the wonders of the world. It is a monolith on an enormous scale, the temple being elaborately carved inside and outside, out of a single huge rock left standing after a wide passage had been cut away in the hillside around it. Out of this living rock were cut shrines, porches, columns, halls, steps, galleries, roofs and the most detailed sculptures some 1,300 years ago. Fortunately, it is still in a very fair state of preservation, but petty repairs are necessary to arrest further decay. This can best be done by a systematic filling up of all the numerous fissures, cracks and cavities in the walls, pillars, columns, shrines, porches and in both large and small sculptures, with good sound cement or mortar, properly coloured to match the old stone work. The great gateway or *gopuram*, the large elephants and isolated pillars in the courtyard are in special need of repairs of this nature. The same remarks apply to the outside of the roof which is in urgent need of repairs, as soon as all signs of vegetation have been removed.

A portion of the old painting on the ceiling of the porch in front of the entrance to the *mandapa* of the temple, shows signs of becoming detached and is in danger of falling and becoming lost. It may be as well to remove this portion to a Museum. The work will require considerable care and should be entrusted to the Archaeological Department.

When I visited Ellorā in February last, repairs were being carried out to the galleries on the south side of this temple. These consisted of new pillars to support the roof of the ground floor and a flight of steps. A flight of steps will also be required in order to reach the first floor. These galleries form what one might call a three-storied cave, the uppermost cave opening out on to the main road on the hillside above. This is a small cave having a large square opening in the centre of its floor presumably for providing light and access to the caves below. Owing to its roof having become decayed in front, there is nothing to prevent the surface water of the hill above from pouring into its interior and thence through the large opening in its floor into the caves below. This happens for several months every year, with the result that the floors, ceilings, pillars and sculptures of all the caves below are saturated with water and are in a rotten condition in consequence. It is of little use building new stone pillars below to support the decayed stone floors above, unless provision is made to stop this continual flow of water through these caves during the rains. This can only be accomplished by building a small projecting stone verandah in front of the cave on the hill above and providing proper drainage so that it may be impossible for any rain water to find its way into the interior of this cave. When this is done, the lower caves should be thoroughly cleaned out as most of them are in a filthy condition and are very damp. To make matters worse, the local road contractor has been recently quarrying stone on the hillside immediately above these caves for the last six months, with the result that part of the natural roof above is now reduced to about half its original thickness. It will be necessary to fill up all the holes and pits made by the quarrymen and to give the ground here a proper gradient in order that no rain water may collect at this point. Otherwise in time, the roof will become rotten and collapse. I gave

orders to the custodian in charge of the caves to stop any further stone quarrying in any part of the hill adjacent to the caves. It is amazing to think that the road contractor ever received permission to carry out this colossal piece of stupidity, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the custodian will take every precaution to prevent vandalism of this kind in future. It is of the utmost importance that these particular repairs be carried out before the next rainy season.

Chota Kailasa—This is the name given by Dr Burgess in his "Cave Temples of Western India" to a similar but smaller monolithic temple situated in the same hill, about a quarter of a mile to the north of the Kailāsa. The name is a little incongruous since the structure in question is a Jaina temple. However since it is obviously an inferior and unfinished copy of the Kailāsa on a smaller scale, the name perhaps is permissible. Owing to want of any attempt at drainage, the lower portion of the temple and its enclosed courtyard are permanently under water. This can only be remedied by cutting a deep channel through the entrance gateway. All accumulated rubbish in the courtyard should be removed, together with all signs of vegetation of any kind. The roof is also covered in rank vegetation, this should be removed and the numerous cracks and holes filled up with properly coloured cement. The interior should be thoroughly cleaned out and wire-netted doors provided to keep out the bats. A proper pathway should be constructed for the use of visitors wishing to inspect the temple, as the present approach is very bad indeed.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of taking every precaution possible to safeguard these priceless ancient monuments from further decay and ruin. Of recent years, much has been accomplished in this direction, but much still remains to be done before the work here can be said to have been satisfactorily completed. The chief cause of decay is due to want of proper drainage to the interiors of the caves. In many cases the level of the terrace in front of the caves is higher than the floors of the interiors, with the result that for many months of the year the ground floors of a number of caves are under water; and even when the water eventually evaporates and disappears the interiors are left damp and saturated with corroding mildew. Thus it may be seen that the bases and even shafts of a great number of pillars and columns have entirely disappeared, the ornamental capitals of which alone remain hanging from the roof like gigantic stalactites. In those caves where the floors are above the level of the terrace outside, the pillars and columns are usually in an excellent state of preservation, which clearly proves that the chief cause of decay is due to water being allowed to collect and remain for months every year in the interiors of certain caves.

In order to prevent this, the level of the terrace should be reduced by removing the accumulated rocks and debris now collected in front of a number of caves. This will be no easy task since the quantity of fallen debris may in some cases be estimated by the ton. However there is no alternative of any practical value, except in a few remote cases where the caves are of minor importance, a stone wall about one foot in thickness and varying from two to three feet in height might be constructed straight across the entrance from end to end, in front of the pillars supporting the verandah roofs. Steps on both sides of such a wall would be necessary for the use of visitors wishing to inspect the interiors. In caves where water is known to percolate through natural fissures in the rock above, a wall of this kind would be useless unless provided with proper drainage holes at each end to allow of the water inside escaping. There is no doubt that the proper course is to reduce the level of the terrace in the manner suggested above, this would effectually prevent all possibility of rain water collecting and remaining in the caves. Unless provision is made for this very necessary precaution, the pillars, columns and valuable sculptures will continue to decay until in time, what is now, one of the most interesting wonders of the world will cease to be of any special interest. I noticed that some attempt to drain the fronts of a few caves had been made, but the work had been so badly carried out as to be practically useless.

When proper drainage has been provided it will be necessary to replace most of the missing pillars and columns by carefully built, well-dressed stone pillars, square in plan, the work being carried out in the same excellent manner as the repairs to the missing pillars of the cave-temples at Ellora.

A number of wire-netted door and window frames have been fixed in the rock-cut openings of the most important caves in order to prevent bats from fouling the interiors and damaging the paintings. Owing to the difficulty in getting the wooden frames to fit accurately, a small space has, in some cases, been left between the frame and the adjacent stone-work, the result being that the bats find an easy access in spite of the doors and windows being kept closed. These interstices should be carefully filled up with good sound mortar. A number of the doors and windows have warped so that it is impossible to close them properly. This should be remedied at once and the wire-netting should also be repaired where necessary.

As the doors are not kept locked and are usually left open by visitors when they depart, it is essential that the custodian in charge of the caves be given strict orders to personally see that all doors and windows are closed every day at sunset. Otherwise the caves will always remain infested with foul stinking bats.

The wire fence erected along the edge of the terrace should be repaired where necessary.

BHOPAL STATE, C I.

Thanks to the handsome manner in which Her Highness the Begum came forward a few years ago and had the grand old tope put into a sound state of repair, this superb monument with its massive rails and glorious gateways is now in an excellent state of preservation. This is indeed something to feel grateful for, when we consider that this monument dates in all probability from the third century B.C. It is necessary to have some practical knowledge of building construction to fully appreciate the work of repairs carried out under the superintendence of the late Mr. Cook. The huge monoliths which form the posts and rails were all brought from the stone quarry at Phora, a distance of 8 or 9 miles, over a roadless country. The transport of these gigantic blocks of stone was no easy task and many carts were smashed to pieces during their transit. Then there was the difficulty of getting them up the hill and fixing them in position. The same remarks apply to the repairs to the smaller tope which is now in a good state of preservation.

When these repairs were carried out, it was also found to be necessary to build a buttress around the south-west portion of the base of the big tope. Here the foundations had sunk, causing the body of the tope at this point to slip out of position and many of the stone posts to sink into the ground snapping their rails in the process. The question naturally arises as to why the foundations sank? I am inclined to think that the cause is due to want of proper drainage around the base of the tope. The ground here in certain places is lower than the rest of the terrace on which the tope stands, with the result that rain water must necessarily collect around the base for several months every year. This makes the ground softer here than elsewhere and is thus unable to resist the crushing weight of the tope and its massive rails and gateways. On some of the old pillars I distinctly saw flood level marks about nine inches in height which clearly proves that this portion of the ground is under water during the rains. Unless immediate provision is made to prevent this in the future, it is reasonable to suppose that the sinking of the foundations will continue, with the result that in time all the expensive repairs recently carried out may prove so much money and time wasted. If this theory of mine is correct, the new buttress will only tend to increase the evil owing to its additional weight. A few hundred rupees spent now in providing proper drainage to the tope may be the means of saving some thousands of rupees in carrying out repairs in the future. I noticed that a shallow trench had been dug some years ago, presumably with a view to draining this area, but as it is now partly silted up, it is quite useless. Moreover, about half a dozen such drains would be required, and they would have to be masonry lined if they are

to be of any practical use I hope to be able to visit Sanchi during the rains when I trust the State Engineer will be able to meet me so that we can discuss the matter on the spot and determine where the drains can be placed to the best advantage We do not want the circular terrace around the tope made unsightly by numerous open drains radiating from the tope like the spokes of wheel If a fairly broad open gutter, lined with concrete and cement, is constructed around the tope, outside the line of rails, underground water pipes could then be used instead of unsightly open drains.

Many of the paving stones of the perambulation path have sunk deep into the ground, these should be taken up and re-set in good thick beds of concrete. This is important for rain water collects at these points and percolates into the foundations This path should be put into a thorough state of repair and made as water-tight as possible

A little more care should be taken in removing small trees and bushes from the surface of the tope These have been roughly hacked off flush with the masonry. This is not sufficient, the remains of the roots should be carefully cut out as far and as deeply as possible, with a hammer and chisel, and all holes in the masonry thus caused or by missing stones should be carefully filled up with new stones. Only short grass should be allowed to remain on the surface of the dome of the tope, as this is beneficial in throwing off rain water which would otherwise percolate into the body of the tope It also adds to the picturesqueness of this grand old monument.

A heavy metal strap, with eyelets opposite each gateway, now encircles the lower portion of the tope. This is a very wise precaution, as it not only tends to prevent the tope from bulging, but everything is now ready should any of the pillars of the gateways get out of plumb through their foundations sinking The pillars of the northern gateway are decidedly out of plumb, but now that they have been strengthened at the back with iron stays, it is to be hoped that this evil will cease However this cannot be expected unless proper drainage is provided.

The broken image of the large sitting Buddha, at the base of the tope on the north side, should be carefully refixed. At present the head is lying in the lap of the image

Close to the southern gateway there is the lower portion of a broken shaft of an A'soka pillar. It appears to have been struck by lightning to judge from the extraordinary manner in which the remains of the shaft, although still standing, have been cleft asunder These broken pieces should be pushed back into their original positions and securely fastened together with a strong metal strap, painted the same colour as the stone. The beautiful lion capital which once adorned this pillar, is now standing in a line of broken sculptures opposite this gateway on the far side of the terrace It should be brought back to its original site That is to say, a neat masonry pedestal about three feet high should be built close to the broken shaft, and the capital set up upon it, so that visitors may see and know that it was here that the great Emperor A'soka, whose rule extended practically over the whole peninsula, erected this beautiful column. According to Cunningham these pillars or columns of A'soka were usually erected before a *stūpa* or tope was actually built So, as the date of this particular pillar has been assigned by scholars to be 250 B C, we may presume that the actual building of the tope did not take place until some years later. The variation in the excellence attained by the different sculptors who ornamented the four gateways or "*toranas*" of the tope tends to prove that this work must have been carried out at different periods This becomes particularly obvious when we compare the sculptures of the great tope with those of the smaller one on the hill-side below. As a rule, the earliest sculptures yet discovered in India show a marked superiority in the artistic ability of the sculptor and a distinct classical influence which is almost entirely wanting in later work *

*I look upon the capitals of A'soka's pillars as the oldest and best executed works of art yet discovered in India. They are no doubt the work of Persian or Assyrian sculptors who were specially employed by A'soka for the purpose. Their style and execution is superior and more dignified than the later work of the Gāndhārā School

The large iron winch and old mortar wheel lying on the terrace, although exceedingly useful instruments in carrying out repairs, are not things of beauty and should be removed out of sight. Any pits and holes in the terrace should be filled up and levelled.

On looking over some old photographs of the tope taken by my predecessors some years ago, I was astonished at the rapid increase of jungle growth around the topes. This is a great pity, as the proper setting for such magnificent monuments is parklike surroundings; that is to say, the compound and the terraces should be entirely free from jungle growth and rank vegetation, grass alone being allowed to grow, with here and there a few large and stately trees, but not too many of them, and even these should not be allowed to remain if they come within a radius of fifty yards of the topes. There are few ancient sites in India which lend themselves so favourably to being artistically laid out as this one. Imagine the cromlechs at Stonehenge surrounded by scrub jungle and stunted trees and one can form some idea as to how the topes at Sānchī might be improved by the clearing of the site.

The question of a sculpture-shed and enclosure for the housing of the numerous broken sculptures, inscribed stones and pillars, is, I understand, under consideration, so there is no necessity for me to dwell upon the subject here. At present most of these valuable antiquities are doing duty as an enclosure wall around the terrace of the big tope. It is to be sincerely hoped that this wretched state of affairs will not be allowed to remain for long.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Thana District

The first work required to be taken in hand with regard to these caves is the construction of a road, or at least a proper cart track, from Borivli Railway Station to the foot of the hill where the caves are situated, a distance of about five miles. At present an infamous track is the only means of approaching these interesting old monuments from the railway.

The notice board warning visitors to abstain from defacing or injuring the caves requires repainting and re-lettering. I noticed one cave full of interesting bas-relief sculpture which had been converted into a modern Hindu shrine, with the result that the sculptures have been completely ruined with daubs of red paint and charcoal lettering, etc. It is essential that a proper custodian be appointed to look after these caves in order to prevent visitors from scribbling or cutting their names on the walls, pillars and sculptures, or pilgrims from defacing the images with red paint or lighting fires for the preparation of their food inside or in close vicinity to the caves. When I inspected these caves on the 17th November 1910 I found at least fifty pilgrims there, who had arrived the night before, but there was no one in charge of the caves. I was shown a small cave which had been converted into a dwelling for a custodian, but it was occupied by a particularly dirty looking tramp who informed us on enquiry that there was no custodian in charge of the caves.

There would be no objection to pilgrims and others taking shelter in the caves during the day or night, as long as they lit no fires inside and left the place clean when they departed and refrained from defacing the sculptures. But this can only be enforced by a residential custodian.

The caves require to be re-numbered in white paint, care being taken to number them neatly and in such a manner as to prevent the number appearing in a photograph of a front elevation. This can be done by placing the number on the side of a wall or pillar and not on the front of it. The caves should be numbered in the order given in the site plan accompanying the description of these caves in the Bombay Gazetteer, Thana District, Volume XIV, published 1882.

The outer entrance to the large Chaitya cave has been partly filled up with blocks of stone. These should be removed and the ground in front cleared

of rubbish and levelled. Originally a flight of 4 or 5 steps led up to this entrance from the terrace below, now overgrown with rank vegetation. The ground should be excavated and removed down to the original line of the lowest step which is the original level of the terrace. If any remains of the old *stūpas* which apparently once existed on this terrace should be found when removing the accumulated rubbish, their sites should be carefully preserved so that visitors may see where they once existed. The terrace should be cleared and levelled on both sides of the entrance as far as possible in order to show as much of the old terrace as may exist.

All rank vegetation growing immediately in front or in close vicinity to any of the caves should be removed and the interiors of the caves kept clean.

The first impression conveyed to one's mind on approaching this fine old Siva temple is that it appears totally neglected and uncared for. This impression is created by the untidy state of the compound which is strewn with numerous pieces of stone, broken sculptures, remains of cooking-fires, old papers and other rubbish, the whole enclosed with a very dilapidated compound wall and a decayed flight of steps leading down to the stream on the west side. Many of the sculptures and memorial stones scattered about are worthy of preservation and should be placed in the entrance porches which surround the temple on three sides, here they would be protected from the effect of rain and sun. The loose stones might be utilized in building up the compound wall and also in making a line of stepping-stones across the stream for the use of visitors who now have to walk along the bank of the stream until a negotiable place is found suited to his or her age and agility. The tree growing on the south-east side of the building should be cut down and the large boughs of the big tree on the north-east side which now overhang the temple should be removed. The same remarks apply to vegetation in the compound wall and on the temple itself. All small trees and rank vegetation adjacent to the building or its compound should be destroyed. The entrance into the compound on the east side is in a most dilapidated condition and, I think the fallen pillar here, might be set up and some attempt made to improve the condition of the approach on this side. Rubble masonry, set dry, is quite good enough for the purpose, as the main object is to retain the original outline of the old entrance and the compound walls and to preserve at the same time what little remains of the ornamental portions.

The interior of the roof of the main hall of the temple and also of the ceilings of its porches are for the most part in a cracked and dangerous condition. Wooden struts with plates have been erected where necessary in order to prevent these portions of the building from falling in. Although not objects of beauty, these posts are a necessity, but they require immediate attention as some of them have fallen down, possibly they have been knocked down by cattle, as I noticed unmistakeable signs that cattle are in the habit of coming into the compound owing to the want of a proper wall to keep them out. The rotten post in the north porch should be renewed.

As this monument is not of sufficient interest or value to justify the expense of appointing a special custodian to look after it, I would suggest that it should be inspected as often as possible by an official of the Public Works Department, who should submit a report when any repairs become necessary.

PRESIDENCY DISTRICT.

Great progress has been made in repairing and renewing the decayed and missing pillars supporting the roof of these popular Elephanta Caves. Perhaps the pleasant sea trip to the island and their unique and beautiful situation have as much or more to do with their popularity than their archaeological interest or historical value.

A new rustic shelter has been erected close to the caves for the use of visitors. Formerly a dilapidated old shed was the only accommodation available for those who wished to rest or take refreshments.

Dharwar District.

Haveri.

The beautiful stone temple of Siddheśvara, is in a good state of preservation. Only petty repairs are now required.

There are a number of inscription and memorial stones scattered about the compound, some of them are leaning against the side walls of the small shrine on the south side of the temple. These should all be collected and set up in the front porch of the temple, otherwise they may get damaged or the villagers may remove them to decorate their own houses.

Hubli

There are five or six small masonry tombs erected to British officers and men who died at Hubli in 1818. These are situated just outside the city by the road side. The tombs require repairs, plastering, white-washing and in some cases new inscriptions are necessary and the plot of ground on which the tombs are situated should be enclosed with an iron standard and wire fence with a gateway leading on to the main road.

Dambal

The Temple of Dodda Basavannā is in fair condition but the following repairs are necessary. The large cavities in the north-west and front of the sanctum tower outside, should be built up in plain block in course stone work following the same lines as the old work but without any attempt at ornamentation. The cavity in front of the tower has at some period been roughly repaired, but this work should be dismantled and done properly. There is any quantity of stone for this purpose lying about the compound so the repairs will not be of a costly nature. The loose stones lying on the roof should be replaced if possible in their original positions when the repairs to the tower are in progress and the necessary scaffolding is available for this purpose.

The circular opening over the sanctum entrance and the openings in the room containing the large image of the bull Nandi should be closed with small mesh wire-netting and the temple door should be kept closed at night otherwise the place will always be infested with bats.

Gadag

Here there is a very fine group of early Hindu temples dating from the ninth century A.D., in the Dravidian style. They are conspicuous for their elaborate carvings and sculptures, both without and within. One of them is dedicated to Sarasvatī, goddess of learning. The finest part of this temple is its porch, which contains some exquisitely carved pillars. The carving on the stone door-frame of the sanctum is beyond description. Only at the temple of Kāśivīśveśvara at Lakkundi, a village seven miles from Gadag, have I seen any stone-carving to compare with it.

Fortunately the Public Works Department have put these temples into a sound state of repair. Only petty repairs from time to time will now become necessary in order to save them from further decay.

Lakkundi

Temple of Kāśivīśveśvara. The platform on which the two shrines stand has been repaired and this work should be completed all round the temple, following the line of the old platform. In order to do this, the modern mud walls which now encroach on to the old platform on the south side should be removed.

The unsightly blocks of stone that have been placed at the entrances to keep out cattle should be removed.

Provide wire-netted teakwood doors to all door-ways and remove the unsightly iron bars now fixed in the entrance on the south side. The door-frames should be fixed inside the temple and in such a manner as to show as little as possible from outside. These doors should be provided with hasps, clasps and padlocks and the doors kept locked. The key being in the custody of some village official, to be appointed by the Public Works Department,

Namesvara Temple : Remove the blocks of stone set up in front of the steps of the platform.
Provide will be mentioned above.

BILAPUR DISTRICT

Gol Gumba.—The holes in the outside of the dome which originally held large iron rings, should be closed and cemented over to keep out the rain water and to prevent the parrots from destroying the masonry.

The two entrances into the whispering gallery should be provided with teakwood door-frames covered with small mesh wire-netting to keep out bats and birds which still foul the interior in spite of the wire-netting that has already been provided over other openings into the interior.

The names and school-boy scribbles on the walls, etc., should be removed, for if left, they only encourage other visitors to do the same.

Jami Masjid.—When I inspected this building on the 24th November 1910, I found repairs being carried out to the minarets around the large dome. When these repairs are finished no further repairs appear necessary. I think it would improve the appearance of the compound if all the trees were removed and only grass allowed to grow which should be kept short.

Asar Mahal.—The costly repairs to this building, suggested by my predecessor, Mr. Cousens, are in progress and it is to be hoped the work will be finished before the rains, as the building at present is without a roof.

Ibāhim Panza.—The corbels supporting the cornice of the mosque should be renewed and repaired where necessary in the same excellent manner as that portion which was restored a few years ago. Unless this work is carried out the ornamental surface of the wall below (which is only of plaster) will become ruined. As well, the building at present looks most unsightly with only half its cornice repaired and gives an unfinished appearance to the very excellent repairs already carried out by the Public Works Department.

These beautiful old cave temples with their magnificent carvings and interesting sculptures, are in an excellent state of preservation, having been well cared for by the Public Works Department. Fortunately the sculptures and images here have not been defaced by pilgrims and others to any serious extent. It is to be hoped that the two custodians in charge will continue to carry out their duties in this direction in the future as well as they appear to have done in the past.

Beyond completing the petty repairs to some of the old temples on the banks of the lake, suggested by my predecessor, no further repairs are necessary.

A. H. LONGHURST,

Poona, 30th June 1911.

Superintendent, Archaeological Survey,

Western Circle.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

JODHPUR STATE.

Last year's report ended with the description of Medtā, where I was about the close of March 1910. The official year no doubt terminated with that month, but my touring season continued till the end of April following. This month I was occupied with inspecting old places that remained to be visited in the Medtā and Bilādā districts of the Jodhpur State. The first of these that I visited was Kekind, fourteen miles S.S.W. of Medtā. It was conferred

✓ Kekind

but two years ago as *jāgīr* by the late Mahārājā Sardārsingh on his prime minister Pandit Sukhdeo Prasād and has since been called Jasnagar after Jaswantsingh, father of the late prince. Here I found an ancient Śaiva temple of the 10th-century (Photos. Nos 3555-57). It faces the east and consists of a shrine, hall and three porches. Of these last that on the east only is accessible, the others being closed. The figures on the exterior of the shrine are all without exception disfigured. The principal niches are empty, but that on the south contains a modern image of Hanūmān recently put up. The niches are well carved and at the bottom of the side pilasters are the images of Gangā and Yamunā. In addition to the *Ashtadīkṣpālas*, the *Ashta-mātṛis* or the eight Divine Mothers are also carved. The only gods that are figured are Narasimha on the north and Natesvara or Siva dancing on the west. In a niche at the south-west corner of the *sabhā-mandapa* is a curious sculpture of apparently a female with a child on her lap (Photo. No. 3561). It certainly represents Krishnakrodā, i.e., Yaśodā with the infant Krishna. A similar image has been found in the Gadarmal temple at Pathārī, Central Provinces, but here Yaśodā is shown as lying down. The friezes on the pillars on the *sabhā-mandapa* immediately below the domical ceiling are decorated with scenes and incidents from the life of Krishna (Photos. Nos 3558-59), and amongst these is one exactly like this. Others that can be easily identified are Krishna carried by Vasudeva, Krishna stealing butter, Krishna suckling Pūtānā to death and so forth.

2 In the *sabhā-mandapa* are no less than four inscriptions, one of which is well-nigh gone and the others more or less illegible. The earliest consists of three parts. The first is dated *Samvat 1176 Vasākhā sudi 15 Guruvāre*, and records that on this day which was the day of a lunar eclipse was made some grant to the god Guneśvara by the Rajpūt (*Rājaputṛa*) Rānā Mahipāla and the *Chāmhamāra* (Chohān) Rudra of Kishkindha (Kekind). The second part of the inscription is dated *Samvat 1200 Chaitra sudi 14 Somavāre*, and speaks of a grant to Gunesvara by one Chopadeva. The grant consisted of one *hāraka* of wheat (*godhūma*) from each *arahatta* or machine well. The third part has the date *Samvat 1202 Chaitra sudi 14 Gurau*, and records two separate grants of Rānī Śrī-Sāmvaladevī and Rānaka Śrī-Sāhanapāla (Inscription No. 2529). The second inscription bears the date *Samvat 1178 Chaitra va 1*, when *Mahāmandalika* Śrī-Rānaka Piplarāja and Śrī-Rāmhamusakadevī were ruling at Kishkindhā (Inscription No. 2527). The third simply

* Classification of monuments for conservation purposes is as follows —

I.—Those monuments which from their present condition and historical or archaeological value ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.

II.—Those monuments which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by such minor measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the walls, and the like.

III.—Those monuments which from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve.

The monuments in classes I and II are further sub divided, thus—

I (a) and II (a)—Monuments in the possession or charge of Government or in respect of which Government must undertake the cost of all measures of conservation.

I (b) and II (b)—Monuments in the possession or charge of private bodies or individuals.

gives the date Samvat 1224, and makes mention of three separate grants to the god Guneśvara, one by *Mahāmandaleśvara* Śrī Jasdhara-pāla, the other by the Mahājanas, and the third by the Śiras (cultivators) (Inscription No 2528)

3 The temple is now dedicated to Nilakantha-Mahādeva, but the name of the god was undoubtedly Guneśvara in the twelfth century as is clear from the inscriptions. But I have no doubt that it was originally dedicated to some goddess as appears from the figures of the *Aṣṭamātrīs* on the outside walls of the shrine. Probably the sculpture of Yaśodā-Kṛṣṇa lying in the hall and which has just been referred to was originally placed in the sanctum and was the object of worship there, especially as all the figures on the friezes belong to the life of Kṛṣṇa.

4 Close beside this temple is another, a Jaina one facing the north (Photo No 3562). It is dedicated to the Tirthamkara Pārśvanātha. Excepting the ceiling of the *sabhā-mandapa* (Photo. No. 3563) and a few pillars, everything is modern. The former are a twelfth century work, and the latter belongs to the time of the inscription engraved on a pillar of the hall (Inscription No. 2526). It refers itself to the reign of Gajasimha, son of Sūrasimha, grandson of Udayasimha and great grandson of Malladeva of the Rāthauda (Rāthod) dynasty. Malladeva is of course Māldev. With regard to Udayasimha it says that Akabbara (Akbar) of the family of Babbara (Babar) conferred the title Śāhi on him and that he was generally known as *Vṛddharāja* because he was the oldest (*vṛddha*) of the contemporary kings. *Vṛddharāja*, of course, corresponds to Motā-rājā, by which name he was better known than by Udayasimha itself. But he was called Motā-rājā, not because he was the oldest of his contemporary kings but simply because he was the fattest. The inscription then speaks of one Jagā, residing in Kekind, who was an Osvāl by caste and belonged to the Uchitavāla *gotra*. Uchitavāla is now known as Usatvāl. His son was Nāthā, and the wife of the latter Gūjara-de. From them sprang Nāpā, who married Navalā-de. They had five sons called Āsā, Amrita, Sudharmasimha, Udaya and Sādūla. Āsā's wife was Sarūpadevī, of whom were born Vīradāsa and Jīvarāja. Amrita's wife was Amolika-de, who had the sons, Maṇohara and Vardhamāna. Sudharmasimha's wife was Dhāralade, and Udaya's Uchharangadevī. With these members of his family Nāpā made a pilgrimage to Ujjayanta and Śatruñjaya in V. E. 1659. Arbudagiri, Rānapura and Nāradapurī in the country of Śivapurī were visited in V. E. 1664. Arbudagiri is of course Ābū. Rānapur is six miles to the south of Sādadi in the Bāli district. Nāradapurī is Nādol in the Desūrī district. Śivapurī, I am told, is the Sanskrit of Suohī which formerly included Godvād also. On the third of the bright half of Phālguna in V. E. 1666, Nāpā and his wife commenced the *turya-vrata* with gifts of silver. In 1665 Nāpā caused to be constructed the *mūla-mandapa* and the two side *chatuṣkṛkās* of the temple. The *sūtrādhāra* or architect employed was Todara. Through the orders of Vijayadevasūrī of the Uchitavāla *gotra* and the rising sun to the (pontific) seat of Vijayasena, the head of the Tapāgachchha, the images of the temple were consecrated by the *vāchaka* Labdhisāgara. The *prāśasti* was composed by Udayaruchi, pupil of Vijayadeva, written by Sahajasāgara and Jayasāgara, and engraved by the *sūtrādhāra* Todara.

5. It thus appears from the inscription that additions to the temple were made and new images set up and consecrated in V. E. 1665 or 1666. But the age of the original temple is determined by a small inscription incised on the old *Charaṇchokī* or pedestal of the image of the Tirthamkara in the shrine. It is dated Sam 1230 *Aṣṭādha sudi 9*, and speaks of the consecration of an image of *Mūlanāyaka* in the temple of Vidhi in the town of Kishkindha (Kekind) through the orders of Ānandasūrī. The temple thus was originally dedicated to Vidhi and not to Pārśvanātha as it is now.

6. About three miles north-east of Kekind is the village of Bhavāl, on the outskirts of which is a temple dedicated to Mahākālī. It was originally a *pañchāyatana*, but the attendant shrines have now suffered greatly. The main temple faces the east. On the dedicatory block of the shrine door is Vishnu, on his proper right is

Brahmā, and left Siva. Above on the frieze are the *Navagraha*. Inside is an image of Mahākālī with twenty hands and on her proper left Brahmānī. Both are swathed in clothes and are much later images. On the outside walls of the shrine are only three niches facing the north, west and south. The first is occupied by Mahīśāsūramardīnī (Photo. No. 3565) and the third by Gaṇeśa. In the west, *i. e.*, the back niche, is a curious figure with three faces and six hands and in which Sūrya, Mahādeva and Brahmā appear to have been blended (Photo No. 3566). The upper right and left bear lotus-stalks with flowers. The lower right two are broken off. Of the lower left two the upper holds a snake and the lowermost a pitcher. A waist band (*avyanga*) and a neck-tie reaching down to the middle of the breast have been carved. The central face has a crown, and the remaining bear matted hair. Nandī and Sūrya's two wives may be seen near the bottom, but the swan, Brahmā's vehicle, cannot be traced. The pillars of the *sabhā-mandapa* are of the Solankī period. The exterior of the shrine, especially the spire, is plastered. In front of the temple and detached from it is a structure, in a dilapidated condition, which looks like a *gopuram*, and touching this last are two shrines which/excepting the spires are well preserved. Against the *gopuram* wall has been built a shabby mud chamber which is occupied by a Gosāvi (Photo. No. 3564). The inside rooms of the *gopuram* also are used as cattle-sheds.

7. The *terminus ad quem* for the age of this temple is settled by an inscription found in it. It commences with the date *Samvat 1170 Jyeshtha vadi 10*. The temple cannot thus be later than the 11th century. Another inscription found there has the date *Samvat 1380 varshe Māgha vadi 11*, and contains the names of some *sūtradhāras* or masons. This shows that some repairs were done to the temple about the middle of the 14th century.

8. Eighteen miles west of Bhavāl, is Bitan which was once famous for a spacious lake, of which only a small sheet of water now remains. There is one *dohā* which refers to this lake and which is in the mouth of the people. It is *Bādala bado talāv samanda khināyo Sāmkhalā | Bāi tanej nāmva Bitalagāma vasāvvyo ||* This means that a Sāmkhalā prince dug out this *talāv* called Bādāl and the village of Bitāl was founded by his daughter. Just near this *talāv* beneath a tree are three old *tirthambas* (Photo. No. 3567). One of these is inscribed, but the inscription is somewhat abraded. The date *Samvat 1002* is certain, and it speaks of the erection of a *govardhana* by a person whose name is lost. *Govardhana* appears to be the old name of *tirthamb* as it occurs in several inscriptions on old *tirthambas*. Why it was so called is, however, not clear.

Six miles north-west of Bitan is Khavāspurā, so called after Khavāskhān, general of Sher Shāh, who had encamped there while pursuing Māldev's Rānī, popularly known as Rūthi-Rānī. The tomb of Khavāskhān and the remains of his palatial buildings may still be seen here. About a mile to the north-west of the village are the ruins of a temple of Mahādeva of the 15th century (Photo. No. 3568).

9. About four miles to the west of Khavāspurā is Chokdī, which is celebrated for the temple of Bhūtesvara-Mahādeva. This can hardly be called a temple. It is a small natural cavern utilised for that purpose. It is said that Rāvana, the enemy of Rāma, was born at Rāvaniā, which is not far from Chokdī. Rāvana came to the cavern-temple of Bhūtesvara, and began to perform religious austerities. He cut off one of his heads and placed it on the *linga* as a present to the deity. But Mahādeva was not propitiated. A monkey was jumping on a tree close by, and a dry twig of it rushed into his anus. The monkey was forthwith killed, and his entrails which had spread on a branch of the tree soon dried up. When a violent gust of wind was blowing, a sort of music emitted from the dried entrails which immensely pleased the god, who burst out laughing. The monkey was immediately restored to life and made immortal. Seeing this Rāvana operated on one of his hands, took out the veins and formed them into a musical instrument called *Rāvana-hattā*. He began to play upon it, and Mahādeva commenced dancing. The deity became propitiated, and asked Rāvana to choose a boon. Rāvana asked for a kingdom of 14 *chokdis*, which gave the village the name of Chokdī.

10 The object worshipped here is a *linga*, on the top of which is sculptured a projecting head (Photo No. 3569), which is said to be the one which Rāvana at first offered to Mahādeva. The tree on which the monkey was killed no longer exists. Other images and sculptures brought from elsewhere have been thrown here pell-mell. One of these is an interesting but rather worn-out figure of Pārvatī performing penance (Photo. No. 3570)

11. About four miles to the north-west of Chokdī is Khāngtā. Here are the ruins of an old *talāv* said to have been built by Nahadīāv padīār. I have elsewhere said that by this Nāgabhata II of the imperial Pratibhāra dynasty is meant. On the banks of the *talāv* an inscription of this prince, I was told, was existing ten years ago. But it could not be traced when I was there. On the northern outskirts of the village is an ancient step-well (Photo No. 3571) finished according to an inscription near it on Thursday, the 1st of the bright half of Māgha in the [Vikrama] year 1558. It was built by Jagamāla, son of Dhamnā and Bāi Sīi-Bhīnāni. Dhamnā, we are informed, was the son of Rūpasimha, a Bhātīrāja and belonging to the Yādava dynasty.

12. From Khāngtā I proceeded to Bhundānā, where my tour for the year 1911 ended. Here is a magnificent old temple of the 10th century. It faces the east and appears to have originally consisted of a shrine, hall, porch and circumambulatory passage. In the shrine is a *linga*, which is worshipped, and behind it an image of Śiva. In the principal niches on its exterior facing the north and south are Mahishāsūramardīnī (Photo. No. 3573) and Ganapatī. In the back principal niche is a curious figure with four hands and seated on a lotus throne with two lions at the two ends. The lower two hands are placed one upon the other and resting on the soles of the feet. The right upper hand holds a mace and the left upper a discus. On the head is a crown. A similar figure was found by me four years ago at Devāngana on the south-west side of Mount Ābū. And as this last image was found amongst the figures of the different *avatāras* of Vishnu, I had then concluded that it was of Buddha, the 9th incarnation of that deity. Since I wrote about it, I had occasion to go to Chitorgadh. While inspecting Rānā Kumbha's Tower there, I noticed on the outside walls an exactly similar figure, beneath which, like most of the figures there, the name of the divinity had been inscribed. This name I read to be Buddha. No doubt need, therefore, be now entertained as to all these images being of Buddha, the 9th *avatāra* of Vishnu. Besides the principal niches on the exterior of the sanctum, there are others which are smaller. These last are occupied by the *Aṣṭa-dikpālas*, who excepting Kubera do not call for any remark. And the only noteworthy point in connection with this Kubera is that his *vāhana* here is the ram.

13. Our next touring season commenced early in January this year, and, in company with the Superintendent, I visited the Ajmer Ajantā and Ellorā Caves. Soon after finishing this tour in the Nizām's territory, I resumed my usual work in Rājputānā and commenced it with a visit to Ajmer. (The important of the new inscriptions and sculptures brought to the Museum here were copied and photographed. The former were all found in the Śirohi State. Of these no less than four were discovered at Ajahāī. One of them dated *Samvat 1202 varshe Māgha sudi 14* Some refers itself to the reign of the *Mahāmandalesvara* Yaśodhavaladeva of the Pramāra dynasty, and records some grant of *java* grain from her own *jāgīr* land (*bhoga*) by his wife Saubhāgyadevi of the Chaulukya family (Inscription No. 2535). Yaśodhavalā was the father of the celebrated Dhārāvarsha and was no doubt the prince who killed Ballāla of Mālwa, an enemy of Kumārāpāla. The second commences with the date *Samvat 1240 Varṣākha sudi 3* Some, when Dhārāvarshadeva was reigning at Chandrāvātī (Inscription No. 2536). It speaks of the grant of an *arahatta* (machine-well) by the prince (*kumāra*) Pālhanadeva, and the crowned queen (*pattā-mānī*) Sigāradevi is no doubt the same as Singāradevi, whom a Jhādoli inscription represents to have been the queen of Dhārāvarsha and daughter of one Kelhana who can be no other than the Mārwaī Chāhamāna king of that name. The third is dated *Samvat 1296 varshe Phālguna sudi 14*, and refers itself to the reign of some king

whose name is lost. The fourth gives the date *Samvat 1223 Phālguna sudi 13 ravan*, when Śrī-Ranasīdeva was reigning at Chā(m)dāpallī. Chāmdāpallī is probably identical with Chandravatī, the capital of the Paramāra kingdom. Ranasīdeva is here called *Mahāmandalesvara*, but he is also styled *Rājākula* further in the same inscription. This shows that he is to be identified with Rāval Ranasimbadeva of the Guhilot dynasty ruling over Mewār. The inscription states that some grants of *arahattas* and *drammas* were made to the god Kākaleśvara in Ajāri by the *Panch* (*pañchakula*) consisting of Jagadeva and others. Of the remaining two inscriptions one was found at Kāyadiā and the other at Pindwāiā. The first, dated *Samvat 1220 Jeshta sudi 15 Śana-dine Soma parvā*, refers itself to the reign of *Mahāājādhirāja Mahāmandalesvara Śrī-Dhārāvarshadeva*, and records a grant made by the king to *Bhattāraka Devesvara*, the *pujārī* of the god Śrī-Kāśeśvara (Inscription No 2533). *Kumvara Pālhanadeva* and *Talāra Pethada* have been asked to exempt him from *Phula-hālī* and *Jūnidāpa*—no doubt some kinds of cess of which we now know nothing. This is unquestionably the same Pālhanadeva as that mentioned in Inscription No 2536. The inscription found at Pindwārā furnishes the date *Samvat 1274 Māgha-Phālgunayor = madhye Soma-grahana-parvam*, speaks of Dhārāvāsha, son of Jasadhavala of the lineage of Śrī-Dhomarāja as reigning, and records some grant of one Rānā Vaijā, son of Vijesirāha and Lakhamasīha, son of Ānā, a Rāthāūda of Hāthumdi (Inscription No 2534). The expression 'Rāthāūda of Hāthumdi' means that he was a Hāthundiā, the name of a clan amongst the Rāthods. This name is derived from Hāthundi (Hastikundi) in the Bālī district, Jodhpur State, where an inscription of a Rāshtrakūṭa family was found.

14. Of the new sculptures brought to the Rājputānā Museum, two or three only call for some remark. One of these is a curious image of Pārvatī. It was, like four other sculptures, found in the Śirohi State, and all were lying outside the Museum exposed to the mercy of the elements when I was there (Photo No. 3650). Here Pārvatī is standing on a lizard. She has four hands, holding a rosary, a ladle, a lotus and a pitcher. On one side is a *linga* and on the other a figure of Ganapati. Above are seven busts forming the border of the nimbus behind her head. Attention may also be drawn to two new images of Sūrya. The peculiarity of these is that a sword is sculptured as going right across the body of the Sun from behind (Photo. No. 3652).

KISHANGADH STATE.

15. From Ajmer I went to Kishangadh, and spent nearly a month in exploring the State. Kishangadh was founded by KISHANGADH Mahārājā Kishansingh in V S 1668. He was a son of Udayasingh alias Motārājā and a co-uterine brother Sūrsingh of Jodhpur. The minister and brother-in-law of the latter was Goindas, a Bhāti, who was inimically disposed towards Kishansingh. Kishansingh's *jāgīr* was at first Āsop. But the rich town was wrested from him, and an insignificant village called Dudod was given instead. He was similarly staying at first in the fort of Jodhpur, but through the machinations of the Bhāti was forced to live in *taletī* or the suburbs below. He was also getting a daily pittance of Rs. 10, but this also was stopped. His condition becoming unbearable, he one day went up on the fort for an interview with his brother king. But the Bhāti secretly managed to inform the king that Kishansingh was coming with a sinister purpose. No audience was, therefore, granted. He left Jodhpur and went to his *jāgīr* place Dudod. But fearing that the Bhāti would pursue him thither too, he left Dudod and went to Medtā. Here he appointed one Sārdūl, a Pancholi, his Vakīl. From Medtā he repaired to Ajmer, which was held by Akbar's Subedār Nabāb Murād Ali. The latter sent him to Delhi, and Akbar's son Jehangīr granted him Hindaun as *jāgīr*. Jehangīr's Begam was once going on pilgrimage to the *dargāh* of Khwajah Muin-ud-Dīn Chishtī, and her escort was headed by Kishansingh. Between Setholav and Ajmer her treasury was being pilfered by Mers, purposely set on by Bhāti Goindās. But Kishansingh fell on them and dispersed them, and brought back the whole treasury. For this act of bravery he was given the four districts of Salemābād, Setholāv, Arāi and Badnor. On his way back from Delhi he halted near the hillock Rājārdā. The chief of Setholāv called

Dudāji, who was of the Ghadsot clan (a *sākhā* of Rāthod), invited him to dinner, but Kishansingh managed to get Dūdāji's men drunk and massacred them. Dūdāji's queen, before becoming *satī*, declared that if Kishansingh settled himself at Setholāv he would lose all his acquired possessions. For this reason he built a different fort, and called it Kishangadh after him. While the fort was being built, a *jogī* called Pānināthji was performing religious austerities. His sacred fire happened to be burning near the gate of the fort. There were a *linga* and an image of Bhairava there, which were worshipped by him. The *jogī* was respectfully requested to remove elsewhere. This *linga* is now known as Koteśvara, *i e* Mahādeva near the *Kot*, or fort wall, and Bhairava is now near the bastion on the west side of the place. The *jogī* pronounced blessings at the time of leaving the place, placed his sacred fire in his cloth, put on his shoes and walked over the water of Gundolāv, and settled himself on an opposite hillock on the north bank. This is now known as *Āsana*, for which a grant of land was made which is still continued by the State.

16. No objects of any great antiquity have so far been discovered at Kishangadh. But a curious though modern shrine of *Navagraha* may be here mentioned. It is on the south-east of the town near the Sukhsāgar. It was built, I was told, nearly forty years ago by an Osvāl called Rāmnāthsingh Mehtā. In the shrine is an eight-sided *chabutrā* or pedestal, surmounted by Sūrya, the other eight *Navagraha* occupying the eight sides. The images of Saṇi, Rāhu and Ketu are of black stone and the rest of marble. Mangala is coloured red. Not far from this is the Gundolāv on the banks of which are no less than five *Chhatris*. One is of Kishansingh, founder of Kishangadh. The six queens and one *khavāsinā* that went *satī* with him are figured on the *devlī* inside. Another is of his fourth son Harsingh. A third is of Mokhamsingh, who built a garden called Mokhambilas on the opposite side of the *talāv*. The fourth is of Prithvīsingh, grandfather of the present prince. The fifth is of a *khavāsinā* or kept woman of Bakhtāvarsingh, illegitimate son of Pratāpsingh. A little to the west from the *chhatris* is Bālāji kā *chabutrā*. Here is an image of Bālāji, with the marble footprints of a *sādhu*, who from the inscription engraved on it appears to be Jaitarāmajika, pupil of Svāmiji Rāmadāsaji of the Devamurāra *sākhā*. The footprints were set up by his pupil Prānadāsa on Saturday, the 5th of the bright half of Āshādha in the [Vikrama] year 1867.

17. Twelve miles north-north-west of Kishangadh is Salemābād, which is the seat of the pontiff of the Nimbārka sect of the **SALEMABAD** Vaishnavas. The high priest enjoys high honours not only amongst the chiefs of Rājputānā but generally all over India. Salemābād was founded, it is said, about V. S. 1615, when Bhāti Gopāldāsji was living. He was in charge of Akbar's *rasodā*, and was a *bhoma* of this place. His descendants now stay at Khejadlā in Jodhpur. Paraśurāma, one of the pontiffs of the Nimbārka sect, came from Sahāranpur and was living in Pushkar. He is the author of many Sanskrit works, and one Hindi work of his is *Paraśurāma-sāgara*, which is composed in the *Sākhā* metre. While going to Pushkar he happened to come to this place with his paraphernalia and his train of followers. Beneath a *jāl* tree he prepared a fire and settled himself there for some time. Bhāti Gopāldās came to pay his homage, and requested the ascetic to show him the path to *sumnum bonum*. He was told to serve the cows, Brāhmanas and saints. Paraśurāma kept his disciple Haridās in charge of his establishment, and opened an alms-house for distributing *khichdī* gratis, which continues to the present day. The *jāl* tree is gone, and in its place now is a *makān* raised by *Adhikāri* Kishandāsji about twenty years ago. The fire place is still shown. It was dug into some time back, and some fragments of *pātā* and *kamandalu* were found, which are believed to belong to Paraśurāma. A painting of his still exists in the temple, and a photo. of it is kept in a niche behind his fire place.

18. Emperor Akbar was going on pilgrimage to the *dargāh* of Khwājāh Muṇ-ud-Dīn Chishtī of Ajmer. On his way he stopped near Salemābād. The Muhammadans praised to him the virtues of one Mastina Shah who was staying in the jungle of Pinglod, and the Hindus of Parasurāma. Akbar came to see the Hindu saint and offered him valuable clothes, which Paraśurāma threw into

fire, implying that they were not needed for him, an ascetic. But the emperor became enraged, and demanded them back. Parasurāma seized his pair of tongs and took out the clothes, which to the surprise of everybody were whole and entire. Akbar fell at his feet, and begged his pardon which was readily given. Akbar asked for a son and his boon was granted. And it was after his son Salem that the place, it is said, was named Salemābād.

19 The temple of the Nimbārka sect at Salemābād is dedicated to Rādhā-Mādhavjī (Photo No 3657). The image, it is said, had originally been worn on the head by Jayadeva, the author of the *Gita-Govinda*. It was lying in a cavern near the Govinda-kunda in Govardhana near Mathurā, and was being worshipped by a Bengali woman. While Govindasārana, a pontiff of the Nimbārka sect, was making a circumambulation round this mountain, he happened to stop near the *kunda* and offer obeisance to the god. A wish sprung up in his mind that he should have this image on his head. At night he saw the god in a dream, who said that his wish also was to be on Govindasārana's head and ordered the latter to take him. His men brought a palanquin, placed the god in it, and took him to Bharatpur. When it became known to the Bengalis, no less than five thousand of them went to the prince of Bharatpur with their grievance. The prince suggested that both the parties should place slips of paper with their request at the feet of the god, who will go with them only whose slip will be approved of. This was accordingly done and the Thākuri decided in favour of Govindasārana. Joharmal, the prince of Bharatpur, was a pupil of Govindasārana, made several presents to the latter and caused the god to be taken to Salemābād with great pomp.

20 Another divinity of equal or perhaps greater importance is Sarveśvarajī. It is a Śālagrāma, and is believed to have been worn on the head by the sage Sanaka. When Brahmadeva told him to do worship, he asked whose worship he might perform. He was informed that there was a *kunda* called Dāmodara-kunda on the river Gandakā where he would find on a *tulsi* leaf some object pervaded by Vishnu. Sanaka went there and found this Śālagrāma, which was named Sarveśvara. He placed it on his hair, and it is consequently a custom for every pontiff at the time of being enthroned to place Sarveśvarajī on his head. This is considered such an important feature of the ceremony that no pontiff is believed to be crowned who has not this Śālagrāma placed on his head, and wherever the pontiff goes, he may forget other things, but will never forget to take Sarveśvarajī with him. On the outskirts of the village is a step-well of the 17th century (Photo No 3656). In a niche of its wall is a short inscription saying in a *dohā* that it was dug out by one Brahmaharī. It ends with the date V S 1715 and the name of the writer Haradorāma (Inscription No. 2539).

21 From Salemābād I proceeded to Rūpnagar, six miles north-east of it.

RUPNAGAR.

The province round about Rūpnagar was originally held by the Chohāns. Kotadī, which is eight miles north of Rūpnagar and is now held by the Karamsots, was according to local traditions originally the place where the horses of Prithvirāja were kept and which contained his granary as the word *kotadī* shows. In the course of time a village sprang up here with this name. One of the queens of Prithvirāja again, it is said, was staying near the tank of Kāthodā, and a hill close by Rūpnagar is still known as Rānī-dungri. It is said that formerly no less than 140 bells were ringing of course in as many temples at Kāthodā, not a trace of which now remains. Nay, the well-known horse of Prithvirāja called Śyāmākarna was also kept near this tank. When the Chohān sovereign was engaged in battles with the Muhammadans, Mirām Sāhab was fighting at Ajmer, but his maternal uncle Pīr Sultān Sāhab fell in a battle near Rūpnagar. His head fell here, but the trunk went on fighting to Ajmer till it approached Mirām Sāhab. The *dargāh* of Mirām Sāhab is on Tārāgadī near Ajmer, but that of Pīr Sultān Sāhab in the fort of Rūpnagar. About a mile and a half to the north of the town are five memorial stones in what is locally known as *Bālechom-kā-tibā*, i.e. the mound of the Bālechās, a clan of the Chohāns. They all bear inscriptions, the earliest of which is dated *Samvat 1092 Varāṣākhā sud-*

and the latest *Samvat 1109 Śrāvana vadī 16*, and speaks of a *Chamūpāla* or protector of forces, whose name is lost. He is therein called a *Vā(Bā)lechā*, which confirms the tradition that Rūpnagar and the district round about were once held by the *Bālechās*.

22. Rūpnagar was at first known as *Vaverā*. It was inhabited principally by the *Gujars*, and consisted originally of two *bās* or localities which are now called *Ajmeriyom-kā muhallā* and *Dhābhāryom-kā muhallā*. In V. S. 1515 it was held by the *Jogī-Kachhvāhās* of *Mordī*, amongst whom was one *Bhilāji*, about whose compelling the *Mahātānā* of *Udaipur* to marry his daughter a funny story is told. It was captured from them in V. S. 1600 by *Sīsodiyā Rūpasimha*, in the possession of whose family it remained till in V. S. 1705 when it was wrested from them by *Rūpasimha*, the fourth king of the *Kishangadh* family and named Rūpnagar after him. *Rūpsimha* had returned from *Māndalgadh* in *Mewār*, and had come to this place for hunting. And on a precipice he witnessed a she-goat bravely defending her kids against five or six tigers that had surrounded her. The sight filled his mind with wonder and determined him to erect a fort, which was promptly done. I have already said that Rūpnagar was originally known as *Vaverā*, and certain it is that it was so called till V. S. 1700 at least as is evident from an inscription in a step-well of *Banevadī*, about a mile and a half south of Rūpnagar. The inscription is dated *Śrī-mipati-Vikramāditya-rājyāt Samvat 1700 varashe Śālivāhanasāka-Śāke 1565 pravartamāne mahāmāngalya-Pausha-māse śukla-pakṣe puravānika 2 dutiyā Ravi-vāsare Uttarābhādhapada-nakṣatre siddhijoge*, when *Pātisāha Śrī-Sāhjahām*, i. e. the Emperor *Shāh Jehān*, was reigning and when *Vaverā* was held by *Mahārajā Rūpasimha*, son of *Bhāramarji* of the *Rāthoda* dynasty. On this date a step-well in the village of *Vanevadī* (*Banevadī*) was caused to be built and consecrated by one *Mukutamani*, son of *Mathurādāsa*, of the *Mithuavarani* family, the *Kāyastha* caste, and of the *Khojā khāmp*, and a resident of *Āgarā* (*Agia*). Rs 251 were expended on the well. Outside the town of Rūpnagar near the *chhatris* of *Bhāimal* and *Rūpsingh* there is another known as the *chhatrī* of *Khojā Mukutamaniji*, who, therefore, appears to be a personage of some importance. This *chhatrī* has no inscription in it, but the other two have inscriptions. From one it appears that *Bhāimal* died at *Jāfiābād* on Monday the 12th of the bright half of *Māgha* in V. S. 1685 = *Śaka 1550*, and his queens died *satī* on Monday the 2nd of the bright half of *Phālguna* of the same year. The queens were (1) *Bhāvaladejī*, a *Dādī*, daughter of *Bālūkisanaji*, son of *Hiradaināyana*, (2) *Subhāgadejī*, a *Sīsodani*, daughter of *Śrī-Karanaji*, son of *Goindāsaji*, and (3) *Sūryadejī*, a *Narukijī*, daughter of *Kesaudāsa*, son of *Kānhaji*. The *chhatrī* was completed and consecrated on Sunday the 5th of the bright half of *Phālguna* of the [*Vikrama*] year 1689. The inscription in the other *chhatrī* specifies the date *Samvat 1715 varshe Śāke 1680 pravartamāne mahā-māngalya-prada-Jyeshtha-māse śukla-pakṣe navamīyām tithau Ravisvārah*, and informs us that on this date *Rūpsingh*, son of *Bhāimal* and grandson of *Kishansingh*, fell in a battle at *Dholpur*. His queens, who were three in number, became *satīs* on Wednesday the 4th of the dark half of *Āshādha* of the same year. Their names are (1) *Ratanade*, a *Sīsodani*, daughter of *Mānsingh*, (2) *Rangarūde*, a *Hādī*, daughter of *Indiasāl*, and (3) *Atirūpade*, a *Godī*, daughter of *Girdhardās*. The *chhatrī* was raised and consecrated on Monday the 12th of the dark half of *Āshādha* in the [*Vikrama*] year 1720. The *chhatris* just described are on the outskirts of the town. There is hardly anything of importance or interest in the town itself, except perhaps two things. One of these is the sculptures of *Nandīśvaradvīpa* in a *Sarāvgī* temple. They are quite unlike I have ever seen of the same subject. Here they are in the form of a small miniature spire with four sides, each containing thirteen *Tirthamkaras* (Photo No. 3660). It was with the greatest difficulty that I could induce the *Sarāvgīs* to allow me to photograph it. The other object of interest is a modern image of *Sūrya* seated on a chariot or rather on a cart of the type that obtains here, with *Aruna* at the other narrow end driving one horse, but with seven faces (Photo No. 3661). *Sūrya* here has four hands, the upper two of which hold the lotus stalks with flowers and the lower a pitcher and a rosary.

- II. 23. One mile and a half to the south of the town are three memorial pillars (Photo. No. 3659) which are of interest as they are Jaina. All are inscribed and the middle one of them is surmounted with a sculptured image of a Tirthamkara. The inscription immediately below it gives the date *Samvat 1018 Jyeshtha sudi 12*, and tells us that this is the *nshedhikā* of Meghasenāchārya set up after his death by his pupil Vimalasena-pandita (Inscription No. 2540). Down below the same inscription is repeated, after which is a carved figure of a serpent. I have elsewhere explained that *nshedhikā* signifies a tomb or a memorial. This pillar, therefore, shows that Meghasenāchārya was buried here. The inscription on the second pillar is illegible or rather highly weather-worn (Inscription No. 2541). Excepting the words Śrī-Meghasena and the ciphers 1017 nothing could be made out. From the inscription on the third pillar we learn that Padmasenāchārya died in *Samvat 1076 Pausha sudi 12* and that the pillar was erected by one Chitrānandin (Inscription No. 2542).
- III. About three miles further south from this place are two *tirthams* near the village of Thal (Photo No. 3658). They are ordinary plain shafts surmounted by a capital with four sides facing the cardinal directions. On the east is a person with a beard worshipping a *linga*, on the south is Sūrya, on the west is Vishnu, and on the north is a man riding a horse and piercing with his spear a boar which bites the horse's hoof. The inscription incised on it states that one Vāluja Shaddika died in *Samvat 1088 Māgha sudi 10* and that the memorial stone was caused to be made by Chāchideva. The capital of the other *tirtham* is damaged. On the east face of it is apparently Sūrya, on the south Ganapati, on the west Śiva-Pārvatī and on the north Bhairava. The inscription on the shaft is illegible except the date *Samvat 1234 Phālguna vadi 1 Śanau*.

24. Nine miles north of Rūpnagar is Nosal, which is held by no less than eight Bikā (Rathod) Jāgirdārs. On the outskirts of the village is the temple of Ānandī Mātā (Photo No. 3662). She is the tutelary goddess of Lavādiyās, a *khāmp* of the Khandelvāl Sarāvgīs and of the Chitalangiyās, a *khāmp* of the Mahesarīs. A Lavādiyā, it is said, had gone to a place in Māiwāl for marriage. While returning with his bride Ānandī, a wheel of his cart (*rath*) gave way. Thereupon he exclaimed somewhat jocosely "my father-in-law gave me everything as *dahej* (dowry), but did not give me a *khatri* (carpenter)." This touched the bride to the quick, who jumped down and cried to the mother Earth to press her to her heart. The prayer was listened to and she was swallowed by the Earth. She was thereupon transformed into a goddess. A few days after a Vanjārī was passing by with his caravan. The goddess Ānandī assumed the form of an old woman and met him. He bade her move out of the way as his pack-bullocks might kick and kill her. But she did not budge an inch, and fearlessly asked him what the sacks on the animals contained. When interrogated thrice, he contemptuously replied that they were filled with *khāt* (ordure). She moved out of the way, and the Vanjārī's caravan proceeded. Some time after when he examined a sack, he found to his surprise that it contained ordure and not sugar with which it was originally filled. He forthwith returned and fell at her feet. When thus propitiated, she told him that all his sacks would be restored to their previous condition and that he would soon become a wealthy man. When he obtained riches, he happened to see her again. She asked him to raise a temple to her and added that the temple should be erected over the rock from which she would manifest herself. She disappeared and instantly a noise was heard, and the goddess was seen emerging from a rock. The Vanjārī built a temple over her place. There is an old sculpture (plain shrine door lintel) built into the inside wall of the back of the shrine over the pedestal of the image, and it is this sculpture which is said by the people to be the rock from which the goddess appeared.

25. Behind the back of the temple, when I was there, there was a thick jungle of cactus and tamarind trees which rendered it inaccessible. The Pujārī, who is a Gujar-Gaud, and the village Kāmdār were at first loath to have the cactus and twigs of trees cut out as they thought this would cause the indignation of the Mātā. But I explained to them that as it was a temple, it was necessary to leave some space round about for *parikammā* (circumambulation)

and that if we made no *pradakṣhinā* after having come from such a long distance as that of Poona, Mātā would be angry with us. This produced the desired effect on their minds, and the very next day they employed several men and cleared almost the whole jungle.

I. 26 The temple faces the east. The shrine door is old, but coated with whitewash (Photo No 3664). In the centre on the lintel is some goddess, flanked by musicians and attendants. In the principal niches on the exterior are Ganapati on the south, Sūrya on the west (back) (Photo No 3665), and Mahīśāsūramardīnī on the north. The outside walls and the lowermost portion of the spire are old and form the only surviving portions of the old temple (Photo. No 3663). When the jungle was cleared, the basements of two shrines were discovered, which together with two similar ones in the front and the central shrine originally formed a *pañcāyatana*. Two curious sculptures also were found, which were parts of the back shrines. Each one of them is of some twins, but as they both have the face of a horse, I have no doubt that they are intended to represent the Asvins.

27. The image worshipped in the sanctum is of Mahīśāsūramardīnī, who is also called Ānandī-Mātā here. She has eight hands bearing, to begin with the lowermost right hand (*dakṣiṇ-ādhaḥ kara-kāmāt*), (1) a trident, (2) some unidentifiable object, (3) discus, (4) a sword, (5) a shield, (6) a bell, (7) a bow, and (8) the hair of the demon coming out of a buffalo. In the *sabhā-mandapa* are two more images of the goddess and of exactly this type, but they are broken (Photo No. 3667). And this is the reason, I was told, why a new one was chiselled and set up in the shrine. Both the old images have inscriptions on them. The earlier of these is dated *Samvat 1685 Śāke 1550 Jyeshtha-māse śukla-pakṣe caturthyaṁ tithau Somavāre Puṣya-nakṣatre Dīnava-yoge Vanya-karane*, and records that in the temple of Ashtabhuja the image of Lohasīla-devī was installed by Sundarajī, son of Gopālādāsa, a Bikaneryā of the Rāthod family. The inscription on the other image begins by specifying the date *Samvat 1858 Śāke 1723 pravarṭamāne Uttarāyana-gate Śrī-Sūrye māsottamamāse dvitīyake Jyeshtha-māse śukla-pakṣe tithau daśamyām 10 Ravi-vāsare*, and informs us that that image had on the aforesaid date been set up by Manrūpsingh, Chāndsingh and Prādsingh.

28 In front of the temple but outside the walled enclosure are a number of *devīs* or inscribed memorial stones with dates ranging from V. S. 1043 to 1216 (Inscription No 2513). This list fully is *Samvat 1216 Māgha sudi 13 Śam-dane*, refers itself to the reign of the *Mahārājādhirājā* (Vāsudevarāja), and states that on this date died in Nāhusela one Rārojala, son of Siha and of the Vachha(tsa) *gotra*. I do not know who this king Vāsudeva is. Nāhusela, of course, stands for Nosal. Another old form corresponding to it is Lohasīla, the name of the goddess mentioned above. I was not able to determine from local inquiries or from any other source whether the village was named after the goddess, or the goddess after the village.

29 Arāi or Arāmi is about fourteen miles south-east of Kishangadh. It is the head-quarters of the district of the same name.

ARAI According to the local traditions it was a seat of the Pamvārs, the old mud walls of whose time are still pointed out by the people. There can be no doubt that it was an old place. Along the banks of a *talāv* at one end of the village may be traced pieces of old spires, images and sculptures, though no temple now exists. Several such broken fragments have been stored in a shed, many of which are now worshipped as Sītālā Mātā. Not far from here is a small shrine of Mahādeva. Outside is lying a singular old sculpture now worshipped as Sahasīa-linga. In the centre are Śiva-Pārvatī standing with Nandin down below and surrounded with innumerable tiny *lingas* (Photo No 3672). In the local *kacheri* also have been deposited two sculptures, one of which is of Ganapati (Photo No 3671). Below are two lines engraved giving the date *Samvat 1204 Pausa sudi 6*. Some when the image was consecrated, and informing us that Śrī-Satata and Āsadevī did obeisance to the god. Another figure caused to be sculptured by these persons is of a cow and her calf which was also consecrated on the same date as the last. But here we

III.

are told that the image was set up in Arana, which, I think, is the old name of Arāmī. Old Jaina sculptures are also found, and a few that came to light while some digging operations were going on show that they belonged to the Digambara sect (Photos Nos 3669-70). They are all of about the 12th century. At the other end of the village is a temple of Kalyāṇjī (Photo. No. 3668), which, according to an inscription incised therein, was erected in *Samvat 1630 varshe Śāke 1495 pravartamāne māsa-Mārgasīra śudī 3 Śukrāvāre*. It was built by *Rāvata* Śrī-Udaisingha assisted by his three sons. A second inscription was also found here. It bears the date *Samvat 1844 Śrāvana śudī 1 Śanivāre*, and speaks of a remission of cow-grazing dues by Jālam Singh, son of Bijaisingh.

D R. BHANDARKAR, M A ,

Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey,
Western Circle.

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9	Government Central Museum, Madras	1
10	Christian College Library, Madras	1
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12	University Library, Bombay	1
13	Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay	1
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15	The College of Science, Poona	1
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34	Government College Library, Lāhore	1
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Number	Designation					Number of copies to be supplied
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48	The Librarian, Dhār Museum Library, Dhar	1
49	Rāj Kumār College, Indore	1
Rajputana						
50	Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, in Rajputana, Ajmer	1
51	College Library, Ajmer	1
Baroda.						
52	Library of the Resident at Baroda	1
53	The Baroda Museum, Baroda	1
Kathiawad.						
54	Watson Museum, Rājkot	1
55	Shi Bhagvatsinghji Library, Gondāl	1



GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, WESTERN CIRCLE.

For the year ending 31st March 1912.

[Price—10a. or 11d.]

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OF THE

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For the year ending 31st March 1912

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GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, WESTERN CIRCLE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1912.

PART I.

I.—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

During the year under report, Mr A. H. Longhurst, who succeeded
Personnel Mr Cousens as Superintendent, Western Circle, in
September 1910, was transferred to the Southern
Circle, Madras, as Additional Superintendent, and I was appointed his
successor, as per orders of Government in then Notification No. 1649, dated
the 1st July 1911, as well as Government Resolution, General Department
No. 1751, dated the 14th March 1912. I took over charge of this post on the
16th August 1911.

2. The post of the Assistant Superintendent of this Circle has fallen
vacant since I was made Superintendent, but it is hoped that steps have
been taken with a view to its continuance. It goes, of course, without
saying that the Western Circle, comprising, as it does for conservation
purposes, the Bombay Presidency with Sind, all the Native States in the
Presidency, the Baroda State, Rājputānā, Central India, and the Nizām's terri-
tory, it is very difficult, nay, well-nigh impossible, for one single officer to attend to
original research and excavation in addition to the conservation of ancient
monuments, which at present engrosses, and ought to engross, the minds of the
Superintendents. The conservation work itself has latterly increased so formid-
ably and at times becomes of such a complicated nature that it is sometimes
found exceedingly trying for a single unaided officer to cope with it adequately.

3. There are no changes to record in the personnel of the establishment,
Establishment. but it is, indeed, a great pleasure to commend the
ability, diligence, and versatility of my Head Clerk,
Mr Nārāyan Mahādev Tātaka, in particular. This is his twenty-fourth year
of service in our Department. Owing to ill-health my Photo-Assistant, Mr J
P Joglekar, and the General Assistant, Mr Rāmachandīa Rāvaji Gujar, were
on 15 and 30 days' privilege leave respectively during the period under report.

II.—THE YEAR'S WORK.

4. My predecessor, Mr. Longhurst, has, in the last year's Progress
Work at Head Quarters. Report, given an account of the work done up to the
1st April 1911. As usual, the months of May, June
and July were devoted chiefly to preparing that Report. The rest of the year
till the commencement of the touring season was occupied with the usual office
routine. The photographer and the second draftsman were busy with preparing
no less than six sets of prints from the 127 negatives developed by them. The
two draftsmen were chiefly engaged on completing three new record drawings
(Appendix A) and printing titles, numbers, etc., on twenty-seven of the drawings.

lying unfinished in our office. In spite of the great care and supervision exercised by Mr Cousens and Mr Longhurst, the office drawings were in a state of disorder. These have now been properly sorted and serially arranged, and a catalogue has been made showing whether any particular drawing is finished or not, and where exactly it is to be found, so that no time is now lost in tracing it. The office library also has been attended to. So long we had a list showing merely what cupboards contained what books, which were stored without any serious attempt at classification being made. But the books have now been properly classified under different heads, and a catalogue carefully prepared. The office negatives also had remained unarranged since almost 1899. They were no less than 1,600. They have now been numbered and arranged according to the season when they were taken.

5 The whole of the touring season was occupied with inspection and other work. A detailed statement of the time so occupied will be found in Appendix B. Unforeseen calls out of season had also to be attended to. As directed by Government in then No 1368 of the 4th March 1911, Mr Longhurst paid a visit to Nāsik on the 6th May following to inspect the wood carving of the old Hingne's Wādā there. His full report on the subject was submitted to Government through the Collector of Nāsik with this office letter No 312 of the 10th May 1911. In pursuance of the instructions conveyed by Government in then Memorandum No 71-m, dated the 20th May 1911, Mr Longhurst again left Poona towards the close of the same month to visit Shivāji's *samādhi* at Rāygaḍ, Mahād tālukā, Kolābā district, in order to submit to Government his proposals for its preservation. A short summary of his report will be found under the head of Conservation. In anticipation of the visit of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress to Elephanta, I was ordered to prepare a guide giving a short account of the Great Cave, its history and age, and so I had to leave the head-quarters for Elephanta towards the end of September last to take the necessary photos and make the necessary drawings.

6 A list of the photographs taken during the year under report is given in Appendix C. The two draftsmen accompanied me on tour, and have taken measurements and brought materials for eight drawings, upon which they are now employed.

III —PUBLICATIONS

7 The only publications made during the year are—

1 Annual Progress Report for 1910-11

2 Conservation notes on the ancient monuments at the following places —

Elephanta, Ahmedābād, Chāmpānni and Pāvāgaḍh, Bijāpur, Sinnar, Tankāi and Kokamibān.

3. Guide to Elephanta Island

IV-V —OFFICE LIBRARY AND ANNUAL EXPENDITURE

8 A list of new books acquired for the Office Library is given in Appendix D, and the expenditure of the Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle, in Appendix E.

VI —MUSEUMS

9. It is a matter of very great pleasure to note that the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, has made considerable progress during the year under review. This will be clear from the following note, with which the Secretary to its Board of Trustees has favoured me —

“The central block of the Museum which will house the Arts and Archaeological Sections has made steady progress during the past year.

“The walls of the picture galleries which form the upper storey have now been commenced and the concrete flooring throughout is nearly complete.

"The framing to carry the false work of the vaulting and the dome over the Central Hall has been erected and a start is being made with the main ribs.

"A stone parapet and balustrade has been erected round the compound and certain of the paths laid out

"A Statue of His Majesty King George V as Prince of Wales has been erected in the centre of the garden. The figure is in bronze on a gray granite pedestal with bronze reliefs on the four sides"

10. The Secretary also writes that "the carved teak columns and screen work from the Wādā at Nāsik have been received and stored in the building until it can be erected round the gallery of the Central Hall." This no doubt refers to the old Hingne's Wādā. The mansion had been sold, and the purchaser had demolished the major portion of it and sold much of its wood-work when Rao Bahadur K. R. Godbole, a retired Executive Engineer, now staying in Poona, happened to visit the place. He brought the matter to the notice of the Government, and suggested that some carved pieces might be bought for the new museum of Bombay. The Government accordingly asked Mr. Longhurst to report on it. The latter visited Nāsik, and recommended that two pillars of the ground floor and an equivalent portion of the balcony front immediately above should be purchased and preserved in the Prince of Wales Museum. And it is these that are referred to as being at present stored in the building.

11. No less than one hundred and fifty coins were received during the year under report for the coin cabinet of the Archaeological Museum, Poona. One interesting acquisition was the pictures sent by Dr. Vogel, when Officiating Director General of Archaeology. They were bought at Gwalior and presented to our museum. The pictures are all of young Jāgīdārs residing at such remote places from Gwalior as Newāsā, Budgāon, Yedlābād, Kanaikhed and so forth. I surmise that they were brought to Gwalior for selecting a bridegroom for the daughter of some Jāgīdār there. Another addition to our museum, which is really valuable, is a large oblong carved wood panel from the old Hingne's Wādā at Nāsik. This was bought for our museum by Mr. Longhurst.

12. It has been mentioned more than once in our reports that the old Naqqār Khānah, opposite to the Gol Gumbaz at Bijāpur, has been converted into a museum. This building is very well adapted for the purposes of a museum, and its being close to the principal monument of Bijāpur ensures its being visited by almost every traveller. It also contains a large collection of interesting and valuable objects of antiquity. But the objects are at present merely placed along the walls without any attempt at systematic arrangement or classification. Proposals for the improvement of the museum were submitted to the Bombay Government last year by Dr. Vogel, when Officiating Director General of Archaeology. The Collector and Executive Engineer of Bijāpur and myself were consulted, but the decision of the Government has not yet been made known.

13. As member of the Working Committee of the Rājputānā Museum, I visited Ajmer on the 8th November 1911 to attend a meeting of that Committee. I was delighted to find that things were going on perfectly satisfactorily, and that all the proposals made by Dr. Vogel were being intelligently carried out. At this meeting I made two suggestions which were adopted. One of these was that an attempt should be made to obtain by purchase or loan the unique portraits of Col. James Tod, the famous historian of Rājputānā, which are now in the possession of a *Jati* or Jaina priest at Māndal in Mewār, and that if they could not be obtained either by purchase or on loan, faithful copies should be made and placed in the museum. Action is being taken in the matter by Pandit Gaurishankar Ojha, Superintendent of the Museum. My second suggestion was that the photographs of the antiquities, temples and so forth supplied by our Circle to the Office of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, Rājputānā, should be placed at the disposal of the Superintendent with a view to exhibiting the best of them in the Museum. This has now been carried out.

14. A list showing the antiquities acquired by the various museums in this Circle during the year under report is given in Appendix F.

VII—ORIGINAL EXPLORATION

15. Original exploration can really be taken up only during the time that can be spared after attending to conservation work. As no assistant has yet been appointed, my time was almost fully occupied with conservation duties. However, even at the places visited by me for conservation purposes, new points of interest were brought to light. I was also able to visit at the end of the season an entirely new place where an important ancient temple was surveyed. An account of these discoveries will be found in Part II of this Report, which also contains a description of the places visited by me in the Jodhpur State in April 1911 as Assistant Superintendent.

VIII.—EPIGRAPHY.

16. A list of the inscriptions copied during the year under report is given in Appendix G. An account of some of them will be found in Part II of this Report. One of these is an inscription engraved on a set of copper-plates found at Hānsot in Broach. A short summary of this record has already been given by me in our Progress Report for the year ending 31st March 1908, p. 20. As the inscription is an important one, Dr. Sten Konow, when Government Epigraphist, had asked me to bring the plates to the head-quarters, thoroughly clean them, and take good impressions. The letters of the inscription are not well preserved, but the best impressions it was possible to take were taken and sent to Rai Bahadur Venkayya, Epigraphist to the Government of India. Another number in the list is an estampage of an inscription incised on red sand-stone monolith pillar originally from Mahākūta in the Bādāmī tālukā, but now set up in the Trophy in front of the Naqqāi-Khānah (museum) of Byāpur. It has been edited by Dr. Fleet in the *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XIX, p. 16.

IX—EXCAVATION

17. As I was wholly occupied this year with the conservation of valuable monuments, I had no leisure to devote to any excavation work. But, before excavation of any sort is undertaken, it seems highly desirable to make a proper survey of the likely sites and determine which of these will well repay the cost and trouble of excavating them. Some historical sites have already been suggested for excavation in paragraph 8 of the Government Resolution No. 4, General Department, dated the 3rd January 1907. These I was unable to visit this year, but hope to inspect some of them at least next cold season. However, as I was in Sindh last season, I seized the opportunity of seeing the *stūpa*, six miles to the north-west of Tāndo Muḥammad Khān, proposed for excavation by Mr. Cousens. The *stūpa* is a very small one, and has been denuded of its outer ornamental casing. There was not a trace of any sculptured fragment in the debris round about. To judge from external signs, it does not appear to be a very promising site for excavation work. I also visited what is called *Mohenjo-daro*, seven miles south-east of Dokri in Lākhānā district. We had received glowing accounts of this spot, and I had great hopes of finding it to be as interesting as the ruins of the Mirpur Khās *stūpa* before they were dug out. But on visiting the place I was greatly disappointed. Here are spread the remains of an old place for about three-fourths of a mile. Near the western edge is a tower on a mound nearly seventy feet high from the ground-level, from which the mound gradually rises. Of the top portion only the inner core has remained, consisting of sun dried brick work. The bottom of it appears to have been reached most probably by treasure hunters, who, I was told, frequently excavated the most promising spots here. Close by towards the west and south are six mounds, but of far less height, and there seems to have been a river once running between the tower mound and the other heaps. On the north side of the tower again are vestiges of an old brick road running up. The bricks as a rule are of modern type and are not of large dimensions like the old. There are no doubt some here which look old, but they are few and far between. Not

a single carved moulded brick I was able to discover here. What a contrast to the Mirpur Khās *stūpa*, where cart loads of such bricks were found before it was excavated ! The probabilities, therefore, are that the *Mohen-jo-daro* does not represent the remains of a Buddhist *stūpa* or of any ancient monument. According to the local tradition, these are the ruins of a town only two hundred years old, and the *daro* or tower itself a part of the bastion guarding its west side. This seems to be not incorrect, because the bricks here found, as just said, are of the modern type, and there is a total lack of carved terra-cottas amidst the whole ruins.

X—NUMISMATICS

18. The most interesting find, that ought to have been noticed in last year's Report, was of eighty-six lead coins received from the Collector of Kanara by the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Asiatic Society on the 1st April 1910. They were found in the Arbail Forest nursery by an employee of the Forest Department. Fourteen of these were defaced and worn out specimens, and of the remaining, thirty four were of Chutukalānamda and thirty-eight of Mulānamda. Five exactly similar coins from Kāwāi, bearing the names of these two kings, were acquired some years ago by General Pearse and described in Sir W. Elliot's *Coins of South India* and Sir Alexander Cunningham's *Coins of Ancient India*. But the names were wrongly read as Vadala-Nanda and Mudra-Nanda, and the coins attributed to a dynasty of Nanda kings of Kāwāi. But, as was first pointed out by Prof. Rapson, the ending word is not *nanda* but *ānanda*. He, however, read the names as Chutukadānamda and Mudānamda, but the letter preceding *namda* is certainly not *da* but *la*, at any rate on the coins presented to our museum. Again, he is inclined to take Chutu and Muda (Munda) as dynastic names. In my opinion the whole Chutukalānamda and Mulānamda are proper names. The former of these is evidently the same as that mentioned in the Banavāsī inscription edited by Buhler (*Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIV, p. 333), where his three names are mentioned, *viz.* Vinhukada, Chutukalānamda (wrongly read Dutukulānamda) and Sātakamni.

19. The report of the Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Asiatic Society in connection with the distribution of coins acquired by Government under the Treasure Trove Act will be found in Appendix H. The same appendix also contains an account of the treasure troves found in various districts. By Resolution No. 3407, dated the 15th July 1904, General Department, Government have asked the Collectors to give this Office information about numismatic finds in their districts coming under the Treasure Trove Act, but none was supplied during the year under report. The information given in Appendix H is from what has appeared in the *Government Gazette*.

XI—LISTS OF MONUMENTS.

20. For the purposes of conservation work, our Circle comprises (1) the Bombay Presidency with Sind and the Native States, (2) Nizām's territory, (3) Rājputānā, and (4) Central India. In their letter No. 12-28 Aich, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Archæology), dated the 24th August 1891, printed in the preamble of the Bombay Government Resolution No. 31, dated the 6th January 1892, General Department, the Government of India distinguish between three stages of such lists: (1) the initial list prepared by district and other officials, which is to form the basis on which the Archæological officers are to arrange their plans of survey, (2) the revised list by officials of the Archæological Department, and (3) the final list to be selected by the Local Government. So far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, we have the revised list published by Mr. Cousens in 1897, which is taken as a guide by the district officers in the selection of ancient monuments for conservation purposes and for being declared protected. The list is all but exhaustive, and though additions and corrections have been received from some district officers, they are comparatively few and far between. The new places, not included in it but reported to us, can be visited at our convenience or when the time comes for a second revision. For Rājputānā, a list has been prepared in the office of

Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, which, being supplemented by the list for the State of Mewār sent by Colonel Pinhey, when Resident at Udaipur, forms the initial list for that province, and which in fact gave me valuable guidance in planning my tours there. The materials that are being gathered in these tours will be embodied into the revised list, and it will take nearly seven years to bring this list to a completion. The places, which are noted in the initial list but which have not been visited, are yet many, and as I travel more and more in Rājputānā, I find the country more and more fully overstocked with ancient monuments that I had any idea of. When compilation of the revised list is taken in hand, it will be found that many entries in the original initial list have to be weeded out and many more to be modified and corrected. Above all, the revised list will give a reliable classification of the old buildings, which will guide the various Native States of Rājputānā in selecting them for conservation. But most of them need not wait till this list is out. In our Progress Reports will be found descriptions of the various monuments I have inspected in Rājputānā, and the classes, to which they belong, have also been therein specified. All that is necessary here is to take up at once for conservation those buildings which have been put in the first class, those assigned to the second to be, as a rule, taken in hand afterwards.

21. With regard to the Nizām's territory, only an initial list has been published. It forms Volume XXXI of the *Archæological Survey of India* (New Imperial Series). This stands in great need of revision, but the revision will have to be held in abeyance till that of the Rājputānā list is complete. No kind of list has so far been prepared for Central India. But it is hoped that the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, will prepare a list of monuments similar to that for Rājputānā. This with the places mentioned in the *Archæological Survey Reports* of Sir Alexander Cunningham and in the *Central India Gazetteer* will form a nice initial list for that province.

22. In our Progress Reports, we have, from time to time, recorded the great help we have received from the various district officials by way of additions and corrections for the revised *Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Bombay Presidency*. This time we are indebted to Mr. V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, Eastern Nārā District. His report on the antiquities of the Thal and Pāikar District and the condition in which they are at present is of great value. This district is a sandy region and difficult to traverse, and our thanks to Mr. Parulekar are, therefore, the greater for the great trouble to which he must have undoubtedly put himself. His report will be found in Appendix K.

XII—PROTECTED MONUMENTS.

23. During the period under report only five monuments were declared protected under section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, No. VII of 1901. They are all situated in the West Khāndesh District (see Appendix L). It will not be out of place to remark here that the list of monuments in the several districts of the Presidency proper and Sind recommended by Mr. Cousens (*vide* Progress Report for 1908, pp. 15—20) has not, probably owing to the pressure of other important work, attracted as much attention of the Collectors as the subject deserves. The progress of declaring monuments protected is really very slow. From the list just referred to it will be seen that no less than seventy-one monuments in the Bājpur District alone were recommended by Mr. Cousens, but of these only twelve have so far been declared protected! The remark applies to most of the other districts also. It is true that Collectors are hard pressed with their manifold onerous duties, but if they have found time to supply us with valuable additions and corrections for the revised *Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Bombay Presidency*, it would not be too much to expect them to put similar enthusiasm in the work of taking the necessary steps for declaring ancient monuments protected. Attention is, however, invited in this connection to what has been said by Mr. Cousens in his letter No. 234, dated the 30th June 1901, paragraphs 2 and 4, printed in the Government Resolution,

N^o 4432, dated the 22nd August 1904, as has been done by the Resolution itself.

24. It is a matter of great delight that the very important work of executing agreements with the owners of the monuments has commenced, and less than ten such agreements were passed this year, as is evident from the Appendix just referred to. It is extremely desirable that this work should progress with as great speed as possible, for, unless these agreements are entered into with the owners, it is not possible to take measures to even keep clean and tidy the monuments that have been declared protected on archæological and historical grounds. These are urgently needed in the case of the Ahmedābād mosques, which are gems of their kind but defaced by the owners just as it suited then utilitarian ends (*see* paragraph 31)

XIII. CONSERVATION.

(a) Bombay.

25 A statement of conservation works carried out in the Bombay Presidency during the financial year 1911-12 will be found in Appendix M. It is compiled from the lists received from the Divisional Superintending Engineers, the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay. A new feature of this statement is the introduction of the section "Description of repairs done" inserted in accordance with the instructions contained in the Government of India, Department of Education (Archæology), letter No. 33, dated the 2nd February 1912, and communicated to this office in the Bombay Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1223 of 22nd February 1912. The list of works it is proposed to take in hand during the year 1912-13 is given in Appendix N.

26 In the Memo. No. 71-M, dated the 20th May 1911, Government asked Mr. Longhurst, who was then Superintendent, to make proposals for putting Shivājī's tomb at Raygad in decent repairs and for any other work for the due conservation of the relics on the fort. In pursuance of these instructions he left Poona towards the close of that month and visited Raygad, although it was raining in torrents. The tomb is particularly a plain structure of no architectural value. A stone masonry plinth 32' 6" square and 4' 3" high marks the cremation place of Shivājī. Over the plinth is built a wall 6' 3" high, octagonal in shape. The enclosure formed by this wall is filled with *murum*, boulder, and rubble. The top of this filling was at first flat, and was in 1906-07 sloped so as to keep off rain water. Mr. Longhurst suggested that this should again be made flat with well-dressed paving stones set in good sound cement. His other suggestions were to cut out the vegetation in the open joints of the masonry with chisel and hammer, point them with cement flush with the surface, and so to excavate the ground round about the tomb as to preserve its height of 10' 2" uniformly on all sides. He did not approve of the idea of enclosing it with an ornamental iron railing, as it would tend to destroy the original simplicity of the structure and make it look painfully modern. But he proposed that a white marble tablet, bearing a suitable inscription in English and Marāṭhī, should be inserted in the east face of the tomb, recording the fact that it was here that the body of Shivājī, the founder of the Marāṭhā dynasty, was cremated in the month of April 1680. He also proposed that the cart tract from Mahā'l to Kunjai, the pathway up the hill to the fort, and the only tank which was in a leaking condition, should be repaired. Government have decided to take action in regard to all these suggestions excepting the last two, and also to put the adjacent temple of Mīhādeva into a fair state of repairs. Estimates have been submitted and approved by me, and the work will be brought to a completion before the close of the next financial year.

27 When I visited Elephanta towards the close of September last for preparing a guide to the caves, the work of restoring the pillars was well-nigh complete. The renewed shaft that then struck me as the best of the whole lot was that of the southern pillar in the west chapel of the east wing. Here the joints between the layers of the shaft were made so fine as to be almost imperceptible.

28. The east and west wings of this cave had each formerly an entrance from the north, but they have now been blocked up with earth and stones removed out of their courts and the wing temples. This accumulation of debris was not great in 1871 when Dr. Burgess first wrote "Elephanta, described and illustrated," as is clear from the ground-plan published in it. But this debris has now so fearfully accumulated that nearly half of each court is filled. I have made a proposal to remove the whole of this debris, clear the original side entrances, and thus restore the cave to its original plan.

29 The grandest event of the cold season was the visit of Their Imperial Majesties and the Royal suite to the great cave on the 5th December last. Their Majesties were accompanied only by Mr Proes, Executive Engineer, Presidency District, and myself. The whole of the Royal party could not at first bring themselves to believe that it was one whole rock that had been so excavated. They looked hard but in vain for joints and other signs of structural buildings in the cave. But they were at last convinced that it was a rock-cut monolithic temple, and could not help uttering "wonderful." What a contrast to the Bombay people, to most of whom the place offers only the pleasure of a sea-trip and picnic! His Imperial Majesty took interest in everything connected with the cave, and was satisfied with the work of restoring the missing columns. His Majesty did not also fail to notice the debris lying in the wings and forthwith asked us to see that it was removed. It was particularly gratifying that this was exactly the point to which I had drawn attention in my proposal for the conservation of this cave.

30. Twenty-four monuments both in the city and suburbs of Ahmedābād have so far been declared protected, and are now under the direct supervision of the Public Works Department. Excepting two they are all Muhammadan buildings. Most of these were inspected by me, and were, thanks to that Department, found to be, on the whole, well taken care of. It has not yet been found possible to do all that is needed here, but every attempt is being made to keep them clean and tidy. When I inspected these monuments in November last, the *Bakr-Id* festival was just over. Consequently I found the exteriors of most of these monuments studded with wooden battens and the interiors a *jali* work of wires tied round the pillars for holding glass lamps for illuminations at night. The census number, again, was revolting by the conspicuous place in which it had been painted on almost every one of these buildings. But what surprised me most was that pointing was too freely used in closing cracks and resetting old fallen stones. Ahmedābād is not the only instance of this kind. The practice of pointing, I found, followed almost everywhere I went. It is, indeed, wonderful that pointing should be so widely prevalent, especially as it is condemned in Mariyat's *Specifications*, the standard reference book of the Public Works Department. This is extremely to be regretted in the case of old stone buildings. For these were originally erected without mortar, and pointing has consequently no place at all in their structure. It cannot, therefore, be too much condemned when used in repairing or restoring ancient monuments. To this I drew the attention of the Subdivisional Officer who is in charge of the Ahmedābād buildings, and, in February last, when I was again there, I was glad to find that every attempt was being made to remove all pointing from the surface and restrict it strictly to the joints.

31 It is a matter of extremely great delicacy and difficulty, when we have to deal with mosques that are owned by private individuals or managed by Punch or committees, but are also declared "Protected Monuments" on their architectural and historical merits. Most of these mosques have been found used as private dwellings, and no scruples are entertained by the people in altering, defacing, and profaning the buildings. The abominable whitewash is by no means absent. Whitewashing domes is perhaps not very objectionable, but the use of whitewash on stone sculptures cannot be too strictly forbidden. The whole of the inside and outside of Dādā Haiṛ's Mosque has been whitewashed. And Dastur Khān's Mosque is no better. This is highly to be regretted. The interiors again are kept as full of untidy litter as possible. We have only to see the Zanānā gallery of the Jāmi' Masjid, Rānī Rupāvati's Mosque,

Dādā Harir's Tomb, or Miyā Chisti's Mosque, to be convinced of this fact. They have been overstocked with all kinds of things, such as beds, lamp stands, casks, trestles, tins, door frames, biers, and so forth. I do not suppose that anybody can assert that so long as this is allowed, these mosques have been kept clean and tidy as they ought to be since they have been declared protected. But this is not all. Both the interior and exterior of some of these buildings have new excrescences added to them to suit the domestic exigencies of the owners. A shed of corrugated iron, as in the case of Dastur Khān's Mosque, is raised in front of the monument, and the ends of the prayer-chamber or cloisters enclosed from inside with brick and mud walls for dwelling purposes. Sometimes the recesses of the perforated windows, as in the case of Rānī Rupāvati's Mosque and Queen's Mosque at Sāiangpur, are closed up with brick and plaster work and turned into store cells, and the passage below the *Mimbar* or pulpit is converted into a chamber by closing up one side and putting up a door at the other. What is worst, in the north-west corner, outside Miyā Chisti's Mosque near the Shāhpur Gate, a latrine has been actually built touching the back of the Mosque! Nobody can deny that this is highly objectionable both from the artistic and religious points of view. To prevent these nuisances, I think it is high time for agreements being entered into by the Collector with the owners or committees of the mosques in accordance with section 5 sub-section 3, of the Ancient Monuments Act. The Muhammadan community, I dare say, have not lost their fine religious sense to suppose that these sacred monuments of theirs have not been put to profane uses by being thus altered, defaced and polluted as the sordid utilitarian considerations of the owners or Punch dictated. No fear need, therefore, be entertained of injuring their religious susceptibilities by attempting to maintain these mosques in as good a condition as protected monuments deserve to be.

32. About three-quarters of a mile south-east of Rāypur gate is the Kānkriyā lake, on the left bank of which are the Dutch and Armenian tombs. The Public Works Department does not seem to have done anything here after they were declared protected beyond putting a cactus hedge, which again has been broken down in many places. The whole ground so enclosed is again strewn with ordure of monkeys. Whitewash has been allowed free play, even the stone epitaph tablets not being spared. These last have been so thickly encrusted with plaster that inscriptions engraved on them have been completely concealed, the only indication left being that they have the appearance of somewhat sunk panels. Suspecting that one such panel might be a tablet I incised it with my penknife, and layers of plaster dropped down at my feet exposing the inscription. I tried the experiment in two more cases and with perfect success, and I am certain that many epitaphs will be revealed if this treatment is followed in other cases. There can be no doubt that it is not one or two but several coatings of whitewash and plaster that have hidden these slabs from view, and consequently the present staff of the Public Works Department is in no way responsible for it.

33. A copy of a "Note on the preservation of Dutch Monuments in India," drawn by Dr. J. C. Overvoorde, Record-keeper and Curator of Museum of Archaeology, Leiden (Holland), was communicated to our office with Government No 4613 of 29th July 1911 with orders to submit a report on the Dutch monuments in our circle. I could inspect those at Ahmedābād only, and had no time to visit those at Broach and Surat owing to important conservation work elsewhere. I hope to inspect these last in the next cold season, if not earlier. My report on the Ahmedābād Dutch Tombs has already been submitted to Government with my letter No. 296 of 6th May 1912 and forms part of my Conservation Notes upon the Ancient Monuments in Ahmedābād.

34. Six miles south-west of Ahmedābād is Sarkhej, which owes its fame to Shaikh Ahmad Khattū Ganj Baksh, a celebrated Muhammadan Pīr or saint. Round his tomb have sprung up a number of buildings which are all situated on the sides of a spacious tank. When in 1908 His Excellency the Governor visited Sarkhej, he expressed some anxiety about the insecure appearance of the colonnade of remains known

Sarkhej

as the Bibi Mahall on the west side of the tank, especially as the pillars were found to have a lean outwards. On, however, carefully examining them, the centre of gravity of the inclined pillars was found to fall within the middle third of their bases, and so no danger was feared. The pillars are, moreover, tied together longitudinally as well as crosswise, by stone beams resting on them, so that no harm, it was decided, could come to the structure as a whole. The south side brick wall, however, of the building was greatly out of plumb on the upper floor, and had cracked away and separated from the cross wall. It was pulled down after taking a photograph and was rebuilt last year. Only a year previous the fine *jālī* work of the perforated panels on the second floor had been renewed, and I was pained to see, when I was there in February last, that the greater portion of this renovated carving was destroyed (I was told) by the village boys who often lounge here! It is highly advisable to engage a custodian to look after all these buildings.

35 Some special repairs are at present being carried on at Sarkhej in accordance with the proposals of the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, and when I was at Sarkhej last I was satisfied that most of them were really needed. The points wherein I differ from him have been communicated to him by means of a letter. The passion for raising modern erections in old monuments for dwelling purposes that we see in Ahmedābād is by no means absent here also. The spaces between the pillars of the passage connecting the tombs of Mahmūd Bigarah and Bibi Rājibāi have been enclosed by new brick walls into a number of rooms. These are very unsightly and formed no integral part of the original buildings. They ought to be dismantled.

36 If anybody wishes to understand what the Archæological Department has been doing for the conservation of ancient buildings, he can get a good idea by visiting Chāmpānīr. The whole site of Chāmpānīr had for long been all but entirely deserted, and the old monuments were so much embedded in a thick forest undergrowth that it was next to impossible to get near them and examine them properly. But this jungle has now been removed from around the principal buildings, and broad cleared ways connect one building with another.

37. The eastern arched entrance into the old fort, on the east of the village, was in an unsafe condition and was repaired three years ago. The trees and shrubs that had grown in the masonry were removed, and the top of the arching dismantled and rebuilt. The tops of the walls were rendered watertight with cement concrete.

38. The Jāmī Masjīd has been receiving attention long time since. The last time it was repaired was in 1910, when no less than Rs. 2,758 were expended. The unsightly sheet-zinc water shoots were replaced by cut stone water spouts. The plastering of the domes had flaked off and was redone. The porch on the north end of the building, leading to the Zanānā gallery, was badly damaged and was repaired. Though we on our part have tried to put this building in a good condition, we have not been fortunate enough to receive proper and adequate co-operation from the Public Works Department. For the court and the surroundings of the Masjīd are yet to be found in an untidy condition. Nothing has been done to fill up the circular trench prepared for grinding mortar, which has, curiously enough, been planted inside instead of outside the enclosure. Attention to this had been drawn six years ago! Again, the machine, which, I was told, was brought to lift up stones to the second storey, has still been allowed to remain where it was. Similarly, some of the rafters, brought when repairs were going on here, are still kept standing against the façade. This untidiness is highly regrettable, and ought to cease as early as possible.

39. Similarly, special repairs were done to the Kevdā and Naginā Masjīds to the extent of nearly Rs. 1,650 each. It is a pity that nothing has yet been done to thoroughly conserve the tomb of the Naginā Masjīd, which has been described by Dr. Burgess as "one of the most ornately carved tombs in Gujarāt." Some repairs no doubt seem to have at some time or another been executed here, for one of the voussours adjoining the keystone of the central arch

on the west had slid down, and, while doing the repairs, this was not put in position and only the gap left at its top was filled in. The arch stone now requires to be set in its proper original position. On the north side of the tomb the ground is very low and has got exposed. The other three sides again are silted up with earth. All this requires a careful levelling on all sides.

40 The only building repaired during the last financial year is Sakar Khān's Dugāh, popularly known as Pātai Roza. This building was handed over to the "Lodge Pāvāgadh" for use as a Masonic Lodge in accordance with the Government Resolution No. A.-2861 of 7th December 1909, Public Works Department. The details of the repairs carried out here will be found in Appendix M.

41. A mile to the south-east of Chāmpānn is Pāvāgadh, the hill of which is regarded sacred, both by the Hindus and the Jainas. The peak is crowned with a shrine of Kālikāmātā, which is visited by Hindu pilgrims almost every day. The plateau surrounding the peak is studded with a number of temples, mostly Jaina, and in ruins. These the Jaina community wanted to repair, and we were asked by the Collector of Panch Mahāls whether permission could be granted to them. But, before our Department could come to any decision, the Jainas seem to have been allowed for some time to execute some repairs on them. The Collector, however, stopped it, and again referred the matter to us. Accordingly, I visited Pāvāgadh about the end of November last and inspected the temples. The first of these that arrests our attention, as we enter on the plateau after climbing the hill, is a group of Jaina cells arranged in an oblong with four shrines, one at the centre of each and popularly known as Bāvanderī. The whole is in too far advanced a state of ruin to warrant any public expense on its restoration. Consequently it has been settled that the Jainas should be permitted to resume their renovation, especially as they have already been allowed to put forth some work on them. But they have been expressly warned not to attempt to restore the old carvings on the temples, but merely to block out the mouldings and other prominent features. The Jainas are notorious for whitewashing and painting their temples. And, in fact, even of the portion of the Bāvanderī restored by them one spire has actually been whitewashed and one shrine painted yellow. They, therefore, also require to be warned in unmistakable terms not to whitewash or paint any one of the old buildings. Besides the Bāvanderī there are two more temples that have been already repaired and occupied by the Jainas. They are now dedicated to Chāndīaprabhā and Supārśva. But as the whole work of renovating them is over, nothing can now be done to them. The first of these is on the south end of the Chhasiā tank. There is also another temple on the north end of this tank, but this is a Śaiva temple. This also the Jainas wanted to possess, but I have asked the Collector not to allow them by any means to occupy it.

42 There are two curious things about these Jaina temples. The first is that they are in no way archæologically interesting. They are specimens of the 13th century Gujarāt architecture, and are by no means happy ones. Of these the Bāvanderī, again, which is a little better than any other, is in an extremely dilapidated condition. And yet these temples have been declared protected and put under Class II. The Director-General of Archæology is to visit Chāmpānn next cold season, and it will be decided after consulting him on the spot whether their declaration as protected monuments should not be cancelled. The second curious thing is that they have been classed II (a), (a) showing that they are buildings in the possession or charge of Government. And yet the restored ones of these, including the temples of Chāndīaprabhā and Supārśva, the Jainas have been allowed to occupy!

43 The fort of Bassein is full of Portuguese remains, but we have for the present selected only six of the old buildings for conservation. They are (1) Franciscan Church, (2) St. Paul's Church, (3) Nossa Senhora's Church, (4) St. Joseph's Cathedral, (5) Dominican Church, and (6) Palace of the Captain of Bassein. Estimates for these amounting to Rs. 7,494 were submitted to and approved by us nearly five years ago, but owing to the urgency of conservation works elsewhere no

provision could so far be made for them. For the year 1910-11, however, it was possible to make some allotment, but more than Rs. 1,000 could not be provided. The Executive Engineer, Thānā District, was somewhat at a loss to know how to spend this small amount, and also wanted to ascertain the exact nature of the conservation work that was here intended. So we made an appointment, and met in the fort on the 9th of December last. It was agreed that the work to be taken in hand should be limited to jungle clearance in Ruins Nos 4, 6, 2 and 1 and the preservation of the arched roofs of Ruins Nos 4, 3, 2, and 1 (as marked above), to the extent to which the allotment for the year would permit. Such trees, as were affording support to the walls, should be left as they were, that is, their trunks should not be interfered with but their branches cut off. Such trees, as were not affording support to the walls, should be destroyed by injecting into them assafoetida solutions. The repairs should be confined strictly to the preservation of the structures, and no attempt was to be made at restoration beyond replacing in position any original carved stones which might be found amongst the ruins. No pointing of joints was to be attempted, the cementing material should be placed only in the actual joint and should not come on to any outside surface of the stones. Outside each of the ruins should be a board with the name of the Ruin printed on it and fixed on a post about 5 feet high, clear of the building.

44 On the 19th of February last we again visited Bassein fort to see whether repairs were being done in accordance with these requirements. Thanks to the deep interest taken by Mr. Bader, the Executive Engineer, Thānā, work was being done here quite satisfactorily and there was nothing to find fault with. The removal of jungle was being pushed on vigorously to completion, and the buildings were being cleared of all debris. This led to the discovery of an epitaph near the chancel of St. Joseph's Cathedral and to the opening of a hitherto inaccessible side chamber on the north-west, whose dome was found to be decorated with painting. The high pinnacles of this building on the west, which are full of ominous cracks and are consequently dangerous, were afterwards examined carefully, and it was decided that the ground outside these up to the roadway should be closed by a wooden railing of battens three feet high to keep the public out of the danger zone and that similar railing for the protection of the public should be put up at the other buildings where the structures were in a dangerous condition and likely to collapse at any time. It was also decided to place notice boards on these railings and inside near the cracked masonry. The boards with the names of the buildings were found by me to be put up rather prominently and quite in front of them. We agreed that they should be moved away to one side.

45. Nowhere have the archæological buildings been so well taken care of by the Public Works Department as at Bijāpur. This reflects very great credit on Mr. Williams, the Executive Engineer, who, when I was in Bijāpur in January last, was busy with securing more ancient monuments for conservation purposes and acquiring suitable strips of land around them. How a piece of land round about improves the general appearance of an ancient monument may be seen from the Gol Gumbaz itself. It is the most magnificent old structure at Bijāpur, but its full grandeur is felt because of the clean space of ground kept all round it. This space again can be increased on all sides with perfect advantage, as its noble proportions and magnificent dome can be seen to the fullest advantage only from a distance. This monument was illuminated on the Durbār day, and one can imagine how grand and imposing it must have looked for miles from the city on either side. The arrangements for its illumination, however, were not carried out with as much of neatness or cleanliness as was desirable. For at places both inside and outside, pieces of dried clay were to be seen, and the new coping of the parapet wall of the whispering gallery was soiled with oil. Nails had been driven into the base of the great dome from outside for hanging lamps, and while the lamps were removed the nails were allowed to remain. A custodian has been appointed to look after the building. But he does not seem to be as careful and diligent as he ought to be. The basement of the raised platform, on which are placed the counterfeit tombs, is provided with a number of small niches on each side. These, instead of being kept clean, are used by him for

throwing refuse after sweeping the floor. Again, some lounge sitting on one of the stone benches of the gallery appears to have chewed *pān* and thrown spittle on the wall. It is wonderful how the custodian did not take any notice of it. But his indifference does not stop here. I was informed that the plaster of the dome flaked off when some tourists exploded large fire crackers for fun in the whispering gallery. It is surprising that this was permitted by the custodian, as even a footfall of a person is sufficient here to awaken the echoes of the tread of a regiment. The firing of a large cracker is enough to impart a violent impact to the dome and cause even a falling off of the plaster, especially as it is so many years old. I have advised that a board should be put up at each of the entrances forbidding visitors to do anything which would cause a loud report.

46. There are some cracks going right up from below on and near the western *minār* of the southern façade. A similar crack may also be seen where this *minār* touches this façade inside. This is probably due to the subsidence of foundation, and the crack may not gape further. A piece of paper was no doubt stuck in the last rainy season to the inside crack to see whether it widened. But though the parchment remained exactly intact, the test cannot be taken to be quite convincing as the rainfall was very scanty last year.

47. The brick parapet wall of this gallery, when it was without any coping, always required more or less repairs owing to the top bricks being liable to be easily displaced. This has now been stopped by providing it with a Shāhābād stone coping. But even now the parapet wall is too low, being about 2' 2". Perhaps it would have been better if this wall had been raised in height by at least two feet before being furnished with coping.

48. There is one thing connected with this monument which is an eyesore. The half-fallen arches attached to the Gol Gumbaz on the south-east have at present been occupied by Chhaparbands. As they are still a somewhat lawless and dirty tribe, it is not to be expected that the surroundings of the monument will remain safe or clean with them. In fact, the terrace on which the Gol Gumbaz stands was strewn here and there, when I was at Bijāpur, with the dung of the donkeys which I was told belonged to them. The chain of the fencing round the Trophy in front of the Naqqā Khānah was also many a time broken down by their boys, who came to sit there and enjoy themselves. A plot of land has been taken by the Commissioner of the Southern Division, and they are being encouraged to build houses for themselves, and of timber, stones and a lorn of money being given. Plans for their quarters are also under the consideration of Government. And it is expected that they will quit their present arched dwellings by the middle of November next.

49. The repairs to the roof over the main large room of the Āsā Mahall, first suggested by Mr. Cousens, have not yet been completed. This roof had been supported on teakwood beams of large section. This being decayed, it was resolved to renew it with cut teakwood joists and brick-on-edge roofing. On demolishing the roof, however, it was discovered that the beams were very much decayed on the top sides and that consequently it was not practicable to fix rafters to these beams as would be required for the roofing proposed. The old beams also were not strong enough to carry any weight as its ends had rotted. Hence it was proposed to remove and replace them in their old positions for the sake of retaining the old appearance of the building. Over these old beams and quite independently of them was to be constructed a simplex roofing on rolled steel beams and joists and on the underside a teakwood ceiling was to be fixed, as it originally existed, using the old materials as far as possible. This arrangement was the most feasible, as, besides the old appearance of the building being maintained, there would be a strong and lasting roof. All this has been now completed, and only the reinforced concrete roof remains to be placed on the rolled steel beams. The beams and joists, however, as just said, are not seen from below as they are hidden by the old wooden beams and planking. The roof when complete will thus be an entirely new roof independent of the old roof which is restored but carries no weight. Nearly Rs 5,000 have so far been spent.

50. The work of renewing the corbels supporting the cornice of the mosque of the Ibrāhīm Rauza, which was proposed, and for which an estimate was passed, by my predecessor, Mr. Longhuist, was not actually begun when

I was in Bijāpuri. The necessary stone was then being brought from the quarries in the Sholāpuri district which supplied it for the restoration of the corbels of the Gol Gumbaz. The work appears to have been afterwards commenced and finished to the extent of the allotment provided for for the last financial year.

51 The Tomb of Alī (II) Adil Shāh even in its present unfinished condition is grand and magnificent, and would have rivalled any tomb in India if it had been completed. A nice road has been made, branching off from the main road and leading to this building. This is just as it should be. But the rubble wall around it is not kept in a good condition. As it is, it is broken down in many places from where people come in large numbers and use the enclosure as a latrine. Pigs also flock in large numbers and foul the place. I have proposed in my conservation note that the rubble wall should be mended where necessary and a notice board in Canarese might be put up at the northwest corner warning the people against repeating the nuisance. A small door might also be put up, where the road leading to the tomb joins its enclosure wall.

52 The arched openings of the corridors of Alī (I) Roza have been filled with stones half their heights. This greatly spoils the appearance of the building. The stones, I have suggested, should be removed, and a rubble wall composed of those and other stones might be put up around it so as to enclose also the tomb at the south-east corner. This is absolutely necessary, because, as the place is accessible to all sorts of animals, the *jālū* work on the east side of the platform of the tomb, though so recently done, has been broken.

53 About half a mile to the north-east of the town of Sinnar in the
Sinnar Nāsik District is the temple of Gondeśvaia. It is a Śaiva shrine, surrounded by four attendant shrines, with the Nandī pavilion in front on the east. The whole group stands upon a raised terrace, and is enclosed by masonry wall originally with three entrances, of which that on the north has now totally disappeared.

54 The temple is built of the ordinary amygdaloidal trap rock excavated no doubt from the quarry in the front. The stress of weather has fearfully told upon the exteriors of the temple and its subsidiary shrines, which have become honeycombed. The surfaces of these structures again are, strange to say, covered on the north side with a kind of white hardened moss. I am afraid nothing can be done to this temple in this respect, as the cost of applying stone preservative would be simply prohibitive.

55 A most irritating thing about this temple is the scaffolding, which, I am told, was raised by the Public Works Department in 1896 round the spire when some repairs to it were going on, but which nevertheless curiously enough was allowed to stand as it then was. However, there is now this fortunate circumstance that with only a few alterations the same scaffolding might be used for the repairs of the temple. But this scaffolding will, it is hoped, be removed as soon as these repairs are over.

56 Another irritating thing about the temple is that the spire is crowned, not by a cupola of the old style as might be expected, but by a Muhammadan dome of brick masonry. This is exceedingly clumsy and highly regrettable, and serves as a good illustration of what restoration will be carried out by persons ignorant of the ancient styles of architecture. Fortunately for us the dome was struck by lightning a few years ago, and is now in a shattered condition. The unsightly excrescence can therefore be removed, and the top of the *śikhara* made water-tight by throwing a flat dome over, no piping being used. I have proposed that it should also be furnished with a lightning conductor.

57 The terrace floor touching the temple and its attendant shrines require to be carefully examined and made water-tight where necessary. In this connection special attention will have to be turned to the portion of the floor close beside the *makara* gargoyle on the north side of the spire. I have advised that the paving stones should be relaid, supplying new ones if necessary. As many stones of the original cut channel for the washings of the temple as can be found require to be carefully reset.

58. The courses of the dome of the Nandī pavilion have become loose. They must be refixed, the joints being filled with just enough cement mortar toned down in colour to surrounding stone work. Where the stones of the

courses are missing, the cavities will have to be filled with rough rubble cement so as to convert the exposed core from the loose pile of masonry that it is now into a compact solid mass. Pointing is to be avoided.

59 No less than six lintels of the temple are cracked, and have been given stone props. The *sabhāmandapa* has three of these, its north, east and south porches, one each. There is thus a regular forest of stone uprights here, which looks unsightly. As the beams are thick and heavy, angle irons will not be strong enough to support them. I have, therefore, proposed that the cracked lintels should be supported by non rails resting on the corbels and tightened at three or four places with strong iron bolts at right angles to the rails. If this device is not found satisfactory, they might be supported on non joists with ends resting on two vertical iron pipes braced together in the centre and joined by a channel non.

60. In the hall and porch of the temple of Aśvina, pointing has done its worst. This ought to be chipped off, and the joints refilled with cement mortar, confined strictly to these joints.

61 The top of the shrine will have to be made water-tight. The vertical joints have gaped. They must be filled in with cement mortar caulked hard into the interior and flush with the masonry, a very thin joint being struck in keeping with the adjacent joint and being brought to the tint of the old stone work. Openings in the niches especially on the south and west will have to be closed up.

62. There are two kinds of caves here—Brahmanical and Jaina. The first are on Ankāi hill within the fort. They are all very rough and unfinished. The second are on the south face of Tankāi hill, looking down upon the village of Ankāi. They are interesting and elaborately carved, and, as such, require to be properly conserved.

63 The lower portions of the fronts of these caves had crumbled away, and it was absolutely necessary to support the overhanging rock on some masonry walls. This has been done, but far from satisfactorily. An estimate for these repairs had come to our office in 1906, and it was distinctly stated by us at that time that no white pointing was to be used in new masonry, and that there was to be cement pointing only, confined strictly to the joints, but this injunction was not attended to, and the new work is as full of heinous pointing as it possibly can be.

64 The caves are without numbers. The whole group will have to be properly numbered, the numbering given in the Bombay Gazetteer being followed as far as possible.

65 Much of the damage done to the caves has been caused by rain water not being properly drained off. From the inquiries I made on the spot it appears that rain water does not percolate through fissures in the ceiling rock, but comes inside from the terrace outside, whose level is in many cases higher than that of the floors. The caves require, therefore, to be first cleared of all mud and rain water and the ground outside reduced to a lower level thus providing proper drainage.

66 The spaces between the pillars of the verandahs of some caves are filled with rubble masonry. This requires to be demolished and removed. The caves again are full of *chulas*, and the ceilings may be seen blackened with smoke. Cooking must be strictly prohibited in the caves. The pathway in front of the caves will also have to be cleared of all stones, and cactus overhanging from their tops removed.

67 The Jaina divinity Ambā at the eastern end of the verandah of Cave No II according to the Bombay Gazetteer has been converted into a Hindu goddess. This might now be allowed to remain as it is, but I have proposed that the practice of daubing over the parts of the shrine with red-lead should be stopped, and the red-lead of the sculptures removed with oil and the spots of the oil with country soap.

68. Three miles south-east of Kopeigaon in the Ahmednagar District is Kokamthān, where is an interesting old temple dedicated to, what the people call, Dāmodara-Mahādeva. In the shrine is a *linga*, and behind it an image of Śeṣhāyī. And this is why the temple is known by the names of both these gods. The lower portion of the temple is built of stone and the upper of brick, and the whole appears to have been originally plastered, the ornament and the figures first roughly done in stone being finished neatly in the plaster which overlays them. This plaster has now flaked off in a good many places exposing the stone, which, being trap, has as badly weathered as that of the Gondeśvara temple at Sinnar.

69. The following proposals have been made by me —

“The surroundings of this temple are as dirty as they can possibly be, the village dunghill being close beside it. These should be forthwith removed. The pavement of the floor on which the temple stands should be traced as far as possible and kept clean. The paper notices that have been pasted on to the front or north door of the hall should be taken out and a notice board should be put up instead on the west side just where the village pathway touches the temple precincts. The Census number “449” painted on the building should be washed off. The lintel in front of the side-shrine of the goddess is cracked and has been supported by two pillars, but these props are altogether unnecessary and should be dispensed with, as the cracked portion is exactly above the bracket capital of the pillar. The only thing necessary here is that the space between the soffits of this lintel and the capitals of the pillars on which it rests should be filled with small chips of stone and neat mortar, so that the full pressure of the lintel might fall on the pillars. The west lintel of the main entrance porch is also similarly cracked and should therefore be similarly treated. The front of the spire has fallen off, and some more portion is in imminent danger of falling. This should be carefully demolished without doing injury to any part of the building. One of the things to be thus dismantled is a miniature spire. This should be taken down whole and entire so far as possible and with the greatest care, and should be kept for the present in the hall. It can then be decided whether it is not worth removing to the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. The fallen stuff of the spire should be removed, and the roof of the hall and other masonry should be cleared of all vegetation, and rendered water-tight where necessary. It should be carefully observed whether the hollow interior of the spire exposed by the front portion falling is during the rainy season filled with water, though there is little likelihood of this happening, as the temple faces north.”

(b) Bombay Native States

70. An account of the returns of expenditure on ancient monuments incurred by the Native States, situated in the Bombay Presidency, will be found in Appendix O. It is clear from it that excepting Baroda no conservation work of any kind was taken up by any one of these States. That done by the Baroda Durbār was, however, of an important nature, and involved large expenditure. The well-known Rudrāmālā of Siddhapur, built or at least completed by the famous Solanki sovereign, Siddharāja-Jayasimha, was perhaps one of the largest and most elaborate temples ever built in India. It was subsequently destroyed by the Muhammadans upon the occasion of one of their early inroads into Gujarāt. It originally consisted of a great central building, two or more storeys in height, consisting of a shrine and great hall, besides a number of other subsidiary structures. In between the remains that exist of this once magnificent building, dwelling-houses had been built, and these were in daily danger of being crushed by the fall of some of these pillars. The east porch pillars were in a specially dangerous state, and looked as if the very least movement would precipitate the whole, and yet people were calmly living in houses built up against, and immediately beneath, them. In the first place, it was necessary to clear away the intervening houses for the safety of the people and in order to enclose the remains in an open area. The work of acquiring, dismantling and clearing away the whole was commenced and completed in 1910-11 at a cost of Rs. 5,050. The remains that were next in most immediate need of attention were the pillars of the east porch, which

were in the most dangerous state. The north-western of the four porch pillars had been knocked out of the perpendicular, and it had dragged the upper beams with it. The beams and two pillars of the second storey had cracked the north beam by falling upon it. These had all been kept in their places by mere jamming together. One of the upper beams again lay athwart the lower beams, and threatened to come crashing through with the least movement. Mr. Cousens had proposed that before anything could be done to this porch the whole mass should first be rigidly propped up by walling and other debris of the houses that were to be demolished. But the Executive Engineer, Kadi Division, brought down this last beam by means of a derrick without in any way disturbing any of the pillars or beams. The pillars were afterwards linked together by means of mild steel rings and the rods. The total expenditure thus incurred amounted to Rs. 5,512. Minor conservation measures still require to be adopted here, but there can be no doubt that by far the most difficult and expensive part of the conservation work here needed appears to have been satisfactorily done, and His Highness the Mahārājā of Baroda consequently deserves the thanks of the whole civilised world.

71. Rudramālā of Siddhapur was not the only monument to which the Baroda Darbār had turned their attention. The old temple of Sūrya in Mudherā, which is one of the finest ruins in north Gujarāt was also taken up for conservation. The work of clearing away all accumulated debris from around the temple down to the original ground level was finished during the last financial year at a cost of Rs. 920. In April and May last the work of pumping out dirty and poisonous water and taking out silt from the Rāma-kunda in front of the temple, was completed, the *kunda* is now pumped dry and thoroughly cleaned out. This is very nice so far as it goes, but it is sincerely hoped that conservation of this temple will not stop here and that full action will be taken in accordance with all the proposals submitted by Mr. Cousens.

(c) Central India.

72. In Central India also, as will be seen from Appendix P, no conservation work of any nature was attempted except in Indore Dhamnar Dhār and Indore States. Some petty repairs appear to have been done by the Indore Darbār to the temple of Dharmanātheśvara and caves at Dhamnār near Chandwāsā in the Rāmpurā-Bhānpurā district. They also seem to have made the road up the hill accessible to carts. This will doubtless prove a great boon to the pilgrims who gather here in numbers twice or thrice a year. The important conservation measures that had been proposed by Mr. Cousens for these caves were all carried out by the State in 1910, and have been referred to in paragraph 36 of our Progress Report for that year.

73. The work of repairing the old buildings at Māndu in the Dhār State, as in the case of all important monuments elsewhere, began with the visit, in 1902, of Lord Curzon, the founder of systematic conservation work in India. The monuments of Māndu are essentially of national and even world-wide interest. But the State, in which chance has placed them, is one of the smallest in Central India. The Government, therefore, came forward with their liberal subsidies, and agreed to incur all the expenditure of initial repairs, provided the State was prepared to maintain them afterwards and make them more accessible to visitors. Good roads have been made by the State connecting one monument with another. And the Government allotted no less a sum than Rs. 80,000. And the repairs were being carried on on wholly satisfactory lines and most economically till the summer of 1905, when things began to change. The difficulties which ensued have already been commented on by Mr. Cousens in his Report for 1905-06, and I need not go into details regarding them again. Suffice it

to say that the advice given by the Archaeological Department was set aside in favour of other measures of which we had no knowledge and of which it was impossible to approve. Thanks to the efforts made by the Dhār Darbāi and Major Blakeway, Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, arrangements have now been made for securing closer administrative control over the works at Mandū, and the campaign of repairs, which had come to a stand-still, was resumed in March 1911. Mr. Deshpande, an overseer, was put in direct charge of it, and it was being constantly supervised by Mr. Aga, State Engineer, Dhār. Major Blakeway and Major Boville also came to inspect the work as often as they could, and it is a matter of great delight that the instructions of the Archaeological Department are now being scrupulously carried out. Twelve estimates have so far been submitted and approved by us. When work was restarted, there was a balance of about Rs. 20,000 in hand, of which Rs. 13,021 have been covered by these twelve estimates. Only conservation measures of an urgent character have therein been provided for, and an idea of the actual work done so far in accordance with them will be obtained from Appendix P. The charges of the establishment are borne by the State, the establishment consisting of the overseer just mentioned, a time-keeper, clerk and peon. The State also meets the charges of keeping up the buildings put in repairs, which annually amount to about Rs. 2,500. These include the maintenance of seven custodians entrusted with removing vegetation and keeping the buildings clean.

(d) Rajputana.

74. In Rājputānā the conservation work seems to have been done only at Dilwāīā on Mount Ābū and Biānā in Bharatpur, an account of which will be found in the statement published in Appendix R. But these works were taken up at the instance of the British Government. And it is a pity that no Rājputānā State has of its own initiation commenced such works in right earnest. Perhaps they might have felt the difficulty of determining which monuments were worth conserving. But this need not arise now that I have toured in Rājputānā for seven years and described the various monuments in our Progress Reports specifying also the class to which each belongs. No such tours have been made in Central India for 'listing' purposes, and consequently the Native States there may not be in a position to know which to select. But such is happily not the case with Rājputānā, and the Native States of this Agency can easily mark out for their care and preservation all those monuments that have been classed I and II in our Progress Reports. It may, however, be mentioned for their information that the monuments at Vasantgadhi in Sirohi, those at Osīā, Jālor, Ghatyālā, Knādū, Buehkalā and Rānpur in Jodhpur, those at Nāgdā, Tilasmā and Bijolā in Udaipur, those at Mukundarā, Āmvā, Atiū and Rāmgarh in Kotāh, and those at Banāt, Chātsū, Jin-Mātā, and Haras in Jaipur are both architecturally and artistically so important that the sooner the work of safeguarding them is taken in hand, the better for them and the reputation of India as a whole. Every year these precious relics of the past are in danger of becoming more and more disintegrated and rendered unsafe, and if time is allowed to pass, they will soon become utter wrecks past all repairs. Besides, as every year elapses, the repairs will become more extensive and more expensive. The sooner, therefore, they are looked after, the better. It is particularly gratifying to note in this connection that the Chief of Sikar in the Jaipur State, in whose principality is situated Haras, famous for a tenth century temple of Śiva, has shown his anxiety to put it in sound repairs at his own expense, provided he obtains expert advice as to what is exactly required to be done. I have of course promised to visit Haras next cold season and make the necessary proposals for the conservation of the temple there. It is sincerely hoped that other Rajput princes will come forward and vie with one another in the proper care and upkeep of the ancient monuments in their territories and thus discharge their duty to the civilized world.

XIV—TOUR PROGRAMME FOR 1912-13

75 As Dr Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology, has expressed a wish to inspect, with me next autumn, the conservation works, proposed or already in progress, at some of the principal places in the Western Circle, I propose to visit, in his company, just at the beginning of the cold season tour, Ahmedābād, Saikhaj and possibly Dholkā, whence we go to Chāmpānir. We shall then rail down to Bijāpur, and from there to Aihole and Pattadakal noted for beautiful early Chālukyan temples which have long been awaiting the attention and care of our Department, but for which we could make a provision this current year only. This will probably keep me engaged till about the end of December. After Christmas I intend visiting the famous *stūpa* at Sānchī in the Bhopāl territory, Central India, where some excavation work has been found necessary. While there I shall try to visit Besnagar, not far from Sānchī, where some excavation work has already been done by the State Engineer, Gwalior, an account of which has appeared in one of the numbers of the *Journal* of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Mandū in the Dhār State will be the next place for me to visit, in connection with the repairs already carried out and now proposed to be taken in hand during the current year. Mandū, I am afraid, might engage me for a long time, as I have to decide, there on the spot, some of the complicated questions that have arisen in connection with the restoration of the front porch door of the Jāmi'masjid there to its original condition before it was repaired by the Dhār Durbār some years ago. At the request of the Director-General of Archaeology in India I have promised the Resident, Jaipur, to visit Haras and advise the Rāo Rājā of Sikar upon the conservation of an old *S'iva* temple on the hill there in his principality in the Jaipur State. The famous marble temples at Dilwānā, Mt. Ābū, where conservation work has been going on under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Mt. Ābū Division, has not for long received our attention, and I am longing to visit it also. On my way back I shall visit the Dutch tombs at Broach, Surat and Olpād which I was instructed by Government to inspect and submit my report upon their condition, but which I could not do during the last touring season. I shall also have to visit Bassein near Bombay where important conservation work is going on. Ambalnāth near Kalyān will next be visited, where some extensive new work is proposed. Some time must also be allowed for unforeseen calls from the Presidency proper and the provinces included in this Circle. After finishing work at the places mentioned above, I shall, if time is found, try to visit some of the old temples in the Belgaum and Dhārwar districts, to see whether what was proposed for their preservation by Mr Cousens has been properly carried out by the Public Works Department. This will also enable me to make myself personally acquainted with the later Chālukyan temples, which I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing. In my tour in these two districts I shall also try to visit some of the places recommended for excavation purposes by Government in paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No 4, dated the 3rd January 1907.

D. R. BHANDARKAR, M A.,
 Superintendent, Archaeological Survey,
 Western Circle

Poona, 30th June 1912

APPENDIX A

List of Drawings prepared during the year 1911-12

Serial No	Locality	Title of drawings	Remarks
1358	Khed (Rājputānā)	Plan of temple of Ranchhodjī	Made out and completed
1359	Ellora (Nizām's territory)	<i>Dāgabā</i> in cave II	Do
1360	Elephanta	Plan of the Great Cave	Do

APPENDIX B

Superintendent's Diary.

(Mr. A. H. Longhurst.)

1911

April	18th to 22nd	Visited Ajmer to attend a meeting of the Working Committee of the Rājputānā Museum
May	5th to 7th ...	Arrived at Nāsik to inspect and report upon the wood carving of old Hingne's <i>Wādā</i>
,	29th to 8th June	Visited Rāygaḍ, Mahād tālukā, Kolābā District, to report to Government on the necessary measures to be adopted to improve Shivājī's <i>Samādhi</i>

(Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar)

1911

September	21st to 25th	At Elephanta caves, for preparing a guide to the caves for the use of Their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of India
November	6th to 10th	Arrived at Ajmer to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Rājputānā Museum
	10th	Proceeded to Ahmedābād
	11th to 21st	Inspection of archaeological buildings for drawing up notes for their conservation
	22nd to 25th	Inspection of the Elephanta caves in connection with the rebuilding of the missing columns in the Great Cave
	26th to 28th	Inspection of the old mosques at Chāmpāni and the old Hindu and Jaina temples on the Pāvāgadh hill
	29th	Return to Bombay
	30th to 8th Dec	Halt in Bombay
	9th	Inspection of old Portuguese ruins in the Fort of Bassein
	11th	Return to Head quarters, Poona

1912.

January	12th	Left Poona for Bijāpur
	13th to 17th	Inspection of the archaeological buildings at Bijāpur
	18th	Inspection of buildings at Kumtāgī near Bijāpur
	19th to 20th	On way to Nāsik from Bijāpur
	21st	Inspection of the Pāndu <i>lenā</i> caves at Nāsik
	22nd	Left Nāsik for Sinnu
	23rd to 25th	Inspection of the old temples at Sinnu
	26th to 27th	On way from Sinnu to Ankāi
	28th to 29th	Inspection of the Ankāi and Tankāi caves
	30th	Arrived at Kopurgon for Kokamthān
	31st to 1st February	Inspection of the old temple at Kokamthān
	2nd	Return to Head-quarters
	9th	Left Poona for Bombay

10th	Inspection of the Elephanta caves in company with the Director-General of Archaeology
11th	.. Halt at Bombay
12th	Return to Head-quarters
17th	Left Poona for Bombay
19th	Inspection of the old Portuguese remains in the Fort of Bassora
20th	Reached Ahmedābād.
21st to 23rd	Inspection of the old Muhammadan buildings at Sakhoj near Ahmedābād.
24th to 25th	Journey from Ahmedābād to Khudābād in Sind
26th to 27th	Inspection of the buildings at Khudābād
28th	Left Khudābād for Sukkur
29th to 3rd	Inspection of the buildings at Sukkur and Rohri
March	
3th	Left Sukkur for Hyderabad
5th	Inspection of the buildings at Hyderabad.
6th to 8th	Journey from Hyderabad to Dhari
9th	. Halt at Dhari to inspect the old Muhammadan mosques there
10th	Left Dhari for Māndū
March	11th to 14th Inspection of the buildings at Māndū in company with the Director General of Archaeology
15th	. Left Māndū for Indore.
16th to 17th	Halt at Indore
18th	. Left Indore
21st	Arrived at Tattā
22nd to 24th	Inspection of the buildings at the Makh Hills near, and the Masjid, in the town of, Tattā.
25th	. Left Tattā for Dokri
26th	... Inspection of the old site "Muhenjo Daro".
27th	Left Dokri
29th	.. Arrived at Kaulā Railway Station, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway line, for Bithū, proceeded to Jodhpur the same day at night
30th to 1st	Halt at Jodhpur to inspect the old excavated site of Mandori
April	
2nd to 3rd	Return to Head-quarters

Assistant Superintendent's Diary.

1911

April	1st	At Sālwa
	4th	. Arrived at Pipār
	5th to 7th	. At Pipār
	8th	. Arrival at Bāgorā.
	9th to 11th.	At Bāgorā
	12th	Arrival at Barū
	13th to 16th	At Barū
	17th	. Arrival at Nādsar.
	20th	Arrival at Rajlani
	21st	Arrival at Jasol
	22nd to 28th	At Jasol
	29th	. Arrival at Bilotiā.
	30th	... Return to Head-quarters, Poona. The end of the touring season

APPENDIX C.

List of Photographs taken by the Archæological Survey,
Western Circle, during the year 1911-1912

Serial Number	Locality.	Title of Photograph	Size of Negative
3702	Elephanta	Great Cave, East wing	8½" × 6½"
3703	Do	Do the entrance	"
3704	Do	Do <i>Tramūti</i>	"
3705	Do	Do marriage of Śiva and Pārvatī	"
3706	Do	Do. Rāvana under Kūlāsa	"
3707	Ahmedābād	Ahmad Shāh's mosque, general view from NE	"
3708	Do	Do porch of <i>Zanānā</i> gallery from NW	6½" × 4½"
3709	Do	Shāh Khupai mosque, general view	8½" × 6½"
3710	Do	Sidi Sayyad's mosque, rear view	"
3711	Do	Do perforated window	6½" × 4½"
3712	Do	Jāmi' masjid, front view	8½" × 6½"
3713	Do	Do general view showing roof over reservoir	"
3714	Do	Do general view, south entrance from SE	"
3715	Do	Ahmad Shāh's tomb, general view	"
3716	Do	Queens' Tombs, general view	"
3717	Do	Do tombs of parrot and cat	6½" × 4½"
3718	Do	Do general view showing loose stones in SE corner	"
3719	Do	Do blind door in NW corner	"
3720	Do	Do do. in SW corner	8½" × 6½"
3721	Do	Do perforated window in south wall showing portion wrongly fitted	6½" × 4½"
3722	Do	Rānī Siparī's mosque, general view from SE.	8½" × 6½"
3723	Do	Do. tomb, general view from SW	"
3724	Do	Do do SE	"
3725	Do	Do lower basement from west	6½" × 4½"
3726	Do	Sārangpur mosque, general view from SE	8½" × 6½"
3727	Do	Do. southern minaret	6½" × 4½"
3728	Do	Do general view of interior of tombs	"
3729	Do	Muhāfiz Khān's mosque, rear view from SW	"
3730	Do	Do pillars, old and new, from inside	"
3731	Do	Do basement of north minaret	"
3732	Do	Qutbu d-dīn Shāh's mosque, general view	8½" × 6½"
3733	Do	Rānī Rupāvatī's mosque, general view	"
3734	Do	Shāikh Hāsan Muhammad Chistī's mosque, Shāhpur, general view	"
3735	Do	Bibi Achut Kukī's mosque, general view	"
3736	Do	Do central arch	"
3737	Do	Do interior, showing new arches	"
3738	Do	Do outer wall enclosure, general view	"
3739	Do	Do entrance in same wall	6½" × 4½"
3740	Do.	Dutch tombs near Kānkanya tank from NE	8½" × 6½"
3741	Do.	Do do from west	"
3742	Do	Rājapur Hirpur, Bibijī's mosque, general view from SE	"
3743	Do	Do do rear view showing buttresses	"
3744	Do	Asāiwā, Mātā Bhavānī's <i>Wāv</i> , general view	"
3745	Do	Do Bāi Harī's well, general view	6½" × 4½"
3746	Chāmpānn	Jāmi' masjid, general view from SW	8½" × 6½"
3747	Do	Do do from SE	"
3748	Do	Do do. court and portico from SE	"
3749	Do	Do entrance arch to the east porch	"
3750	Do	Pāvāgad, temple of Śiva view from east	"
3751	Do	Do do south	"
3752	Do	Do do west	"
3753	Do	Do do north	"
3754	Do	Jaina temple in Bāvan Dera, general view	6½" × 4½"
3755	Byāpur	Gol Gumtaz, general view from south	8½" × 6½"
3756	Do	Do do west	"
3757	Do	Do east side brackets from SE minaret	"

Serial Number	Locality	Title of Photograph.	Size of Negative.
3758	Biṛāpuri	General view of Museum, Naqqāi Khānah and Gol Gumbaz from SE ..	8½" × 6½"
3759	Do	Do Masjid near Gol Gumbaz from SE ..	6½" × 1½"
3760	Do	Museum, front view from SW ...	8½" × 6½"
3761	Do	Jāmi' masjid, front view ...	6½" × 1½"
3762	Do	Do interior with <i>mīhrāb</i> ...	8½" × 6½"
3763	Do	Masjid from <i>vehtai</i> Mahall, general view ...	6½" × 1½"
3764	Do	Ibrāhīm Rauzā, general view from SE ...	8½" × 6½"
3765	Do	Great arch behind Āsāi Mahall ...	6½" × 1½"
3766	Do	Gun of Lāndekhān ...	8½" × 6½"
3767	Do	Temple of Naisobā, general view from SE.	6½" × 1½"
3768	Do	Fin Huseni Alum near Badī Kamān ..	8½" × 6½"
3769	Do	Old Saurd of Muhammad ...	" "
3770	Kumatgi	Water pavilion, general view from SE ..	" "
3771	Sinnai	Temple of Gondeśvar, general view from SE.	6½" × 1½"
3772	Do	Do do from SW ..	5½" × 6½"
3773	Do	Temple of Āisvar, general view from SW ..	" "
3774	Do	Do do front ..	" "
3775	Do	Do <i>torana</i> over the shrine ...	6½" × 1½"
3776	Tankūi	Cave No 2, general view ..	8½" × 6½"
3777	Do	Old mosque, front view ..	" "
3778	Kokanthān	Temple of Mahādeva from east ..	" "
3779	Kopugāon	Temple on the island, general view ...	" "
3780	Bassein	Fort, St Joseph's Cathedral, general view from west ..	" "
3781	Do	Do western interior ..	" "
3782	Do	Do do with broken arch. ..	" "
3783	Do	Do St Paul's Church, general view from NW ...	" "
3784	Do	Do front view ..	" "
3785	Do	Do Monastery, general view from SE ..	" "
3786	Do	Do Franciscan Church, general view from NE ..	" "
3787	Do	Do Porta do mar, front ..	" "
3788	Do	Do general view from NE ..	6½" × 4½"
3789	Do	Do Shell bath general view ..	" "
3790	Do	Do San Sebastião from SW ..	" "
3791	Khudābād	Jāmi' masjid, general view from SE ...	8½" × 6½"
3792	Do	Do do from NE ...	" "
3793	Do	Do front façade in the court ..	" "
3794	Do	Do panel in the S side of central arch ..	6½" × 1½"
3795	Do	Do rear view of first entrance ..	" "
3796	Do	Yār Muhammad's tomb, general view from SE ..	8½" × 6½"
3797	Do	Do front view ..	" "
3798	Sukkur	Satiyom-jo thūn, eastern half ..	6½" × 1½"
3799	Do	Do western half ...	5½" × 6½"
3800	Do	Lansdowne bridge, general view from above ..	" "
3801	Māndū	Ashrafī Mahall, general view from west ..	8½" × 6½"
3802	Do	Do showing bastion from SE ..	" "
3803	Do	Excavated tomb of Mahmūd Khaljī from SW ..	" "
3804	Do	Tower of Victory from west ..	6½" × 1½"
3805	Do	Jāmi' masjid, general view from east ..	5½" × 6½"
3806	Do	Do view from south, showing restoration of outside wall ..	" "
3807	Do	Do inner quadrangle ..	" "
3808	Do	Hūshang's tomb, view from SW ..	" "
3809	Do	Jahā, Mahall, general view from SE ..	" "
3810	Do	Do from SE ..	" "
3811	Do	Do entrance door ..	6½" × 1½"
3812	Do	Do newly put up buttresses-view from west ..	" "
3813	Do	Do ornamental reservoir from SE ..	8½" × 6½"
3814	Do	Do view of east tank ..	" "
3815	Do	Do water pavilion from SE ..	6½" × 1½"
3816	Do	Hindolā Mahall, general view ..	8½" × 6½"
3817	Do	Hamām, dome showing ventilators from SW ..	6½" × 1½"
3818	Do	Rūpmatī's Palace, view from west ..	8½" × 6½"
3819	Do	Old culvert on the road to the Rewā Kund from west ..	6½" × 1½"
3820	Do	Bāz Bahādūr's palace, general view from north ..	8½" × 6½"
3821	Do	Do do from NW ...	" "
3822	Do	Do interior, showing tank ..	" "

Serial Number	Locality	Title of Photograph	Size of Negative
3823	Māndū	Mosque near Tārāpur gate (Sir T. Roe's residence)	6½" × 4¾"
3824	Tattā	Jāmī masjīd, general view from front	8½" × 6½"
3825	Do	Dabgarām Mosque, general view from NE	
3826	Do	Makhi hills, Jām Nizām-ud-Dīn's tomb, northern side	6½" × 4¾"
3827	Do.	Do Bāiā Darī from west	"
3828	Do	Do Nawwāb Amīr Khakīl Khān's tomb from SW	8½" × 6½"
3829	Do	Do do Isā Khān's tomb, general view from SW	6½" × 4¾"
3830	Do	Do do Isā Khān's Zanānā tomb, general view from SW	8½" × 6½"
3831	Do	Do do interior central niche	"
3832	Do	Do Shuifa(h) Khān's tomb, general view from SW	6½" × 4¾"
3833	Do	Do. Mirzā Tughlūq Beg's tomb, general view from SW	8½" × 6½"
3834	Do	Do Jānī Beg's tomb, general view from south	"
3835	Dokī	Mohan-jo-daro, general view of <i>stūpa</i>	"
3836	Bithū	Temple of Mahādeva, general view from east	"
3837	Do	Do sculpture of Lakulīśa, over the southern niche	"
3838	Jodhpur	Memorial stone of Siyā Rāthod	"
3839	Mandol	Old excavated temple, general view	"

APPENDIX D

Office Library

The following is a list of books added to the office during the year 1911-1912 —

Calcutta Imperial Library Catalogue, Vol II, Part II

First Report of the Comptroller of Ancient Monuments in India for 1881-82

Archæological Survey of India, Memorandum No 2, on the Antiquities of Dabhoi

Do do No 3, on the remains at Gumh

Do do No 5, Translations of Inscriptions from the Kanarese districts, Belgaum, etc.

Archæological remains in the Ellchpur District, Berars

Bureau of American Ethnology, Part II, Bulletin No 30

Do do „ No 40.

Do do „ No 43

Do do „ No 41

Do do „ No 50.

Do do „ No 51

Bureau of American Ethnology, Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institute

Official Handbook of the Allahabad Exhibition.

Dr D B Spooner's Handbook to the Peshawar Museum

Archæological Survey Report of the Director-General of Archaeology in India, Part I, for 1908-09

Archæological Survey Report of the Director-General of Archaeology in India, Part II, for 1907-1908

Archæological Survey Report of the Director-General of Archaeology in India, Part I, for 1909-1910

Archæological Survey Report of the Director-General of Archaeology in India, Part I, for 1910-1911

Annual Progress Report of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent, Southern Circle, for the year 1909-1910

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, Burma Circle, for the year 1910-1911.

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, for the year 1910-1911

Annual Progress Report of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent, Southern Circle, for the year 1910-1911

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year 1910-1911

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, British and Muhammadan Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year 1910-1911.

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, for the year 1910-1911

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, for the year 1910-1911

Records of the Canterbury Museum, Vol No. 3

General Report on "Yusufza" by H W. Bellew

Land Surveying and Levelling

Sale's *Korān*.

Antiquities of the Chambā State, Part I, by Dr. Vogel.

List of Sanskrit and Hindi Manuscripts purchased by order of Government and deposited in the Sanskrit College, Benares, during the year 1910-1911.

- Hyderābād (Deccan) Gazetteer
 Aurangābād Gazetteer
 Guide and Catalogue of Indian Section of Festival of Empire of Imperial Exhibition
 Feigussou's History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, by Buigess and Spiers,
 Vols I and II.
 Indian Sculpture and Painting, by Havell.
 Indische Palaeographie by Buhler, with Siebzehn Tafeln
 Coins of Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India, by Percy Gardner
 Ou Yuan Chwang, Vols I and II, by Watters
 Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts of Jamu, by Dr Stein.
 Vishnu-Purāna
 Bhāratīya-Jyotiṣ-śāstra
 Śrī-Tattvanidhi
 Bhavishya-Purāna
 Harsha-charita of Bāna, by Cowell and Thomas.
 Elliot's History of India, Vol III.
 Robertson's Historical Disquisitions
 Hindu Pantheon by Moon
 Hindu Mythology by Wilkinson
 Cave-Temples of India, by Feigussou and Buigess.
 Antiquities of Kāthiāwād and Kach, (Archæological Survey, Western India, Vol II).
 Grünwedel's Buddhist Art in India, by Gibson and Buigess
 Currencies of Rājaputānā, by Webb.
 Repertoire D'Art Et D'Archæologie.
 History of Architecture, by Professor Fletcher.
 Care of Ancient Monuments, by Baldwin
 History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, by V. A Smith
 Forbes' Oriental Memoirs
 Indian Drawings, by Coomaraswāmy
 The Conference of Orientalists, including Museums and Archæology Conference held
 at Simla, July 1911
 Catalogue of the Provincial Cabinet of Coins, Eastern Bengal and Assam
 Bombay Supplement to the Civil Service Regulations
 Annual Report of the Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rājkoṭ, for the year 1910-1911.
 Indian Antiquary (current numbers).
 Epigraphia Indica (current numbers).
 Journal of Indian Art (current numbers)
 Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica for 1909-1910
 Quarterly List of Gazetted Officers in the Archæological Survey Department,
 Bombay Quarterly Civil List.

APPENDIX E

Annual Expenditure.

			Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Salaries—								
Officers	..	...	8,237	14	5			
Establishment		..	3,941	2	2			
Do.	Temporary		...	36	0	0		
Total Salaries						12,215	0	7
Travelling Allowances—								
Officers		...	2,205	5	0			
Establishment		...	1,275	2	9			
Total Travelling Allowances						3,480	7	9
Supplies and Services—								
Excavations		...	<i>Nil</i>					
Photographs and Photo materials			738	5	9			
Purchase and repairs of tents			65	15	6			
Total Supplies and Services						804	5	3
Contingencies—								
Purchase of Stationery			31	11	0			
Purchase of Books			597	14	0			
Liveries of peons			42	8	0			
Rents, Rates and Taxes		...	857	3	4			
Postage and Telegram Charges		..	126	6	6			
Conveyance of Office Kit, etc		..	341	0	6			
Purchase and repairs of Furniture			181	1	9			
Miscellaneous		..	105	6	9			
Pay of Menials			44	0	0			
Total Contingencies						2,327	3	10
Grand Total						18,827	1	5

APPENDIX F

List of Coins and Antiquities acquired by different Museums

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society received as presents for its coin cabinet 12 silver coins from the Government of the United Provinces, 8 gold and 5 silver from the Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, 1 gold coin from the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, and 1 gold coin from the Mysore Government. It also received in addition to the above 32 silver, 10 copper and 4 mixed metal coins.

The Curator and Secretary, Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, has favoured me with the following note —

“The collection of archæological specimens has been entirely rearranged. A number of casts that could not be exhibited on account of insufficiency of room have been temporarily housed in the School of Art. The valuable collection of Gandhāra or Greeco-Bactrian sculptures have been labelled in their proper order. These with an account of their origin, date and style, and other characteristics, have been exhibited in a special case for their reception.

“Thirty-one Brömide prints of the Rockcut caves in Western India were purchased and have been framed and hung on the walls in this section.”

The following is the list of old coins received for the coin cabinet of the Archæological Museum, Poona, during the year 1911-12 —

Poona

Gold Coins

8 coins found in the South Kanara District of the Madras Presidency, viz —

1 Half pagoda of Devaiāya II of Vijayanagara

1 Do of Achyutaiāya of do

1 Do of Sadāsivarāya of do

1 Do of Kṛṣṇaiāya of do

1 Pagoda of Devaiāya II of do

3 Pagodas probably struck by Sadāsiva the first Nāyak of Ikkeri

8 Total gold coins

Silver Coins

5 Coins found in the Bulandāshah District, U. P.

2 Coins of Shāh Alam found in the Mandlā District, C. P.

2 Coins (one of Shāh Shujā and the other of Muhammad Shāh) found in the Lārkhanā District, Sind

1 Coin found in the Hamirpur District, U. P.

1 Coin found in the Bijnor District, U. P.

3 Coins found in the Agrā District, U. P.

1 Coin found in the Jhānsi District, U. P.

1 Coin found in the Bāiā-Banki District, U. P.

4 Coins (all of Muhammad bīn Latif of Gujarāt) found in the Betul District, C. P.

1 Coin (of Muhammad) found in the Mandlā District, C. P.

23 Coins found in the Pilibhit District, U. P.

2 Coins (of Alāu-d-Dīn Muhammad Shāh of Delhi) found in the Ludhiana District, Punjab

3 Coins found in the Pantābgarh District, U. P.

1 Coin found in the Sylhet District, Eastern Bengal and Assam

- 1 Coin (of Aurangzeb) found in the Wardhā District, C. P.
 5 Coins (all of Aurangzeb) found in Hinganghāt tahsil of the Wardhā District, C. P.
 7 Coins found in the Lāikhānā District, Sind
 1 of Shāh Rukh of Persia
 1 of Nādn Shāh
 1 of Ahmad Shāh Durrānī
 1 of Aurangzeb Mughal
 1 of Muhammad Shāh
 1 of Ahmad Shāh Bahādur
 1 of Farrukh Siyā
 —
 7
 —
 3 Coins (all of Aurangzeb) found in the Jāmner talukā of the East Khāndesh District, Bombay Presidency
 3 Coins of some Native States found in the Haveli talukā of the Poona District, Bombay Presidency
 69 Total Silver Coins

Copper Coins

- 17 Coins found in the Ludhiana District, Punjab
 7 of Qutbu-d-Dīn Mubārak
 3 of Muhammad Tughlaq
 1 of Khusrū Shāh
 1 of Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Tughlaq
 5 of Alāu-d-Dīn Muhammad
 17
 20 Billon Coins found at Kānpurā, Ajmer District
 6 of Alāu-d-Dīn Muhammad.
 3 of Qutbu-d-Dīn Mubārak.
 11 of Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Tughlaq
 —
 20
 37 Total mixed metal

Things acquired by purchase

- 1 Large oblong carved wood panel from the old Hingne's Wādā at Nāsik
 8 Small stone votive *stūpas*
 13 Terra cotta votive tablets } from Buddhagayā.
 4 Stone sculptures (female figures) Bihār and Kullu
 8 Old water colour paintings received as a present from the Director-General of Archaeology in India, viz
 1 Picture of Govindrāo Pātankar
 1 Picture of the son of Appāji Rāje Jādhavīāv of Mehun Sindhkhed
 1 Picture of Puvatrāv Nāik, grandson of Mādhavrāv Nāik of Newāse
 1 Picture of the son of Jotyājuāv Ghātge of Budhgāv.
 1 Picture of the son of Dhātīāv Kadam of Yedlābād
 1 Picture of the son of Bhojrāv Māne of Mhasvad
 1 Picture of Rājāji bin Khaloji Sunde of Kanarkhed
 1 Picture without name

Bhavnagar

The Secretary and Curator, Barton Museum, Bhavnagar, in Kāthiāwār, reports that no important acquisition was made during the year 1911-12.

The Curator, Junāgadh Museum, reports that during the year 1911-12 the following acquisitions were made to the antiquarian section of his museum, *viz* —

Junagadh

“1 One gold *Muham* of the time of Muhammad Tughlaq, Sultan of Delhi (A D 1325—51), discovered from Ajak, a village belonging to Junāgadh. The legend on it is in Arabic character; on one side occurs *Layalāh Illāh*, and on the other *Layalāh Almomin*. The *Hijrī* date is not exactly decipherable, but there is something odd over seven hundred. It weighs a little less than one *tola*.

“2 One old weight of yellow stone discovered from the Uparkot (the old citadel). It is 11 inches in height and has a circumference of 21 inches. It has a ring-like bore on its top for lifting it and it resembles modern weights of cast iron with rings. It weighs about 24 lbs and is damaged to some extent, on account of its lying buried under ground for centuries.

“3. One arched niche of yellow stone discovered from the old *Basharat Baug* (garden) situated outside the northern gate of the city. It is about 20" × 12". Its side pillars are both decorated with small images, and each has on its head a small temple carved with also an image in it and on the arch there are engraved two small elephants facing each other with their trunks raised on goddess *Lakshmī*. Immediately below these elephants is a small broken roof like an umbrella to shade the head of the image intended to be set up in the centre which however is left vacant. In short the niche is a fine specimen of the old Indian art of stone sculpture destroyed in the past.

“One broken head of a Jaina idol of black stone well polished and found from the Uparkot or *Gunnār*.”

The Curator, Waston Museum of Antiquities, Rājkot, Kāthiāwār, reports that the following were acquired for the museum, *viz*

Rajkot.

33 silver coins of the western Kshatraps, 5 silver of the early Gupta princes, 1 silver coin of the Muhammadan emperor of Gujārāt—Sultān Shāh Malikullah Malkahu, 42 current silver coins of different nations, 4 complete series of the old currency of Jhāhāpātān State, Rājputānā, 1 *Rol* of Carlos IV 1798, and 45 copper coins of different types.

Besides the above the museum got as presents two volumes of Indian Antiquary, XII and XXIX, from the Managing Committee, Lang Library, and a number of photographs of historical places in Delhi by R. M. Austani of Jhāhāpātān.

Ajmer

The Superintendent of the Rājputānā Museum, Ajmer, reports that the following are the important of its recent acquisitions —

(1) Barli inscription of the 3rd Century B C. It is a piece of hexagonal pillar and is the earliest inscription known in the Ajmer district. As it contains the words “*Vnāya Bhagavat[e]*”*, it is certain that it originally belonged to some Jaina temple. It also contains a reference to *Madhyamikā*.

(2) Tāntotī inscription of the time of the [Chauhān] king *Hannāja* of [Ajmer]. It is dated *Samvat* 1251. It records that the village of *Tamttuthī* was in the fief of *Pratāpdevī*, queen of *Hannāja*.

Images of *Lakulīśa*, *Varāha avatāra*, *Baladeva*, *Śāntinātha*, *Ādinātha Sūrya*, *Kuberī*, *Vishnu* with 14 arms, *Lakshmī-Nārāyana*, *Buddha*, etc.

The following are the coins added to the coin cabinet of the museum —

Gold coin of *Devarāya II* of *Vijayanagara*

Do	<i>Achyutarāja</i>	do
Do	<i>Sadāśivarāja</i>	do
Do	<i>Krishnarāja</i>	do

* It is doubtful whether the first letter is *V*, as read by the Superintendent of the Museum.

Silver coin of Shāh Alau I

Do	<u>Shāh</u> <u>Saja</u> <u>Durrānī</u>
Do	Muhammad <u>Shāh</u> (<u>Mughal</u>)
Do	Muhammad bin Latif of Gujarāt
Do	Ahmad <u>Shāh</u>
Do	Akbar II
Do	Aurangzeb
Do	Nādir <u>Shāh</u>
Do	Ahmad <u>Shāh</u> <u>Durrānī</u>
Do	Farrukh <u>Siyā</u>

Copper coin of Mahamud II and Firoz III and Qutubu-d-Din

Billon coins of Alāu-d Dīn Muhammad and Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Tughlaq

Baroda.

The Director, Baroda Museum, reports that no
archæological acquisition was made during the year
1911-12

APPENDIX G

List of Inscriptions copied during 1911-1912.

Serial Number	Place	Position of Inscription
2575	Bijāpur	On a seated image in the museum
2576	Do	On a standing image in the museum
2577	Do	On an old column put up in front of the museum
2578 and 2579	Do	On stones lying in the museum
2580	Do	On a pillar in an old mosque
2581	Do	On a wall of the same mosque,
2582	Do	On a pillar in the ruined Hindu temple in fort
2583	Do.	On another pillar do do
2584	Do.	On a third do do
2585	Do	On a pillar of the <i>sabhāmandapa</i> of the ruined Hindu temple in fort
2586	Do	On another pillar of ruined Hindu temple in fort
2587	Do	On a third pillar of do do
2588	Do	On a fourth do. do. do
2589	Do	On a fifth do do do
2590	Ahmedābād	In the Ahmad <u>Shāh</u> 's mosque in Bhadar
2591	Do	In the Rām Sīpālī's mosque
2592	Do	From Dādā Haiṇī's well
2593	Ankāi	From cave No 8

APPENDIX H.

Treasure Trove.

Regarding the distribution of the old coins acquired by the Government of Bombay under the provision of section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 and forwarded by them to the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society for that purpose, the Honorary Secretary of that Institution favoured me, in August 1911, with a report on that subject. The report should, but owing to its being received late could not, have been included in the Progress Report for the year ending 31st March 1911. It is, therefore, given in the present one, and it is as follows —

“The number of coins examined and reported under the Treasure Trove Act during the year ending July 1911, was 224. Of these 83 were received from the Collector of Kārwāi, 1 from the Collector of Poona, 102 from the Collector of Lārkhāna, and 35 from the Collector of Ahmednagar. Out of these one hundred and twenty-six 86 lead coins received from the Collector of Kārwāi and 40 silver coins received from the Collector of Lārkhāna were selected and recommended for distribution among coin cabinets of the various museums to which such coins are presented and the surplus sent for sale at the Mint. The remaining 98 coins, which were found to be too defaced to be deciphered or of no interest to numismatists, were returned one to the Collector of Poona, 35 to the Collector of Ahmednagar and 62 to the Collector of Lārkhāna.

“The classification of the selected coins by metal and the series to which they belong is as follows —

	Silver	Lead	Total
Coins of the Feudatories of the Andhra dynasty Dhutakalanand and Mulanand		86	86
Durrāni Kings	25	.	25
Moguls	15		15
Total	40	86	126

and they were distributed as under —

Institution	Gold	Silver	Copper	Lead	Total
The Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay	.	6	.	2	8
The Indian Museum, Calcutta		4	..	2	6
The Madras Museum	.	4		2	6
The Provincial Museum, Lucknow		4		2	6
The Lahore Museum	.	3		2	5
The Nagpur Museum	..	3		2	5
The Public Library, Shillong	.	3	.	2	5
The Archæological Museum, Poona		2		2	4
The Peshāwar Museum	..	2	..	2	4
The Quetta Museum	..	2		2	4
The Ajmer Museum	.	2		2	4
The Rangoon Museum		2	.	2	4
Asiatic Society, Bengal	..	1		2	3
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society	..	1		2	3
The British Museum		1	.	2	3
For sale at the Mint, Bombay	56	56
Total		40	..	86	126

“Besides these, 202 silver coins have been received from the Collector of Lārkhāna, 112 silver coins from the Collector of Poona and 222 copper coins from the Māmlatdār of Boisdar, all of which are under examination by experts and the coins will be reported on when the examination is complete.

"The 86 lead coins received from the Collector of Kāiwāi were found on the 1st April 1910 in the Arbail Forest Nursery by an employee of the Forest Department. These coins are of much historical interest issued in the name of Dhutukalānamda and Mulānamda about the 2nd and 3rd century A. D. whom Mr. E. J. Rapson in the newly published catalogue of the Āndhia coins in the British Museum classes as feudatories of the Āndhia dynasty. Coins of these rulers have been found in the Kāiwāi district. It is probable that in the early days of the dynasty they ruled as feudatories, and, subsequently in the decline of the empire, as they rose in power in the districts along the western coast, as independent sovereigns. Thirty-four of these coins are of Dhutukalānamda and 38 of Mulānamda and the remaining 14 are defaced and worn specimens—the legends and devices on them not being clear. The coins of these two kings are alike in every way, in fabric, type and character of legend, and they are found in the same locality. It may, therefore, be inferred that the two kings belong to the same dynasty and cannot have been separated by any great interval of time. The pieces are similar to a group of 5 coins from Kāiwāi bearing the names of the same two kings which were acquired some years ago by General Pearse and described in Sir Elliot's Coins of Southern India and General Cunningham's Coins of Ancient India.

"The other find consisting of Durrānī and Moghal coins does not require special mention as such coins are now and then found in the Presidency and are known to numismatics. However the specimens under report are in a good state of preservation."

I have also been just favoured with another report, by the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, on the coins dealt with under the same Act during the year 1911. It is as follows:—

"The Society examined and submitted reports to Government on 298 coins. They were examined for the Society by Mr. Francis J. Thanawalla. Two hundred and two of these were received from the Collector of Lāikhānā and 96 from the Collector of East Khāndesh. Twenty-seven of these were Persian, 13 Durrānī and the rest Moghal coins. Five hundred and forty-six silver and 222 copper coins from the Collector of Broach [already referred to in the last report above] are under examination and will be disposed of in the usual way. Nineteen silver coins from the Collector of West Khāndesh, 35 from the Collector of Ahmednagar and 62 copper coins from the Collector of Lāikhānā were found after examination of no historical or numismatic importance and therefore returned or sent to the Mint.

"The selected coins have been distributed, and the balance after distribution has been forwarded to the Mint Master for sale as shown below —

Institution	Silver
The Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay	36
The Indian Museum, Calcutta	25
The Madras Museum	21
The Provincial Museum, Lucknow	17
The Lahore Museum	13
The Nagpur Museum	12
The Public Library, Shillong	11
The Archaeological Museum, Poona	10
The Peshāwar Museum	9
The Quetta Museum	9
The Ajmer Museum	8
The Rangoon Museum	7
Asiatic Society, Bengal	7
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society	5
The British Museum	5
For sale at Mint	103
Total	298 "

In the house of one Kāmannā bīn Malkappā Hublī of Betigerī in the Gadag tālukā of the Dhārwār district was found buried on the 27th February 1911 a treasure consisting of 1,040 whole rupees. Two half rupees and 12 gold coins valued at Rs. 74. In the absence of any description of the two former items I am unable to say anything about their archæological value, but the gold coins must be of some interest

DHARWAR

On the 8th May 1911 while digging foundations of a house formerly belonging to one Pāndurang Mahādu and now to one Adam Haji Hassan and situate in Mangalvādī at Māhim Bazar Road, Bombay, was discovered by two labourers a treasure of 35 Rupees in a chatty This probably is of no interest

BOMBAY

On the 22nd January 1911 a treasure consisting of Rs. 100 was found while digging the foundation of the house of one Mahamad Abhīramji of Jilālī in the Anklesvarī tālukā This too seems to be of no interest

BROACH

On or about the 1st February 1911 was found, in a field owned by one Dhulappa Bhuyar in the village of Kenginal of the Indī tālukā of the Byāpur district, a treasure consisting of some gold ornaments and 10 gold mohors The gold mohors only might be of archæological interest.

BIJAPUR

At the village Khatāv in the tālukā of the same name of the Sātārā district was found, on the 9th of June 1911 near the wall of a ruined *wādā*, a treasure consisting of Rs 640 bearing letters of Muhammadan alphabets. These should be really of interest.

SATARA

On the 7th and 8th of July 1911 was found, at the village of Jaitānā of the Sākri tālukā of the West Khāndesh district, a treasure consisting of old utensils and pots but it is of no interest.

WEST KHANDESH

A treasure consisting of 7 gold mohors and *Chāndvādī* rupees of the approximate value of Rs 638 was found on the 24th April 1911, in the vacant village site of Vāghdī, Shūpurī tālukā of this district The gold mohors and the *Chāndvādī* rupees, if not in a transformed state, would prove of archæological interest

On the 27th February 1911, one Somyā Fatīu Bhīl while ploughing the field (Survey No 151) belonging to Tukārām Kunbī of Vadgāon-digai, tālukā Jāmner, East Khāndesh district, found a treasure consisting of 417 rupees of the Emperor Akbar 3 gold coins and a few other things of copper and gold The former two are really of interest.

EAST KHANDESH.

APPENDIX K

Inspection Reports.

The Executive Engineers, Northern Hyderabad Canals and the Eastern Nārā Districts, submitted their inspection reports to the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, who very kindly supplied me with a copy of each. They are as follows.—

Inspection Report

Sind

“(1) Buddhist Stupa at Thulmū Rukan.—This is nine miles south-east of Daulatpur village in the Moro taluka and is in charge of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Upper Dad.

“The Executive Engineer inspected it on 4th December 1911 and found the monument in good order. Ordinary repairs are only required for which an estimate amounting to Rs 20 was approved by the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, in his No. 810, dated 14th November 1911.

“No allotment was received during the year under report and the necessary repairs will be carried out this year.

“(2) Tomb of Nū Mahomed Kallhōra at Kuba.—This is 7 miles north-east of the Daulatpur village in the Moro taluka.

“It was inspected by Mr DeSouza, Supervisor, on the 10th January 1912, and the monument was found in good order.

“An estimate for ordinary repairs amounting to Rs 49 was approved by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, in November 1911, and the work will be carried out this year on receipt of allotment.

“(1) Buddhist Stupa at Mirpuikhas.—It is situated at Kahujō Dāro about half a mile to the north of Mirpuikhas. It was found buried under an earthen mound by the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, in January 1910. The Stupa was inspected by Mr V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on the 9th February 1912, and found to be in good condition. An estimate amounting to Rs 126 on account of pay of two caretakers, each on a salary of Rs 10 per mensem from April to November 1911, engaged and paid by the Revenue Department as advised by the Accountant General was submitted to the Superintending Engineer on 28th March 1912 for sanctioning an allotment of funds. Accordingly an allotment of Rs. 126, was sanctioned in Government Resolution No A-3147 of 29th March 1912, and the estimate sent by the Superintending Engineer to the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, for his approval will be sanctioned by the undersigned as soon as that officer returns it duly approved.

“Two estimates—one amounting to Rs. 82 for the pay of the caretakers for the Stupa for the three months (December 1911, January and February 1912) of the last financial year and other for Rs 197 for repairs to, and caretakers for, the Stupa for the year 1912-13—are herewith attached for favour of disposal. There is a difference of opinion between the Deputy Commissioner, Thal and Pānkar, and the undersigned as to whether two caretakers, as at present, should be continued or only one should be maintained. The undersigned thinks one is sufficient as is the case with Ghulamshah's, Gulam

* The office of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, had no knowledge of the arrangements made by the Revenue Department for the entertainment of two caretakers on Rs. 10 each per mensem. When, however, the matter was referred to me by the Executive Engineer, I depicted the arrangement and requested him to have but one man on Rs 6 or 7 just as there is only one at Hyderabad to take care of the tombs of Gulam Shah and Gulam Nāh Kallhōra. An expenditure of Rs 20 per month for taking care of a monument situated in the close neighbourhood of a town which again is the Head quarters of a District is in my opinion waste of public money. I must thank Mr Parulekar for his having brought the thing to my notice.—D. R. B.

Nabi's Kubas at Hyderābād and the Makli Hill buildings at Tatta. An expenditure of Rs 20 per month on pay alone of two caretakers appears rather too much, and the Superintending Engineer as also the Superintendent of Archaeology would expect the Executive Engineer to reduce it to the minimum without sacrificing the efficiency of supervision, the undersigned proposes to employ only one man on a salary of Rs 10 (preferably a pensioner from military or Police Department) who is a family man and who is willing to remain with family at the Stupa. He will have to be provided with a Landhi of a size say 20×20 to live in. It will cost at most Rs 250 or 300, as old bricks are available in plenty on the site.*

"It will eventually pay to spend this sum on the Landhi to enable such a pensioner to live in than pay Rs. 20 besides grain compensation to two caretakers.

2. Jain temples at Ghori —

"It is situated 14 miles north-west from Virawah and 27 due west of Haro, Nagari Parkar taluka. A Jain temple 150 by 50 feet built of marble

"It was built in Samvat 1432 (A.D. 1875-76). It was inspected by Mr. V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on 15th March 1912. Report on its condition has been submitted in this office No. 1433 of 23rd March 1912. The approximate cost required to put it in fairly good condition is estimated at Rs 2,000 exclusive of compound of wire fencing which appears necessary and which will cost at least Rs. 600. An estimate will be submitted after instructions are received from the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey, as requested in this office No. 532 of 1st February 1912. It is a protected monument and has been brought on the return. Three or four photographic views of the temple have been ordered to be taken by Mr. Mujiram, Sub-Divisional Officer, who knows photography and has his own camera and the negatives as developed will be sent by him direct to the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, Poona, as personally desired by him, the charges being borne by the Archaeological Department.

3. Three Jain temples at Bhodesar —

"These are situated four miles north-west from Nagari Parkar. The date of their erection is not known. These were inspected by Mr. V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on the 13th March 1912 and the report on their condition has been submitted in this office No. 1433 of 23rd March 1912. The necessary amount that will be required to keep the temples in good order is Rs 400, 200 and 100 respectively, and the estimate will be submitted for sanction and allotment of funds on hearing from the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, as requested in this office No. 532 of 1st February 1912. These are protected monuments and have been brought on return. One or two photographic views of each of these three temples will also be taken by the Sub-Divisional Officer, and the negatives as developed will be sent by him to the Superintendent as personally desired by him."

4. Temple at Virawah —

"A Jain temple. It is situated at Virawah in the latitude $24^{\circ}-31'$ north and longitude $70^{\circ}-51'$ east. It is said to have been founded in A.D. 456 by one Jaso Parmar of Barmer.

"It was inspected by Mr. V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on the 14th March 1912, and reported upon in this office No. 1433 of 23rd March 1912 as being in a very dilapidated condition and recommended to be allowed to fall into ruins specially when it is not of any archaeological

* In collecting, for the proposed Landhi (quarters for the caretaker), old bricks lying in thousands all over the place round about the stupa, and in digging foundations for its walls, etc., care should be taken that no moulded bricks, terra cotta sculptures, clay tablets or inscribed bricks are damaged.—D. R. B.

interest and does not appear to be of historical importance. It would require at least Rs 2,000 to put it in a fairly good condition and an estimate will be submitted for sanction after advice from the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, as requested in this office No 532 of 1st February 1912. It is a protected monument and has been brought on the return

"One or two photographic views of the temple also have been ordered to be taken and the negatives will be sent to the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey by the Sub-Divisional Officer, as in the case of the temples of Gori and Bodesar

"Attention is invited to the correspondence ending with this office No 987 of 21st February 1912 regarding "Naokot Fort" and it is suggested that the fort which was inspected by the undersigned on the 17th December 1911 and also on the 1st March 1912 and found to be of archaeological and historical interest should be declared a protected monument and repaired at State cost.

"I am further of opinion that the mosque at Bhodesar 20' x 12' with carved marble pillars should also be maintained at State cost and brought on return."

APPENDIX L

Protected Monuments

In the West Khāndesh District the undermentioned monuments have been declared protected and confirmed as such by Government Resolutions No 6223, General Department, dated the 20th October 1911, and No 1649, General Department, dated the 12th March 1912, respectively

Place where the monument is situated		Name or description of monuments	Class
Talukā	Place		
Sākri	Balsānā	Temple of Śiva	I (a)
Do	Do	Temple of Durgā	II (a)
Do	Do	Matha	II (a)
Shupur	Thālner	Seven Muhammadan tombs	II (a)
Shāhādā	Taulāi	Old step well	II (a)

In respect of the temple of Someśvara at Gadag in the tālukā of the same name of the Dhārwar District, declared to be a protected monument (vide Government Notification No. 1233, dated the 4th March 1909, General Department) and with reference to Government Resolution No 587, General Department, dated the 3rd February 1910, an agreement as required by section 5, sub-section 3, of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act VII of 1904, has been entered into with the temple committee as per Government Resolution No 3977 of the 30th June 1911, General Department

The caves at Kol in the Mahād tālukā of the Kolābā District were declared protected as per Government Resolution No. 3519 dated the 9th June 1911, General Department, and in respect of them an agreement has been passed by their owner under section 5 of the Act VII of 1904 as per Government Resolution No 6511 of 7th November 1911, General Department

The owners of the marginally noted monuments at Chaul and Agarkot respectively in the Alibāg tālukā of the Kolābā District declared protected by Government Resolution No 1317, General Department, dated the 17th March 1910, have passed an agreement under provision of section 5 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, as per Government Resolution No 4733 of the 4th August 1911, General Department, and the rules proposed in Government Resolution No 7044 of the 1st December 1911, General Department, have been finally adopted as per Government Resolution No 945, General Department, dated the 12th February 1912

Out of the 42 monuments declared protected in the Belgaum District by Government Resolution No. 1791, General Department, dated the 16th April 1910, an agreement has been passed in respect of the following as per Government Resolution No. 1573, General Department, dated the 8th March 1912, viz —

Place where the monument is situated		Name or description of monument.
Talukā	Place	
Athni	Shedbāl	A Śilāhāra inscription of Śaka 1708 in the temple of Basaveśvara
Gokāk	Kalloh	Ratta Inscription dated Śaka 1127 in an old Jaina basti
Sampgaon	Sampgaon	Jami' masjid
Parasgad	Hulh	Temple of Panchalingadeva outside the village.
Do	Do	Inscription on two pillars in the same temple

APPENDIX M

Statement of expenditure on Conservation Works carried out in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1911-1912

Northern Division

District	Talukā	Place	Name of Monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year	Description of repairs done	Remarks
				Rs a p	Rs a p		
Presidency	Panvel	Ghirapur	Elephant's Caves	2,009 0 0	2,003 6 6	Maintaining and repairing caves and piers, etc.	Completed
Do	Do	Do	Elephant's Caves—Custodian's quarters	85 0 0	80 8 10	Current repairs	Do
Do	Do	Do	Elephant's Caves—Assistant Custodian's quarters	12 0 0	10 14 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Elephant's Caves—Police Chawli and Watchmen's quarters	11 0 0	10 14 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Elephant's Caves	14,029 0 0	7,915 7 0	Rebuilding the missing columns in the great Cave	Completed at a total cost of Rs 14,015 5 8
Thanā	Panvel	Bassein	Old Portuguese remains in the Fort	7,194 0 0	965 2 2	Clearing jungle and removing shrubs and trees. Cement pointing in old joints. Putting up names and notice boards.	In progress.
Do	Do	Do	Old Portuguese Fort	100 0 0	99 5 0	Removing jungle and shrubs from walls	Complete
Do	Kalyān	Ambaranāth	Temple of Ambaranāth	50 0 0	49 15 6	Current repairs, such as cement pointing and clearing rank vegetation on the temple and in its compound	Do
Do	Do	Kalyān	Mohataburrahīm's tomb	50 0 0	45 6 6	Do	Do The tomb only is repaired. The Muhammadans object to repairing the Kālī Masjid.
Do	Tharā	Tharā	Old graves of the two chiefs of Salsette in the English Church	10 0 0	10 0 0	Clearing compound and repairs to inscriptions on the tombs	Complete
Do	Vadā	Wahilā	Caves	10 0 0	10 0 0	Repairs to water drain and pathway	Do.
Do	Salsette	Korolā	Do	20 0 0	19 15 0	Painting railing and clearing compound	Do
Do	Isurāt	Kothā	Old Fort	30 0 0	29 12 0	Clearing steps and removing cactus and grass	Do
Do	Do	Ambarāth	Caves	30 0 0	29 12 0	Clearing caves and removing grass	Do
Broach	Broach	Broach	Dutch tombs	35 0 0	35 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do
Surat	Olpad	Mouth of the Tapi river	Vaux's tomb	25 0 0	25 0 0	Do	Do
Kaira	Mehmedabad	Sojā	Mubārak Sayid's Rauza	60 0 0	56 12 0	Repairs to the terrace and plastering the walls	Do
Panch Mahāls	Hādā	Champā	Jīn' Masjid	106 0 0	99 0 0	Watchman's pay and miscellaneous minor repairs	Do
Do	Do	Do	Pātar Rauza	122 0 0	520 12 9	(1) Removing and refixing south end corner pilaster gone out of plumb (2) Rebuilding cornice stones over arches including new stones (3) Refixing concrete terrace round the dome and making it water tight (4) Rebuilding masonry over top of front wall near the stair case (5) Renewing carved stone work	In progress. Revised estimates being sent on account of increased work executed as it was absolutely necessary.

Northern Division—continued

District	Tāluka	Place.	Name of Monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year	Description of repairs done	Remarks
				Rs a p	Rs a p		
Ahmedābād	Daskroi	Ahmedābād	Archæological Buildings	192 0 0	192 0 0	Pay of caretakers and removal of shrubs and other rank vegetation, from roofs, domes and compounds	Completed.
Do	Sānand	Sarkhej	Do	955 0 0	980 0 0	Petty repairs such as filling in cracks in roofs and domes	Do.
Do	Dholkā	Dholkī					
Do	Vīramgām	Vīramgām					
Do	Daskroi	Ahmedābād	Ahmad Shāh's Mosque	2,324 0 0	999 3 9	New brick masonry buttresses to support the façade wall	In progress
Do	Do	Do	Jām'ī masjid	2,900 0 0	1,339 12 8	Materials collected	Do
Do	Sānand	Sarkhej	Old buildings	2,822 0 0	2,197 4 4	Rebuilding the sides of the ghats of tank with brick masonry and top platforms paved with stones. Stone pavement is also provided over portion of the terrace over the inlet. Two old ruins on the west and south sides of the tank which were in a dilapidated condition were removed and materials collected	Do
Do	Do	Do	Harem building		1 2 9	Dismantling and rebuilding the south end wall	Vide last year's Progress report. p 7
*Cutch	Cutch	Varun	Captain McMurdo's tomb	45 0 0	44 15 0	Ordinary repairs	Completed

Central Division

Poona	Māval	Kārlī	Caves	550 0 0	553 0 0	Maintenance and ordinary repairs	Completed
Do	Do	Bhājā	Do	100 0 0	99 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Bedisā	Do	100 0 0	99 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Junnar	Junnar	Do	200 0 0	200 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Habshi Gumbaz	1,480 0 0	599 11 0	(1) Chunam plastering the dome (2) Renewing and repairing ornamental plaster work (3) Renewing parapet wall with brick and lime and ornamental plaster work, etc	Do (Total cost Rs 1,479 10 0)
Do	Sirur	Koregaon	Old monuments		46 6 0	Ordinary annual repairs	Completed
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Nizām Ahamad Shāh's tomb		3 8 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Damri Masjid	20 0 0	14 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Kopergaon	Kokambhūn	Old temple		3 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Shrīgondā	Pedgaon	Temple of Lakshmi Nārāyaṇī	25 0 0	25 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Akolā	Tābhākānī	Temple of Bhavānī	100 0 0	100 0 0	Do	Do
Nāsik	Sinnar	Sinnar	Temple of Gondeśvar	100 0 0	100 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Temple of Aisvai	20 0 0	20 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Nāsik	Nāsik	Pāṇdu Lenā caves	141 0 0	141 0 0	Caretaker's pay and annual repairs	Do
West Khān desh.	Sākri	Balsāpā	Old temple	12 0 0	9 0 0	Caretaker's pay	Do
Do	Shāhādā	Taulā	Old step well	210 0 0	54 0 0	Ordinary repairs	In progress.
East Khāndesh	Sāvda	Pāl	Old mosque	84 0 0	35 0 0	Do	Complete Rs 42 by Government and 42 by public subscription

Southern Division

District	Taluka	Place.	Name of Monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year	Description of repairs done	Remarks
				Rs a p	Rs a p		
Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Gol Gumbaz	177 0 0	146 0 0	Providing Shāhabad stone coping to the brick parapet wall of the whispering gallery	Completed
Do	Do	Do	Archæological buildings	2,000 0 0	1,998 0 0	Ordinary annual repairs	Do.
Do	Do	Do	Āsāi Mahall		723 0 0	Special repairs to the roof	In progress
Do	Do	Do	Ibrāhim Rauza	5,085 0 0	2,062 0 0	Renewing corbels on the south side of the mosque	Do.
Do	Do	Do	Do	.	30 0 0	Dismantling and renewing the roof of the mezzanine gallery	Completed
Do	Do	Do	Museum	180 0 0	180 0 0	Pay of the caretaker	Do
Do	Do	Do	Do	150 0 0	147 0 0	Current repairs	Do
Do	Badami	Badami	Caves	72 0 0	72 0 0	Pay of the custodian	Do
Do	Hungund	Aihole	Old temples	*9,447 0 0	210 0 0	Ordinary repairs	* Represents the total estimate cost of 24 estimates submitted to the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, Western Circle
Belgaum	Parasgad	Saundatti	Inscription slabs in Ankuṣeśvara temple, in the Jaina <i>basti</i> and Mamlatdar's <i>kacheri</i>		6 0 2	Clearing inscriptions	Completed.
Do	Do	Hannekeri	Inscription slabs in Siṁhlaya		7 1 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Manoh	Inscription slabs in the temple of Pañchalīṅga deva and Udaśaivara		16 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Hull	Inscription slabs in the temples of Pañchalīṅga deva, Virabhadra Kāregudi and Kāre Siddapa	271 0 0	82 15 6	Do.	Do
Do	Do	Sogal	Inscription slabs in the Somalinga temple		11 5 3	Do	Do
Do	Do	Murgod	Inscription slabs in the temple of Mallikārjuna		11 5 3	Do	Do
Do	Do	Bādli	Inscription slabs in the temple of Nārāyaṇdeva		11 13 3	Do	Do
Do	Sampgāon	Bail Hongal	Inscription slabs in the Kāregudi temple		8 3 9	Do	Do
Dhārwar	Hubli	Unkal	Four porched temple	12 0 0	12 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do
Do	Bankāpur	Bankāpur	Nāgareśvara temple	10 0 0	10 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Gadag	Dambal	Dodda Basavanna temple	69 0 0	68 14 3	Do	Do
Do	Do	Lakkurdi	Namesvara temple	50 0 0	50 1 9	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Kāśivīśvāra temple	47 0 0	46 9 10	Do	Do
Do	Hāveri	Hāveri	Siddhesvāra temple	15 0 0	14 15 11	Do	Do
Do	Do	Chaudanpur	Muktesvara temple	7 0 0	7 0 0	Do	Do
Satār*	Sātārā	Sātārā	Hill Fort	309 0 0	327 0 0	(1) Repairs to the road leading to the Fort (2) Repairs to the parapet wall and northern gate	Do
Do	Karād	Karād	Buddhist Caves	108 0 0	108 0 0	Current repairs	Do
Do	Pītan	Pītan	Do	10 0 0	10 0 0	Do	Do

* Omitted in the Superintending Engineer's list

Southern Division—continued.

District	Taluka	Place	Name of Monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year	Description of repairs done	Remarks
				Rs a p	Rs a p		
*Sātārū	Jāvli	Mahābleshvar	General Peter Lodurck's monument		1,374 5 0	Providing wrought iron railing	Completed
Ratnāgiri	Deogad	Vijaydurg	Fort	1,035 0 0	50 0 0	Cutting down and removing trees and shrubs from the masonry structure of the fort wall including the application of shrub eradicator	In progress (outlay to end of 1910 1911, Rs 513 13 6)
Kolābā	Alibāg	Revdaṇḍā	Fort	1,403 0 0	44 11 0	Repairs to the large gap in the wall	In progress (outlay to end of 1910 1911, Rs 1,447 5 9)
Do	Do	Do	Old buildings in the Fort	2,684 0 0	44 11 0	Special repairs	In progress (outlay to end of 1910 1911, Rs 1,933 12 9)
Do	Do	Korlāi	Fort	1,460 0 0	991 8 8	(1) Cutting thick growth of vegetation (2) Cutting thin and ordinary growth of vegetation (3) Removing debris from the Church (4) Lifting guns and keeping them in position (5) Removing roots from the cracks in the walls and filling them with chips and cement (6) Painting round tablets (7) Making tops of walls watertight (8) Store and lime masonry for gun mounts (9) Rubble filling at places	In progress
Kanara	Siddāpuri	Bilgi	Temple of Pars vanātha	15 0 0	15 0 0	Current repairs	Completed
Do	Sirsi	Sondā	Stone throne of Sonda kings	32 0 0	32 0 0	Clearing 10' all round the shed of bushes and the foot paths to the shed, turning single tiles, setting hips with Mangalore ridge tiles set in mortar, removing ant hill from under the throne and putting mortar and coaltar there	Do
Do	Kārwār	Nagarbasti keri	(1) Chaturmukha basti (2) Jain temple (3) Names'varasvāmī temple	18 0 0	18 0 0	Current repairs	Do
Do	Bhatkal	Bhatkal	Old Basti and Inscription slabs	15 0 0	15 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Murdeshwar	Inscription slabs	22 0 0	22 0 0	Do	Do

Indus Right Bank Division

Karāchi	Tattā	Tattā	Amir Khalil Khān's tomb	86 0 0	80 0 0	Scraping and pointing	Completed
Do	Do	Do	Muzā Tughral Beg's tomb	21 0 0	21 0 0	Do replacing floor	Do
Do	Do	Do	Twelve pillared pavilion	19 0 0	19 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Jam Nizamuddin's tomb	90 0 0	30 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Nawab Isā Khān's tomb	135 0 0	130 0 0	Scraping and making domes watertight with cement and plaster grouting	Do

* Omitted in the Superintending Engineer's list

Indus Right Bank Division—*continued*

District	Taluka	Place	Name of Monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year	Description of repairs done	Remarks
				Rs a p	Rs a p		
Karachi	Tatta	Tattā	Nawab Shurfa Khan's tomb	357 0 0	317 0 0	Scraping and replacing compound wall	Completed.
Do	Do	Do	Mirzā Jani Beg's tomb	116 0 0	70 0 0	Scraping and replacing stones in wall	Do
Do	Do	Do	Caretaker for buildings on the Makli Hills	120 0 0	117 10 0	Pay of caretaker for the year 1911 12	Do
Do	Do	Do	Tabgariani mosque	182 0 0	183 0 0	Repairs to staircase, chunam plaster to walls and removing kalar eaten bricks	Do
Larkhānā	Dadu	Khudabād	Yār Muhammad's tomb	350 0 0	357 0 0	Four corner minarets were repaired with gypsum and chunam plaster and finial was supplied and fixed at the top of the big dome, cracks in domes were filled with gypsum and chunam grouting	Do
Do	Do	Do	Jāmī' masjid	70 0 0	72 0 0	Small domes on the tops of roofs were repaired with gypsum and chunam plaster	Do
Do	Do	Do	Yār Muhammad's tomb	30 0 0	37 0 0	Side walls and front minarets were repaired with gypsum and chunam plaster	Do
Hyderābād	Hyderābād	Hyderābād	Ghulām Shah Kalhorā's tomb	128 0 0	121 0 0	Removing plaster of small domes and plastering top of roof	Do
Do	Do	Do	Ghulām Nabī Kalhorā's tomb	100 0 0	92 0 0	The entrance gate was underpinned and lime plastered. The walls of main building were also plastered to a height of about 3 feet	Do
*Karachi	Karachi	Kiamari	Napier's obelisk		18 5 2	Current repairs	Do
*Hyderābād	Hyderābād	Mirani	Old monuments		100 0 0	Do	Do
* Do	Do	Dab	Do		7 5 8	Do	Do
* Do	Do		Monuments in Central Hyderābād Canals District		3 9 8	Do	Do

Indus Left Bank Division

Thar and Pār thar	Mirpurkhīs	Mirpurkhīs	Buddhist stūpa	126 0 0	151 14 1	Pay of two caretakers on Rs 10 each from April to November 1911
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* Omitted in the Superintending Engineer's list

APPENDIX N

Works proposed for 1912-13

The list of works it is proposed to be undertaken during the year 1912-13 is as follows —
They are listed in the order of urgency.

(From Provincial Revenues)

Serial No	Name of District.	Locality	Name of Work	Amount
				Rs
1	Presidency	Ghāiāpur	Repairs to caves and piers at Elephanta	2,007
2	Do	Do	Current repairs to Custodian's quarters	85
3	Do	Do	Current repairs to Assistant Custodian's quarters	12
4	Do	Do	Current repairs to Police chowki and Watchman's quarters	11
5	Ahmedābād	Ahmedābād	Pay of caretakers for the archæological buildings	165
6	Karā and Panch Mahāls	Chāmpānūr	Watchman for Jāmī Mosque	100
7	Poona	Kārli	Current repairs to and caretaker's pay for Caves	550
8	Nāsik	Nāsik	Maintenance of and repairs to caves	141
9	West Khāndesh	Balsānā	Pay of the caretaker for the old temple	12
10	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Pay of the caretaker for the Museum	180
11	Do	Bādāmi	Pay of the caretaker for the caves	72
12	Karāchi Buildings	Hyderābād	Pay of the caretaker for the tomb of Ghulām Shāh Kalhorā	42
13	Do	Do	Pay of the caretaker for the tomb of Ghulām Nabī Kalhorā	42
14	Do	Tattā	Pay of the caretaker for the tombs on Makli Hills	120
15	Ahmedābād	Ahmedābād	Current repairs to archæological buildings at and in the district	1,000
16	Do	Do	Special repairs to buildings at Sarkhey	1,000
17	Do	Do	Special repairs to Ahmed Shāh's Mosque in Bhadar	1,100
18	Do	Do	Special repairs to Dādā (Bāi) Harir's Mosque	80
19	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Current repairs to archæological buildings	2,000
20	Ratnāgiri and Kolābā	Rāigarh	Special repairs to Shivājī's tomb	500
21	Do	Do	Special repairs to Mahādeva's temple	100
22	Poona	Junnar	Special repairs to caves	415
23	Do	Ghātghar	Current repairs to caves	100
24	Do	Lohagarh	Providing an iron gate to the fort	215
25	Do	Do	Providing Notice Boards to monuments, declared Protected	480
26	Karāchi Buildings	Hyderābād	Current repairs to the tomb of Ghulām Shāh Kalhorā.	70
27	Do	Do	Current repairs to the tomb of Ghulām Nabī Kalhorā	50
28	Do	Do	Current repairs to the <i>stūpa</i> at Thul Mir Rukhan	30
30	Eastern Nārā	Mirpurkhās	Current repairs to the fencing round the newly discovered <i>stūpa</i>	18
31	Karāchi Buildings	Tattā	Current repairs to buildings on Makli Hills	1,000
32	Western Nārā District	Khudābād	Special repairs to Jamī Mosque	1,070
33	Do	Do	Special repairs to Yār Mohamed's tomb	730
34	Thānā	Bassein	Special and current repairs to Portuguese Remains in the Fort	2,200
35	Karā and Panch Mahāls	Chāmpānūr	Current repairs to Jamī Masjid	7
36	East Khāndesh	Erandol	Special repairs to Pāndavās Wādā	
37	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Current repairs to the tomb of N. L. Ahmed Shāh.	100

APPENDIX N—continued

Serial No	Name of District	Locality	Name of Work	Amount
				Rs
38	Nāsik	Tankāi	Current repairs to caves	125
39	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Current repairs to museum building	150
40	Do	Do	Current repairs to Caretaker's house	10
41	Ahmedābād	Ahmedābād	Special repairs to Bābā Lulur's Mosque	360
42	Surat and Broach	Surat	Current repairs to Dutch Tombs, including the one at Olpād	300
43	Thāna	Thāna	Current repairs to caves in the district	100
44	Dhārwar	Dhārwar	Current repairs to old temples in the district, including the old temple at Rattihali	215
45	Do	Do	Special repairs to Siddhesvara temple	165
46	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Special repairs to the roof of the Āsar Mahāl	1,100
47	Kānara	Kārwar	Posting Notice Boards on Protected monuments in the district	300
48	Do	Do	Current repairs to archaeological remains and inscriptions	116
49	Belgaum	Belgaum	Current repairs to inscriptions in the District	50
50	Poona	Bhājā	Current repairs to caves	100
51	Do	Bedsā	Do	100
52	Do	Poona	Current repairs to European tombs	31
53	Do	Shelirwādi	Current repairs to caves	20
54	Ahmednagar	Ratanwādi	Current repairs to the Temple of Amritesvara	20
55	Sātara	Karād	Current repairs to caves	108
56	Do	Pātan	Do	10
57	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Current repairs to Damdi Masjid	20
58	Sholāpur	Sholāpur	Clearing of the fort wall of vegetation growth	200
			Total	20,000

(From Imperial Funds)

Serial No	Name of District	Locality	Name of Work	Amount
				Rs
1	Nāsik	Nāsik	Special repairs to Pāndu Lena Caves	2,500
2	Bijāpur	Aihole	Special repairs to temples	2,000
3	Do	Pattadakal	Do	1,000
			Total	5,500

APPENDIX 0

**A report on conservation work carried out in the Native States
included in the Bombay Presidency**

The Resident, Kolhāpur, and Political Agent, Southern Marāthā Country, the Political Agents, Cutch, Mahi Kānthā and Pālanpur, and the Agent to the Governor of Bombay in Kāthiāwād, report that no expenditure was incurred on conservation of ancient monuments in any of the Native States in their respective Agencies

The Political Agent, Rewa Kānthā, states in his report that excepting the Rājpiplā State no other State in his Agency incurred any expenditure on the conservation of ancient monuments. It spent Rs 17-6-0 in executing repairs to the temple of Ranchhodji at Sulpahan in the Gardeshwar Tāluka of the State. It has, moreover, sanctioned a sum of Rs 1,050 for repairs to an ancient building, which does not, however, pretend to have any archaeological merits. The work was commenced only towards the close of the last official year and the full amount, it is anticipated, will be spent during the current year.

The Political Agent, Sāvāntvādī, reported that the State spent Rs 1-4-6 on the two old *Ghumats* or domes, the only works of an archaeological nature at the town of Bāndā in that State.

Baroda

A return of expenditure on conservation of ancient monuments in His Highness the Gāikwād's dominions during the year 1911-1912 states that in connection with the preservation of the famous Rudiamālā (Rudra Mahālaya) temple at Siddhapur, the following works were carried out at a total expenditure of Rs 5,512, *viz*, (1) conserving the eastern group of pillars of the east porch, which were in a dangerous condition and needed careful and immediate attention, (2) one of the upper beams which had fallen athwart the lower ones and threatened to come down crushing through on the least movement was brought down by means of a derrick without disturbing in any way any of the pillars or beams, the pillars having been linked together by means of mild steel rings and tie rods.

His Highness has also expended a sum of Rs 920 in carrying out such preliminary repairs to the temple of Sūrya at Mudhera as clearing away all accumulated débris from around it down to the original ground level. In the months of April and May last the work of pumping out dirty and poisonous water and taking silt-out of the Rāma Kunda just in front of the temple, was completed. The *Kunda* is now pumped dry and thoroughly cleaned out. The expenditure incurred on this account is however an item for the current official year.

APPENDIX P

A Report on Conservation Work in Central India

Bhopal The Political Agent, Bhopāl, sent in a blank return for the last year

The Resident, Indore, favoured me with a report on the conservation work carried out in the Indore State during the last year, and in it he says that the Indore Durbār did the following in connection with the Dhamnai caves and the monolithic temple of Dharmanāthesvara near Chandwāsā in the Rāmpurā-Bhānpurā *zila* (1) improving the steps leading to the main temple, (2) repairing the side natural walls which were in many places falling, (3) making the pathway up the hill accessible to carts, and (4) several other petty repairs. The Indore Durbār deserves our thanks for putting the road in a good condition and making caves accessible to thousands of pilgrims that gather there thrice a year at the time of the annual fairs.

The Political Agent Bhopawā, supplied me with the following list of conservation works carried out during the year 1911-12, at Māndu, State Dhār

Dhar—Mandu

Name of monument	Amount of estimate sanctioned	Expenditure incurred during 1911-12	Description of work done	Remarks
Rupmatī Pavilion	Rs a p 495 0 0	Rs a p 375 0 3	(1) Building up two buttresses to the south wall (2) Pushing in mortar in dry stone masonry and filling up other cracks	Completed
Baz Bahadur's Palace	762 0 0	725 9 2	(1) Rebuilding the upper half of the round column in the courtyard (2) Filling up holes and gaps and building the north-west corner and the arch in the same corner (3) Clearing chunam of brick marble string course (4) Clearing jungle (5) Clearing soil	Do.
Ashrāf Mahāl	22 0 0	6 6 0	Clearing debris	In progress
Mahmud's Tomb	655 0 0	287 7 0	(1) Clearing grass and jungle (2) Arranging carved marble (3) Removing and stacking in carved marble	Do
Victory Tower	19 0 0	20 4 0	Clearing rubble from steps in south-east gradient	Completed.
Hoshāng's Tomb	2,318 0 0	1,217 13 9	(1) Underpinning the south enclosure wall	In progress.
Jahāz Mahāl	1,962 0 0	1,772 3 6	(1) Filling up gaps and holes (2) Fixing angle lions (3) Fixing arch slabs in north side (4) Building up three buttresses to the west wall	Completed
Jamī Masjid	5,647 0 0	1,736 5 11	Renewing ashlar facing and refixing missing face stones	In progress
Daryākhān's Mosque	57 0 0	18 0 0	Removing rubbish and clearing platform to the string course of plinth	Do

APPENDIX R.

A Report on Conservation Work in Rajputana.

Alwar, Udaipur

No returns of expenditure on conservation of ancient monuments have yet been received from the Alwar and Udaipur States.

Jaisalmer, Dholpur,
Karauli, Jaipur, Kishangarh,
Bundi, Tonk, Shahpura and
Dongarpur

The returns of expenditure on conservation of ancient monuments during the year 1911-12 for the Jaisalmer, Dholpur, Karauli, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Bundi, Tonk, Shahpurā and Dongarpiur States are blank.

The repairs to the farfamed marble Jain temples at Dilwānā, Mount Ābu, have been well progressing. They consisted chiefly of repairs to some of the carvings that were damaged.

Sirohi Abu

The work is being carried out as per the instructions of the Director-General of Archaeology under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Mount Ābu Division.

The old Fort of Hanumāngarh in the Bikanr State is receiving the attention of the Mahkmākhās and the work is being carried out by the State Engineer under the sanction of the former.

Bikaner

The cenotaphs at Deerikunda are also receiving attention of the State under the supervision of the State Engineer.

The Chhatris of the successive Mahārāos of Kotāh built on massive raised plinths in Sān Bāg have been, as usual, receiving attention of the State.

Kotah

Jhallawar

The Jhālāwāi Durbār is attempting to preserve the Chandīāvati temple at Pātan and Kolvi temple at Dig.

As per the conservation note supplied by the Director-General of Archaeology in India, the gate-way of Jahāngir's Bāoli at Biambād, and Andher-Galiki Masjid, Jamī Masjid,

Bharatpur

Gulal Khān's Tomb, Bajna Gumbaz, Usā Mandi, Tower of Ibrāhīm Lodi, an old building called Jhanī in the town of Biana, have received attention of the Bharatpur State. The inscription in the Fort at Biana has also been made accessible.

Ajmer Merwara

The terrace floor of Ānā Sāgar Band broken in several places has been repaired during the year under report.

The temple of Mulidhar, a handsome old building, containing a Sanskrit inscription, is receiving the attention of the State of Jodhpur.

Jodhpur Nagor

PART II

- 1 The antiquities of Pipār have already been described by me in our Progress Report for 1907, pp 38-39 But I was not then able to properly inspect the temple of Śeṣhaśāyī as the

Pipar
overcrowding of houses round about it had made the interior so dark that it was not safe even to go there without a lamp I was bitterly disappointed at not being able to trace the inscription referred to by Tod in his *Annals and Antiquities of Rājasthān*, Vol. II (Chap XXVIII, *Personal Narrative*). Since my last visit, however, two houses had fallen, and consequently more light was admitted into the interior. And so this time I was fortunate in finding out the inscription It is dated *Samvat 1221 varshe Kārttika vadī 11*, corresponding to A. D. 1167, and speaks of *Rānā Śrī-Rājakula Vijayasinha* as reigning at Pippalapāda (Pipār) There can be no doubt that Vijayasinha, as Tod says, was of the Gehlot race and most probably of the Pipādīa clan, but it is curious that he is styled here both Rānā and Rājakula (Rāval). There were two great divisions of the Gehlots—(1) Rāvals who reigned at Chitor till A. D. 1303 when their last prince Ratnasinha fell in battle with, and Chitor captured by, Alāu-d-Dīn The descendants of Ratnasinha thereafter settled themselves at Dungarpur, and the princes of Dungarpur are still called Rāval, and (2) Rānās who now reign at Udaipur They are descended from Hammīa who recaptured Chitor after the death of Alāu-d-Dīn And Hammīa himself belonged to the family of Rāhapa who for the first time assumed the title of Rānā When this distinction between Rāval and Rānā became crystallized it is not possible to determine with any certainty But the Pipār inscription unmistakably shows that it was not so till the 12th century. It also shows that Rāval was still a religious and not a political title, as it doubtless originally was For if Rāval had been really a political title, Vijayasinha would not also have been styled Rānā.

2 Over the gateway of the local *lacheri* of Pipār is an apartment called *Rāmsingh-lā Mahall* This Rāmsingh was an Udāvat (a clan of Rāthods), and fell in a battle He is offered worship here, and the *pujārī*, strange to say, is a Muhammadan. He cleans the *bichhonī*, lights a lamp and offers incense When Rāmsingh fell mortally wounded, all his followers except one took to heels This exception was a Muhammadan, who too was at that time wounded. He was instructed by Rāmsingh to burn his corpse and ask his descendants to offer incense to his remains.

3. Fourteen miles north-west of Pipār is Bāgodīa On the top of a hill about a mile south of Bāgodīa is a shrine of Kālikā-mātā Here too the *pujārī* is a Muhammadan named Chhotu He is a Sindhī of the Hingodjā clan, and is thirty-fifth in descent from the ancestor who originally installed the image The latter had come here on camel to sell grain. He saw the *Mātā* in a dream who asked him to offer her worship Being a Muhammadan he refused to do so, and went back to Sindh But there he fell seriously ill and had to return He found the *Mātā* near a well excavated in the hill and installed her in a shrine on the top. Inside the shrine are two images—one of Kālikā-mātā and the other of Chāmundā-mātā The present *pujārī* performs all the details of worship, such as cleaning the *sanctum*, offering incense, and so forth But if anybody brings a goat, he does not kill it, nor does he eat its flesh

4. On a *tīrthambā* inside the enclosure of Mātā's temple is an inscription, specifying that in *Samvat 1111 Phāguna sudī 3* (=A. D. 1054) died one Dhalabhana, son of Ālajavichārī, a Guhilaputia (Gehlot) by race (Inscr. No. 2553) Outside the enclosure is a *devlī* or memorial stone, informing us that in *Samvat 1562 varshe Phāguna vadī 6 Śukradine* (=A. D. 1505), Amariā son of Sesa, a Sāmkhālā, died, and his wives, one Khichinī Ratū and the other Mohīlī Phulakuvar followed him *satī* (Inscr. No. 2554) Sāmkhālā is a sub-division of the Pamvārs, and Khichī and Mohil to which the ladies belonged are clans of the Chohāns.

5 Bailū is four miles north of Bāgodiā. About a mile and a half east of the village is a sixteenth century step well called **Barlu** Chānbāvdī. It was caused to be made by Indiā, a Tākani, wife of Hardās, son of Bhārmal and grandson of Kānhā, and belonging to the family of Chūndā, no doubt one of the early Rāthod rulers of Jodhpur. The well was completed on the 5th of the bright half of Phālguna in Samvat 1594 corresponding to A. D. 1537. Chūndā had no less than fourteen sons, the eldest of whom Rāv Rādmal succeeded him to the throne. We know nothing about the other sons beyond their names. And this inscription is, therefore, useful, as it gives us some information about his second son Kānhā. The inscription, however, is particularly useful as it tells us that Indiā was a Tākani, i. e., belonged to the Tāk family. This shows that the Rajpūt tribe Tāk was in existence till the middle of the 16th century. The name Tāk is now found only as that of an exogamous group in the Kalāl (wine seller), Darji (tailor) and Māthun Kāyastha castes.

III. 6. In the heart of the village is a Jaina temple dedicated to Pārsvanātha. Excepting the roof of the *sabhāmandapa*, the temple is an old one. It is not, however, earlier than the 13th century (Photos Nos 3674-75). Half a mile north of Bāilū may be seen a number of old *devlīs* or memorial stones. Some of these are of an altogether new type, as they represent the scenes of the battles in which the warriors fell (Photo No 3676). The inscriptions on them range from A. D. 1006 to 1192 (Inscr. No. 2545), and show that the stones mostly belong to the Pāmavāi or Pamuvāi clan. The earliest of these, however, which is dated *Samvat 1068 Āshādha sudi 9*, speaks of one Dahita-rājā, son of Javikava, as having died. Dahita is here called Māhavarāha (i. e., Mahā-Varāha)—Varāha no doubt corresponding to Barāhā, an old Rajpūt clan which formerly lived in Sind. Old chronicles speak of numerous fights between these Barāhās and the Bhātīs of Jesalmer.

7 Four miles west of Bailū is Unstrā. The only objects of antiquity are a Jaina temple and memorial stones. The temple is **Unstra** now in a ruined condition, and seems to belong to the 13th century. The upper part of the spire appears to have been rebuilt later in block outline, and immediately below the *amalaka* is a face on each of the four sides—doubtless a sign of a very late age (Photos Nos 3677-78). The *devlīs* or memorial pillars, though of the ordinary type (Photo No 3679), are important from the ethnological point of view. One of these is dated *Samvat 1237 Chaitra vadi 6 Soma-dine*, and records that on the death of Rānā Tihunapāla of the Gohila family, his queens Pālhanadevī and Mātādevī became *satī*. Pālhanadevī is called Volānī, i. e., daughter of a Bodānā Rajpūt. Excepting at Pokarn-Phalodī, Bodānā Rajpūts are now rarely met with. Another bears the date *Samvat 1248 Jyeshtha vadi 6 Soma dine*, and speaks of Rānā Motisvarā, a Guhalantia (i. e., Gehlot), as having been followed *satī* by his queen Rājī, a Mohilī. Mohil or Moyal is a sub-division of the Chohāns. Formerly they were masters of Nāgor and Bikaner. Very few Hindu Mojals are now-a-days found. They are to be traced amongst Muhammadan Rajpūts or Muhammadan Ghāsīs. The third memorial pillar that deserves to be mentioned here contains two inscriptions both giving the date *Samvat 1244 varshe Varāśukha vadi 11 Soma-vāre*, corresponding to A. D. 1287. They mention that on the demise of Rāvasiha and his son Tiyā then queens Hamīradevī and Bhomaladevī became *satī*. Rāvasiha and Tiyā are called Māmgalya, which no doubt stands for Māngalyā, a sub-division of the Gehlot race. The memorial pillar is described as *devakulikā* which is the same as the Mārṇāī word *denī* for it. The name of the place where the pillar was erected is given as Umchhatīā, the original form of Unstrā (Inscr. No. 2556).

8 Surpurā is three miles north-east of Bailū. Here is a twelfth century temple (Photos Nos 3680-1), commonly known as **Surpura** that of Mātā, but there is no image inside. On the **III** shrine door, however, in the centre is an image of a Tīrthankara (Photo No. 3682), and an inscription incised on the left pillar of its porch informs us that it was originally dedicated to Nemnātha (Inscr. No. 2557). The inscription is dated 1st of the dark half of the Pushya month of Samvat 1239 (= A. D. 1182).

and says that the pillars of the porch were erected by one Sūhavā, wife of Dhāhada and mother of Devadhara. There is nothing architecturally interesting in the temple, and the *sikhara* is built of some odd pieces of old spires.

9. About six miles north-east of Surpurā is Nādsar, said to have been established by the Padihāi prince called Nāhadrāv, who

Nadsar

most probably is identical with the Nāgabhata of the feudatory Pratihāra dynasty reigning at Mandor and Meitā. It is celebrated for an old spacious tank constructed by this king and also for an old Jain temple,—both on the outskirts of the village. This last is a curious thing—quite unlike any other Jain temple. It reminds one of a Muhammadan mosque, especially the eaves-slabs of the front and the *langwas* or merlons above (Photo No. 3683). The front or the *sabhāmandapa* is built of old columns of about the tenth century. The shrine unlike Hindu shrines is a plain square structure like the prayer chamber of a mosque but is of less length than that of the *sabhāmandapa*. The top of the shrine is decorated with small miniature spires at the corners (Photo No. 3684), but how the central roof was like cannot be determined. Probably both the shrine and the *sabhāmandapa* were surmounted with Saracenic domes. In the village itself is a temple dedicated to Chārbhujā (Photo No. 3685), which has to be assigned to the 16th century. It is not a bad example of the style of architecture that prevailed in Rājputānā about this time.

10. Jasol and the following two places are in the Mallāni district of the

Jasol

Jodhpur State. Jasol lies near the left bank of the Lūnī river, 60 miles south-east of Jodhpur. It has two

III temples—one Hindu and one Jain—in a fair state of preservation. The first is dedicated to Thākaijī, and is built of old materials. One of these sculptures, which is stuck into the inside wall of the *sabhāmandapa*, is undoubtedly brought from Khed and originally belonged to some Jain temple there. The inscription on it gives the date *Samvat 1246 varshe Kārtika vadī 2*, equivalent to A. D. 1189, and records the gift of two images of Sambhava, the third Tirthamkara, by Soniga son of Sahadeva. They originally pertained, we are told, to the temple of Mahāvīra at Khetta (Khed), belonging to the *Gachcha* of Bhānadevāchārya (Inscr. No. 2562). There is another inscription in the temple but engraved on a pillar. It is dated *Samvat 1210 Śrāvana vadī 7*, and speaks of one Vijayasīha as having made a *Vālga* grant (Inscr. No. 2561). The meaning of *vālga* is unknown to me. The Jain temple is called Dādā-derā. It is not architecturally interesting, but an inscription found in it bears the date *Samvat 1689 varshe Bhādravā vadī 2 dīne Rāva-rāne Uttarā-nakshatre*, and refers itself to the reign of Rāula Śrī-Vīramadevī (Inscr. No. 2563). As the title *rāula* shows, he was most probably a descendant of Mallinātha, whose successors ruled over Mallāni.

11. Nagari is three miles south-west of Jasol. It is now a deserted village

Nagar

situated in an arid craggy region. Here are three Jain temples and one Hindu. Of the former one is

III by Nākodā Pāśvanātha, built by the Panch, one to Rishabhadeva built by a woman called Lāsibāi of the Osvāl caste, and the third to Śāntinātha by Mālāsā Seth of the Patwā family from Jesalmer (Photos Nos. 3687-8). The walls of these temples as far as the *chhajā* are old but not earlier than the 13th century. The spires and roofs of the halls and porches are all modern erections. These temples are full of inscriptions, but several coats of white-wash have well-nigh filled the depressions of the letters. It was thus impossible to read or take impressions of many of them. In the temple of Rishabhadeva I was able to decipher three of these inscriptions. One of these is dated *Samvat 1568 varshe Vaisākha sudī 7 dīne Guru Pushya-yoge* (=A. D. 1511), and refers itself to the reign of Rāula Kushakana (Inscr. No. 2569). It records the erection of the *Ranga-mandapa* or hall of the Vimalanātha temple by the *sangha* or Jain community of Vīrampurā on the advice of Pandit Chāntrasādhaganī, pupil of *Bhattāraka prabhu* Hemavimalasūri, the head of the Nāgagachchha. Vīrampurā was, of course, the old name of Nagari, and the temple where this inscription exists appears to have originally been dedicated

to Vimalanāth, and not Rishabhadeva as it is at present. The second inscription bears the date *Samvat 1637 varshe Śāke 1502 pravartao Varśākha sudi 3 dine Guruvāre Rohini-nakshatre*, when, we are informed, Rāula Megharājaji was reigning and *Paramabhattachāraka Śi-Hinaviyayasūri* was the pontiff of the Tapāgachchha (Inscr. No. 2566). The name of *Achārya Vijayasenāsūri*, who afterwards succeeded him, is also mentioned, but the purport of the inscription is not clear, as some letters, being filled with whitewash, are illegible. The purport of the third inscription also cannot be made out for the same reason, but the first three lines of it are legible enough. They give the date *Samvat 1667 varshe Śāke 1532 pravartamāne dvitīya-Āshādha sudi 6 dine Sukravāre Uttanāphālgunī-nakshatre*, and state that on that day Rāula Tejasīji was reigning and *Bhattāraka Śi-Vijayasenāsūri* was the pontiff (Inscr. No. 2567).

12. In the temple of Śāntinātha I could read but one inscription. It is dated *Samvat 1614 varshe Mārgaśīrshamāse prathamā-dvitiyā-dine*. It speaks of the *nālī-mandapa* of the Śāntinātha temple having been completed at Vīramapura (Nagar). At that time Rāula Megharāja was the king, and Jinachandrasūri of the Khairatara *gachchha* was the pontiff (Inscr. No. 2573). I could find but two inscriptions in the temple of Pārśvanātha. One opens with the date *Samvat 1681 varshe Chaitra vadi 3 dine Somavāre Hastanākshatre* when Rāula Śi-Jagamāla-jī was ruling over Vīramapura and Śri-Yasodev-sūri-jī was the pontiff of the Palliyālagachchha. It records the erection of a *nirgama-chatuskkikā* together with three windows in the temple of Pārśvanāth-jī by the Jaina community (*sangha*) attached to Palli-gachchha (Inscr. No. 2572). The other inscription bears the date *Samvat 1678 varshe Śāke 1544 pravartamāna dvitīya-Āshādha sudi 2 dine Ravivāre*, corresponding to A. D. 1621. Like the preceding inscription it refers to both Jagamāla-jī and Yasodevasūri-jī as being both alive at that time. And its object is to state that a *chatuskkikā* was constructed by the Jaina community in the temple of Mahāvira through the favour of Nākodā Pārśvanātha.

13. The Hindu temple of Nagar is dedicated to Ranchhodji. It is quite a plain edifice except for the ornamental *torana* in the shrine porch (Photo. No. 3689). In a niche above the lintel of the shrine is a sculpture representing an elephants' fight. The shrine is surmounted by a dome (Photo. No. 3690). Above the elephants' fight sculpture is a long inscription specifying the date when and the person who erected the temple. The date given is *Samvat 1686 varshe uttaragole gate Śi-sūrye Kumbha-sankrāntau Vasantaritau Chaitra vadi 7 Bhauma-vāsare*, equivalent to A. D. 1629. The temple was caused to be constructed by Mahārāula Jagamāla-jī for his spiritual merit and the prosperity of his family. A long pedigree of this prince has been given, from which it appears that he was a Rāthod and belonged to the line sprung from Mallinātha. The ancestor of the family was Rāthod Sthā, who is called Sūriya-bamsī and Kanojiyā.

14. Five miles north of Nagar is Khed, situated like Jasol on the banks of the Lūnī river. It was the ancient capital of the Rāthods. Originally it was in the possession of the Gohil Rajpūts, whose ministers were the Dābīs. The latter were disaffected towards their masters and so called in the aid of the Rāthods. The chief of the Rāthods was at that time Śiyā-jī according to some, and Asothāmā, his son, according to others, Jodhpur chronicles. But the Nagar inscription of Jagamāl's time distinctly tells us that it was Śiyāji and his son Sonig who captured Khed from the Gohils. The Dābīs have an adage often repeated that *Dābī dāvā aur Gohil jinnā*. When the Dābīs brought the Rāthod prince into Khed under the pretext of marrying him, the former distinctly told the latter that at the time of the marriage feast they would sit on the left and make the Gohils sit on the right so that the two tribes would be distinguished one from the other and the Rāthod chieftain would consequently have no difficulty in recognising and killing the Gohils only. The place where the Gohils were slaughtered is still shown on the bank of a dilapidated tank on the outskirts of Jolelā, about a *kos* from Khed.

15 Though once the capital of Mallānī, Khed is now little better than a hamlet. The ruins of the old town can still be traced. The principal object of antiquity here is the temple of Ranchhodjī. The temple is surrounded by a rough rubble wall with a verandan in front and used as a *dharmaśālā*. It faces the east and consists of a sanctum, porch, hall, circumambulatory passage and vestibule. This last contains pillars of the later Osia style, and cannot be earlier than the 9th century. Two of these, again, are composed of two shafts of different pillars put one upon the other (Photo No 3696). The pillars of the hall represent 11th century work, and are of the same style as those of the temple of Vimala Śā on Mount Ābū (Photos Nos 3692—93). So also the carving of the ceiling of the shrine porch reminds us of exactly similar work at Dilwārā (Photo. No 3695). The lower part of the principal spire is old, but the upper rebuilt. The side miniature spires are all new (Photo No 3691).

16 Over the entrance of the shrine is Garuda, and above, the *Navagraha*. Its outside walls are decorated with the figures of the *Dikpālas* or Regents of the Quarters and other divinities. Of these last, Varāha, Viṣṇu and Nara-siṃha occupy the principal niches facing the south, west and north. Of the curious and rare figures are Balarāma and Kārtikeya on the north and south walls respectively. The first is shown with his plough-share, and the second with only three of his six faces.

17 Almost contiguous with the north and south ends of the vestibule are two subsidiary shrines dedicated to Brahmā and Bhairava (Photo. No 3697). Close beside the latter is another—a modern erection—containing an image of Hanūmān. In the south-east corner of the temple court is a fourth shrine, which is old. In it has been placed an old image of Śeṣhaśāyī (Photo No. 3698), touching the back wall, and in front of it on the ground are a *linga* and Nandī. Into the enclosure wall near this shrine have been stuck up two Jaina sculptures, each representing a Tīrthamkara with chariot-bearers (Photo. No 3699). One of these is seated on a lion-throne, and the other on a lotus throne with the elephants standing on two full-blown lotuses. This was the only trace of Jaina monument that I could find at Khed.

18 About half a mile to the south of the temple of Ranchhodjī is a shrine dedicated to Mahādeva (Photo No 3700). The porch in front of it, if there was any, has disappeared. The whole structure appears to have been once whitewashed. The walls are severely plain, but the spire is well carved, and shows that the temple cannot be later than the twelfth century A. D. There is also a third shrine in Khed which is old (Photo No. 3701). This has its porch still standing. The walls of this shrine also are plain. The *śikhara* is almost completely destroyed.

19 Bithū is in the Pālī district of the Jodhpur State, and is four miles distant from Kanla, a station on the Jodhpur-Bikāner railway line. The object of antiquarian interest here is a tenth century Śaiva temple dedicated to Akalnāth. It faces east, and consists of the central shrine, circumambulatory passage and four porches. Of the porches that on the east was larger and longer than any one of the others. But the greater portion of it has now fallen down (Photo No 3836). Facing each one of the three porches is a niche carved into the outside walls of the shrine, but it is too large for it to be strictly called a niche and gives rise to the suspicion that they were originally three doors closed up afterwards and that the temple like many Jaina Chaumukhas was composed of four doors with four corresponding porches. But a careful inspection has failed to detect any signs of such closing up. On each side of the east porch has been raised, at some later time, a dry masonry wall concealing the mouldings of the exterior between this and the neighbouring porches. The spire is an utter wreck.

20 Immediately over the entrance to the sanctum is an image of Viṣṇu seated on Garuda. Above him is a row of figures amongst which Śiva Pārvatī occupy the centre. On their immediate proper right are Brahmā-Śāvitṛī and beyond the latter Ganapati. On their immediate left are Laksmī-Nārāyaṇa and beyond these Kubera. Above this band of figures is another compartment, with a *linga* in the middle. On each side of the *linga* is a person standing, holding a pitcher and pouring water on it. The other parts of this compart-

ment are occupied by *Kirtimukhas* and pairs of musicians alternating with one another. Above still, *i.e.* in the uppermost band of the lintel, are the *Navagraha* or the Nine Planets, which are generally sculptured on temples to ward off evil influences.

21 Like the sanctum door the niches on the exterior of the shrine have on their lintels Vishnu riding Garuda, who is himself shown as pulling the tails of serpents. Over each niche frame is a band of lion faces, and above, a smaller niche. The smaller niche on the south side contains Lakulīsa with two attendant *Rishis* (Photo No 3837). He is seated half cross-legged with a strip of cloth running round his knees and holding him in that posture and bears an upper robe drawn over his left shoulder. His head has been knocked off, but what little remains shows that his hair was close curled with a knob on the crown. The hands are so arranged as to indicate that he is sitting in what is technically called *dharmacakra* position. He holds his club in the bend of his right arm with the thicker end raised aloft and the other resting on his thigh. He is also shown *ūrdhva-retas*. The smaller niche on the west contains Sūrya seated in his chariot drawn by seven horses driven by Aruna, and that on the north, Śiva mounted on Nandī and with Pārvatī on his lap.

22 The ceiling in front of the shrine is deeply and artistically carved, but the greater portion of it is now covered with birds' nests.

23 It was at Bīthū again that the well-known *devlī* or memorial stone of Siyā-jī, the founder of the ruling family of Jodhpur, was brought to light (Photo. No 3838). It was found, I am told, under a *ker* tree not far from the old tank and about a mile north of the village. It consists of two parts—the upper or sculptured and the lower or inscribed. The first contains a warrior, no doubt Siyā-jī, riding a fiery horse which tramples on an enemy. In front is a woman with folded hands no doubt his wife Pārvatī of the Solankī family, who in the inscription below is said to have followed him *sati*. The inscription itself is dated *Samvat 1330 Kārtika vadī 12 Somavāre*, corresponding to A.D 1273, when Rāthod Sihā, son of Seta-Kavara, is spoken of as having died. It is impossible to overrate the importance of this date for the early history of the present Jodhpur family. The chronicles of Jodhpur represent him to be a grandson of the celebrated Jayachandīa, king of Kanauj, and at the same time give V. S 1196=A.D 1139 as the date of his exile into Māwā. Both these things cannot possibly harmonize with each other, because Jayachandīa fell in a battle with Shihāb-ud-dīn in A.D 1193, *i.e.* 54 years later than the date assigned by the chronicles to Siyā-jī's flight. There was thus only one alternative left, *viz.* either to accept the date of the chronicles for Siyā-jī and consider his connection with Jayachandra's family to be a mere fiction or to accept the latter as a fact and reject the date. As to myself, long before this inscription was found, I was inclined in favour of the latter alternative. Because Siyā-jī's descent from Jayachandra has been mentioned in no less early an authority than the *Am-i-Akbarī* of Abul Fazl, which was composed in the 16th century. Similarly, as we have seen above, an inscription dated V. S 1686 and found in the temple of Ranchhodjī at Nagar speaks of Sihā as *Sūryabamsī* and *Kanojyā-Rāthoda*. These two authorities had left no doubt in my mind as to Siyā-jī having belonged to the family of Jayachandra, and I was for pushing the date of Siyā-jī's flight later than A.D 1193 when Jayachandra died fighting with Ghori emperor. My view has now been placed beyond all doubt by the new inscription which gives V. S 1330=A.D 1273 as the date of Siyā-jī's death. Thus between the deaths of Jayachandra and Siyā-jī we have an interval of 80 years which is exactly the one we might expect, considering that they were grandfather and grandson. The memorial stone of Siyā-jī found at Bīthū has now been removed to the Tawānkh Mahkmā, Jodhpur.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

24 It has been stated above that the hill of Pāvāgadh near Chāmpānūr is considered sacred both by the Hindus and the Jains, and not a day passes without pilgrims visiting it.

Pavagadh.

The Jaina temples, situated on the plateau surrounding the peak, which are of the 13th century and are of no architectural interest, have been referred to above. There is, however, one temple—a Hindu one—amidst these ruins, which is archæologically interesting, but which appears to have hitherto escaped

our attention. It is on the north end of the Chhasia tank exactly opposite to the temple of Chandraprabha. This temple faces the west, and was originally dedicated to Śiva. It consisted of a porch, and hall and shrine. But the porch has now disappeared (Photo. No 3752), and the outer casing of the shrine walls also has well-nigh fallen (Photo No 3750). On the dedicatory block of the door of the *sabhāmandapa* or hall is Lakulīśa with a cition in his right and a staff in his left hand. It is because the image of Lakulīśa closely resembles that of a Tirthamkara that the temple has been regarded as their own by the owners of the Jaina temples. But I have asked the Collector of Panch Mahals not to allow the Jains on any account to occupy this temple. Over the door of the shrine is Ganeśa, and above are *Navagraha*. The shrine inside is filled with stones and debris. The walls of the hall only are somewhat preserved, and are decorated with sculptures. The part of each wall, where it touches the porch, projects and faces the direction of that wall. The southern face of the projection of the south wall is split up into three panels. The central is occupied by a figure seated on a pedestal. This and the canopy above and the side pilasters of the panel consist of tiny figures of demigods. It has four hands, and, curiously enough like Brahmadēva, holds a *pothu* and a libation ladle. But it is not of Brahmadēva, for it has only one face and no beard. In the panel to its proper left is Brahmadā standing and with three faces. The figure in the remaining panel is mutilated and doubtful. It perhaps is of Vaiṣṇava (Photo No 3751). The niche in the eastern face of the projection holds the image of Tāndava with twelve hands. In the niches in the remaining part of the south wall are a goddess with sixteen hands and riding a tiger and a singular standing figure of Śiva with four hands, two playing on a musical instrument and the other bearing a trident and a skull-crowned mace.

25. The projection of the north wall also is divided into three compartments. The central of these is occupied by an image seated on a lion-throne and with eight hands, two of which are placed one over the other on the soles of the feet. The images in the said compartments are unidentifiable. Of the figures sculptured on the remaining part of the wall may be noticed (1) one with four hands and represented as seated on both an elephant and crocodile, (2) Lakshmi on a lotus throne beneath a tree, and (3) a composite image in which Sūrya, Brahmadā and Śiva are blended. The horse of Sūrya is shown on its proper left side, the swan of Brahmadā on its right and Nandī behind the swan (Photo. No. 3753).

26. The Bijāpur Museum, which is at present lodged in the Naqqar Khānah of the Gol Gumbaz, contains quite a number of antiquarian objects of both the Muhammadan and pre-Muhammadan periods. They only require to be carefully classified, labelled and exhibited. The celebrated Mahākūta column, on which the inscription of the early Chalukya prince Mangalīśa is incised, stands on the trophy in front of the Museum building. Five inscription stones have been brought from Nalatvād. One of these is very long. Impressions of it were sent to Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya for decipherment as it is in old Kanarese, and he has kindly communicated its contents to me. It is dated in the year 1422 the Siddhārthī Samvatsara corresponding to A.D. 1499-1500. It registers two agreements (1) by a chief whose name appears to be Bajamujapati Vadeyaru to a number of merchants and agriculturists of Mahamudābād, and (2) the second apparently by the same chief Gangarasa Nāyaka and other Kanarese people. In the end it is said that a certain Sivenāyaka Vadera, son of Siddhaya-Vadeyu, got the agreement made.

27. Near the Citadel Gateway is a group of nine Hindu pillars converted into a guard room. The lower portions of these which are square are carved with inscriptions. I copied one and sent it to Rai Bahadur Venkayya. It is a western Chālukya record and speaks of Vikramāditya and his son Malikārjuna. It gives a long description of an officer of his, named Bhāyila-Dandanātha. There are many Kanarese inscriptions both in the Museum and the old buildings at Bijāpur, which have not yet been brought to light. But as I was occupied with conservation work only I had no time to get more copied.

D. R. BHANDARKAR, M A,
Superintendent, Archæological Survey,
Western Circle.

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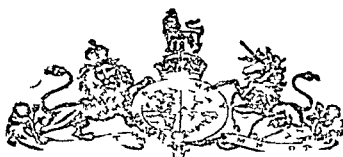
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On the Continent

Friedlander & Sohn, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin.
Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig
Karl W. Hiersemann, Leipzig
Ernest Leroux, 28, Rué Bonaparte, Paris.
Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague

In India

Higginbotham & Co , Madras
V Kalyanarama Iyer & Co , Madras
P R Rama Iyar & Co , Madras
Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
W Newman & Co , Calcutta
S K Lahiri & Co , Calcutta
R Cambray & Co , Calcutta
Thacker & Co (Ld), Bombay
A. J Combridge & Co , Bombay
Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
D B Taraporevala, Sons & Co , Bombay
Sunder Pandurang, Bookseller, etc , Bombay.
Gopal Narayen & Co , Booksellers, etc , Bombay
N. M Tripathi & Co , Booksellers, etc , Bombay
Mrs Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bookseller, etc , Bombay
Ramchandra Govind & Son, Booksellers, etc , Bombay.
N. B. Mathur, N. K H Press, Allahabad.



GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

ARCHÆOLOGY.

PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, WESTERN CIRCLE,

For the year ending 31st March 1913

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PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1913.

PART I.

I—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

During the year under report the post of the Assistant Superintendent, Western Circle, which was practically non-existent on my promotion to the superintendentship, was at the representation of the Director-General of Archaeology in India continued and made permanent by the Secretary of State for India in Council, as per his Despatch No 102 (Revenue), dated the 18th October 1912, embodied in the Government of Bombay Resolution, General Department, No 8764 of the 18th December 1912, and Mr. J. A. Page, A R I B. A., has been appointed to it. He came out to India in March last, and took over charge of his duties on the 25th of that month.

2 In the personnel of the establishment also there have been a few changes. Mr Kittur, the old second clerk and typist, resigned, of his own accord, his post in May 1912, and the present one, Mr C. R. Gokhale, an Agricultural graduate, was appointed in his place, his services being transferred from the office of the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, Central Division, Poona. After a continuous service of some years without leave of any kind, my Head Clerk, Mr. Nārāyan Mahādev Tātake, to improve his health, applied for privilege leave for two months. But owing to pressure of work his request could not be fully granted. However, in the interest of his health, he was allowed one month's leave, and he returned to office all the better for this rest. The remaining staff have been present all through the year, under report, and have performed their duties satisfactorily. And in this connection it is a pleasure to note that Mr Rāmchandra Rāvji Gujar is closely applying himself to photography. His services, as General Assistant, have been useful to this office, and will be of greater use when he makes a good progress in photography. The work of photography in this department is increasing, and will do so still more when the negatives of this Circle which were sent to the office of the Director-General of Archaeology are received back here, as they are soon expected to be.

3 I have also to note in connection with the subordinate staff that my proposal for the revision of the pay, on a graduated scale, of my office establishment was kindly sanctioned by Government as per their Resolution No 5308, dated the 12th August 1912, General Department, with retrospective effect from the beginning of the last official year.

II.—THE YEAR'S WORK.

4 As usual, during the months of May, June and July, I was occupied with the preparation of the Annual Report for 1911-12. And during the remainder of the period at the head-quarters I was engaged on the usual office routine and in getting

some of my conservation notes ready for the press. The Photographer and the Second Draftsman were busy, soon after the touring season, with developing the negatives of the year 1911-12, which were no less than 138 and taking the usual six sets of prints from them. This kept them engaged almost till the end of August. The Second Draftsman then returned to his drawing work, and the Photographer was alone occupied till the commencement of the touring season with the other office work, such as preparing photo-prints required by the Superintendents of the other Circles and by private individuals. He had also to get ready a good many prints for the Photozinc Department in connection with the monograph on Bijāpur by Mr. Cousens, the late Superintendent of this Circle. As regards the drawing work no less than eight new record drawings were finished by the two draftsmen (Appendix B). The First Draftsman was also busy with arranging and cataloguing the office maps.

5 In the absence of Assistant Superintendent, the touring season, this time too, had to be mostly spent in inspecting the monuments. A detailed statement of the places visited will be found in Appendix A. The results of most of my inspections have been embodied into conservation notes, and printed copies of them have already been submitted to Government from time to time. Short inspection reports are given in paragraphs under XIII. I was fortunate enough to visit two or three entirely new places this year. Descriptions of the monuments and summaries of the inscriptions discovered there are contained in Part II.

6 The early part of my touring season was spent with the Director-General of Archæology in visiting Ahmedābād, Sarkhej, Hālōl, Clāmpānir and Bijāpur and inspecting the important archæological buildings there. The notes regarding the measures of conservation required here were taken down by him and have now been published. They will have been submitted to Government by this time.

7. Appendix C gives a list of the photographs taken during the year under report. My two draftsmen accompanied me on tour, and have taken measurements for new drawings, upon which they are now engaged.

III—PUBLICATIONS

8 The following publications were made during the year —

- 1 Annual Progress Report for the year 1911-12
- 2 Conservation Notes upon the ancient monuments at the following places, *viz.*, Tattā, Rohri, and Khudābād in Sind, Haras near Sikai in the Jaipur Territory, Rājputānā, and Broach and Surat in the Bombay Presidency proper

IV & V.—OFFICE LIBRARY AND ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

9. A list of the new books added to the office library is given in Appendix F and a statement of the expenditure of the Survey in Appendix E.

VI—MUSEUMS

10 The Secretary to the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay, has favoured me with the following note. It will be seen from it that a very great and rapid progress is being made towards the completion of its building.—

“The structure of the side wings and rear galleries of this building has been brought to roof level throughout. Some delay has occurred through difficulty in obtaining yellow stone of the necessary size and quality for the main cornices and crowning features. This has been overcome, and the work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. All the flooring of the intermediate galleries and the first floor level, with the

exception of the central vestibule block, has been completed. The terrace roofing over the northern picture cabinets is finished, and the roofing of the main galleries is now in progress.

"The scaffolding for the central dome has been carried to its full height and the vaulting which carries the hall from square on the ground floor to a circle in plan above is well advanced. Here also some delays have been met, due to difficulty with the very larger keystones at the inter-sections of the ribs.

"In the entrance vestibule four green marble columns have been erected. These support nine saucer domes on honey-comb pendentives. The latter are now in progress and form the ceiling over this room.

"The electric piping has been laid throughout in wall chases and embedded in the floor to prevent future disturbances of finished plastering. The plastering of ceiling has begun in the intermediate galleries. The elevation to Rampart Row has been cleared down and the scaffolding removed."

11. The most interesting acquisition of the Archæological Museum, Poona, was the collection of the Aden antiquities purchased and presented by the Director-General of Archæology. These were acquired for him by Major Jacob, Political Resident, Aden, from the Arabs in the Hinterland. A valuable feature of this collection is the Sabeen inscriptions which are all new. This is not the first instance of such a present made by the Director-General of Archæology. Most of the relics stored in this Museum have been bought with his funds and presented by him. I had not the requisite time to prepare a descriptive list of these antiquities, but Dr. Marshall very kindly placed one of his scholars at my disposal to get one made. The list prepared by him will be found in Appendix G. It need not be reiterated here that all the objects collected in the Poona Museum are intended for the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, and will be sent there as soon as its building is ready to receive them.

12. During the year under report we received another present of Aden antiquities, which, though they do not form such a large collection as those received from the Director-General of Archæology, are not without interest of their own, and are particularly welcome, being the gift of a private individual, or rather the gift of an English officer made by him in his private capacity. The donor is Captain A. S. Meek, Political Agent, Gohilwād Prānt. Many British Officers have unrivalled opportunities of securing interesting antiquities, and if they would use these opportunities, they would be doing a great service to archæology and would earn the gratitude of Government.

13. Regarding the objects presented by him, Captain Meek makes the following remarks —

"I much regret that these camel figures have been broken, as I conceive them to be of some interest. I procured them when in Arabia about two years ago. They were dug out of the ground in the Marab District in the Yemen and are evidently very old, being so brittle that they broke upon the gentlest touch. In Mahomedan Arabia anything that savours of idolatry is accursed, so much so that when the Sultan of Lahej in the Aden Hinterland became possessed of a painting of himself he was severely criticised for an innovation of most heterodox character: the Arab abhors an image. And it is this fact that lends interest to these figures I send you.

"We have no great knowledge of the Arab of the pre-Hejira days. But we know he was—I do not speak of the few who fell under Jewish and Christian influence—a pagan, and that his idolatry roused the grand wrath of the Prophet. Whether these metal camels were ever objects of worship must be a matter of conjecture. I was told in Arabia that in ancient days, if an Arab wished to become the possessor of good and many camels—and what Arab did not or does not?—he forged an image of the object of his desire that it might fulfil for him his prayer. Such then

I think are these images, made it would seem of copper, the blue coating having the appearance of an oxide of that metal.

"The small stone figure would seem to be an image also, though it is difficult to surmise what it was intended to represent."

14. It is an exceedingly gratifying circumstance to note that since writing last year's Report, Government have sanctioned the proposals made for the improvement of the Bijapur Museum as per their Resolution No. 4679, dated the 19th July 1912, General Department. A standing committee has been appointed consisting of five members, of which the Collector of Bijapur is the President and the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, its Secretary and Honorary Curator. The first meeting of this committee was held on the 22nd November 1912, and the next meeting will be called on some day in August next. The proper labelling and cataloguing of the objects of antiquity that have already been collected in the Bijapur Museum will take at least two months. And as it is not possible for me to spend so much time at a stretch and with undivided energy, I thought it prudent to request the Director-General of Archæology to place his Persian scholar at our disposal during the rainy season. This he has kindly promised to do, and as soon as the scholar comes, he will be set on to this work. Full instructions to him will be issued by me, and the necessary supervision over his work also exercised.

15. The growth of the Rājputāna Museum, Ajmer, seems to be unfortunately stunted. A tendency is noticeable now-a-days among the various Native States of Rājputānā to start their own museums. So long as they confine their activities to objects other than antiquarian, there is nothing exceptionable in it. But if they attempt at having their own separate archæological collections, none of them will have any educative value. It is not possible that any Native State, however large, can obtain detailed specimens of every class of antiquarian objects. But if the choice is of the whole of Rājputānā as is the case with the Ajmer Museum, there is every likelihood of securing not only a specimen of every item of that class, but more than one of such specimens and these again of different ages. It is obvious that when such specimens are gathered and properly arranged, they cannot but possess immense educative value. The example of the Jodhpur Darbār, who was good enough to transfer the whole of the antiquarian collection of his State to Ajmer because he thought and thought rightly that he would thereby augment its utility and value, is worthy of imitation and will, it is hoped, be followed by the other native rulers of Rājputānā. During the year under report Rāo Rājāsāheb of Sikrī was the only Chief who made a present of sculptures to this museum. They are of the oldest yet exhibited there and of great iconographic value. I have no doubt the whole antiquarian world will be highly thankful to him and will not fail to express a wish that other Rajput princes will come forward and vie with one another in enriching the Ajmer Museum.

VII—ORIGINAL RESEARCH

16. There was no regular work done under this head. I was, however, able to visit two or three entirely new places, after duly attending to conservation work, which, in the absence of an Assistant, I had almost solely to concern myself with. An account of these places will be found in Part II.

VIII—EPIGRAPHY

17. A list of inscriptions copied during 1912-13 is given in Appendix D. An account of these also is contained in Part II. Perhaps the most interesting find, at any rate to people in this part of the country, is the Talegāon Copper-plate grant of Krishna I. Its interest lies in the fact that it indisputably proves that not only the town of Poona but also the name Poona is ancient (page 54). But the most important inscription discovered last season is the one found at Mandasor in Central India. It throws new light on the old name and origin of what is now known as the Vikrama Samvat (pages 58-9).

IX—EXCAVATION

18. This year it was not possible for me to do any excavation work, conservation work occupying most of my time. I was also unable to visit the sites recommended by Government in paragraph 3 of the Government Resolution No. 4, General Department, dated the 31d January 1907. In point of antiquity they are nothing as compared to Nāsik which, as the caves, inscriptions and Sanskrit literature attest, was a place of importance even before Christ. After inspecting in March last two or three ancient sites in and near Nāsik, I have finally fixed upon one as worthy of excavation. It is on *gāvthān* land in Gadhi not far from the river. Here ancient coins are reported to have been found on many occasions. All things considered, this appears to be the most promising site for excavation in or about Nāsik. Mr. Cousens speaks also of a mound on the road from Nāsik to Govardhana (*Progress Report* for 1907-08, page 30, paragraph 85). I examined this mound, but fear that excavation here will be as fruitless as in the one opened by him. I am, however, afraid that no excavation work can soon be undertaken at Nāsik as next touring season I intend excavating at Besnagar in the Gwalior State which is undoubtedly a far more promising site.

19. In January last while excavating trenches for the piped water-supply in the Ahmednagar Fort, the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer lighted upon some old underground structures, such as vaulted chambers, passages, steps and so forth. The Collector of Ahmednagar wanted me to see the place and inform him whether further excavation was advisable. The place was accordingly visited by me, but from the small portion of the building unearthed it was impossible to determine what it was. It may either be a *tah-lhana*, i.e., a cool pleasure resort for the Royal family to rest in the hot season or a subterranean place for refuge in times of war when the fort was besieged and all kinds of destructive missiles were thrown inside. As the underground structure, whatever it was, had some money already spent upon a partial clearing of its earth, it seemed highly undesirable that nothing further should be done, and that it should again be allowed to be completely choked with earth. Accordingly I advised the Collector to have the excavations continued under the supervision of the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer and to get the whole building cleared of all debris before the rains set in. The excavations were to be resumed about the close of May 1913, but I have not yet heard whether and how far they have been done.

20. The Poona Drainage works which are being pushed on with vigour at present in the city have brought to light many interesting facts about it which it will repay an antiquary to bring to a focus. A fact, which is archaeologically interesting and which consequently is worth recording, is the discovery of two Jain images in the Kasba Peth near Shaik Sallā Daigāh in January last. One of these has the head knocked off and is of the 11th century. The other has only its head and breast preserved and cannot be earlier than the thirteenth century. According to the local tradition five Muhammadan ascetics came from Delhi to Poona in 1290, desecrated the Hindu temples of Puncśvara and Nārāyaṇśvara near the river and converted them into *dar-gāhs*. As the Jain images recently unearthed were in the close vicinity of the temple of Puncśvara, it appears that the Muhammadans devastated, with it, also the Jain temple which contained the images.

X—NUMISMATICS

21. About the end of July 1912 I received for decipherment ten pieces of old copper coin from the Resident, Jaipur. They were discovered in a jungle, in November 1911, near the village Pachhaiā in the Chhabrā-Paiganā of the Tonk State. On consulting Dr. Taylor of Ahmedābād and Mr. Thanawalla of Bombay, I found that they all belonged to Muḥmūd Shāh (II) Khaljī of Mālwa, who reigned from A H 916-937 or A D 1510—1530.

22. In February last the Collector of Bājpur forwarded to me nine tiny gold coins for identification. They were from a treasure of 240 gold balls and

coins found at Bowchi in the Jath State. The man, in whose land it was unearthed, disposed of 195 to different persons at different places but outside the State limits without giving notice to the State authorities, and from the money so realised he made a few ornaments and purchased animals, grain and other things. The intelligence of this find reached the State Kārbhārī six months later and of the treasure only forty-five pieces of gold were recovered. Of these about nine had the appearance of coins and consequently worth being sent. And it was these that were forwarded to me. They all belonged to the Vijayanagar dynasty founded by Hakka and Bukka. The reverses of all these coins except two were blank. Two had on the obverse Śiva-Pārvatī seated, and one of these had on the reverse the name of Śrī-Patāpa Harihara. The obverse of no less than five had each an image of a two-headed spread eagle called Ganda-bherunda tearing with its beak and claws. On a sixth coin of this type we have Ganda-bherunda, but with only one head. On the remaining or ninth coin, the obverse has the bust of a monster with jaws opened and swallowing an object which looks like an elephant. On its reverse are seen only sword and shield.

23. Appendix H gives the report of the Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society regarding the examination and distribution of coins acquired by Government under the Treasure Trove Act. Information in respect of numismatic finds in the various districts coming under this Act will be found in the same appendix. This has been culled mostly from the reports published in the *Government Gazette*. From them it will be seen that the numismatic treasures were found this year in the districts of West and East Khāndesh, Ahmednagar, Panch Mahāls and Sātārā. But except that of Panch Mahāls no Collector gave me official information of these finds, although all Collectors are requested to do so according to Government Resolution No 3407, dated the 15th July 1904, General Department.

XI—LISTS OF MONUMENTS.

24. As most of my touring season had to be spent in the inspection of archæological buildings which are being conserved or are to be conserved, I had no time to visit new monuments and gather materials for "Lists". But now that an Assistant has been given me, it will be possible to do so. Next cold season I intend making tours in the different districts of the Gwalior territory in Central India for preparing an inventory of the monumental remains of that state. No lists have yet been attempted for Central India, and this will make a good beginning.

25. With regard to the *Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Bombay Presidency*, I am glad I have been able to make one addition to it. In forwarding to me a copy of a letter from Mr. Bayly, Assistant Collector, Mr. Baker, Collector of Nāsik, was kind enough to bring to my notice an old temple at Devthān, ten miles east of Yeolā. In respect of it the Assistant Collector in his letter says—"I found that a fairly large Hindu temple of considerable antiquity, well-built in stones with fine carving, was being used as a store-house for corn and cow-dung by one Bhivāy Rāichand Māiwārī. He had filled up the spaces between the pillars with mud walls and had put up a door with a padlock." He has suggested that the temple should be declared protected, and I have entirely agreed with his suggestion.

XII—PROTECTED MONUMENTS.

26. It is a matter of immense pleasure to report that very considerable progress has been made by the Collectors under this head. The list of monuments declared protected during the year 1912-1913 is set forth in Appendix K. It is particularly gratifying that the long pending matter of declaring protected the most important monuments of the Bijāpur District has satisfactorily terminated.

27. It is, however, a matter of great regret that hardly any progress has been made this year in the execution of agreements with the owners of the monu-

ments. Except in the case of one single monument no agreement has been signed. It is not necessary for me or for anybody to describe the vast importance of such agreements for the actual protection of archaeological buildings. And it is to be sincerely hoped that the Collectors will now find time to undertake and finish the urgent work of executing agreements. The only agreement made this year is with regard to a mosque known as Pāṇḍav Vādā at Erandol in East Khāndesh. Mr. Simcox, who was then Collector of the district, fully describes, in his letter quoted in the preamble of the G. R. No. 7716 of the 16th August 1912, the trouble and worry he had to undergo in inducing the Muhammadan Panch to come to the terms proposed and sign the agreement. Mr. Simcox cannot be sufficiently thanked in the deal of trouble he was put to, and it should not be a difficult matter for the other Collectors, in spite of their admittedly onerous and pressing work, to attend also to the matter of securing legal agreements regarding the ancient monuments.

XIII.—CONSERVATION.

(a) Bombay.

28. A list of the conservation works executed in this Presidency during the year under report is contained in Appendix L. It is compiled from the lists received from the Divisional Superintending Engineers and the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay. A statement of the works which are to be carried out during the year 1913-1914, will be found in Appendix T.

29. The conservation notes, drawn on the archaeological buildings inspected by me have already been submitted to Government, and communicated to the officers concerned. Eighty-six estimates for conservation work in this Circle passed through my hands during the year under report.

30. It has been stated above that the early part of the touring season was spent by me in company with the Director-General of Archaeology in visiting ancient monuments at Ahmed-ābād, Saikhej, Ilālōl, Chāmpānī and Bijāpur. He made copious notes which he has since published. They include a well-thought-out programme for thoroughly overhauling and keeping structurally sound all the archaeological buildings at Chāmpānī. And if liberal grants-in-aid are made by the Government of India, as seems very likely, and this plan carried out, not only would these priceless relics of the past be rescued from ruin and oblivion, but even Chāmpānī would be restored to part of its former splendour. One of the principal objects, which the Chāmpānī Restoration Committee have had in view for the last sixteen years, will also be realized.

31. About the close of November 1911, when I visited Chāmpānī for the first time, the failure of the monsoon that year acted as an effective check against the growth of the jungle, and the monuments were not, therefore, in a parlous condition. This season's visit, however, revealed the true state of things. There being very good rains in the Panch Mahāls in 1912 and my second visit being almost immediately after the end of the monsoon, I was surprised that the buildings were regularly jungle-ridden. This shows that we have a tough enemy to fight with here, and consequently every precaution will have to be taken to put down this luxuriant vegetation.

32. The Kanherī caves were visited by me twice this year. They have been kept in fair order so far as the clearing-out of the jungle and the accumulated *débris* is concerned. But there are still many points, regarding which action seems desirable for the proper care and safeguarding of the monuments. These have been embodied by my predecessor, Mr. Longhurst, in his conservation note of January 1911, and Mr. Chhabildās Lallubhāi, the proprietor, had promised to carry out all the proposals made therein. But beyond re-painting and re-lettering the notice board, nothing has, as a matter of fact, been done. The custodians, again, employed by Mr. Chhabildās stay at present about a mile and a half away from the caves. It is necessary that they should remain as close beside them as possible. The caretaker, employed by the Public Works Department before the proprietary right of Mr. Chhabildās was acknowledged by Government, had

his shed in the close vicinity of the caves. And unless this is done in the case of the present custodians also, it will not be possible for them to exercise adequate supervision over the visitors who come in numbers.

33 It is a well-known fact that parts of even important caves here are fast crumbling away, and they call for immediate remedial measures for arresting further decay. The rock of the Kanheri caves is much softer than that of any I have so far seen and has weathered badly, and unless speedy steps are taken to prevent further disintegration, the monuments will be in great danger. Caves Nos 3, 10, 21, 35, 56 and 66 are the caves that require to be first attended to. The pillars and carvings of these caves are superb, and some measures must be forthwith adopted to check further harm being done to them. The only remedial measure that will be efficacious is to coat them with Szechemey's Fluid, a well-known stone preservative. But I am afraid it will not be possible for the proprietor of caves to determine which are exactly the disintegrated portions that require to be so treated. To paint them properly with the Fluid again, needs an expert hand. And taking into consideration the fact that even such minor repairs as those proposed by Mr. Longhurst in his conservation note have not yet, except in one particular, been executed by the proprietor, although it is now nearly two years since he promised to carry them out, it seems highly desirable in the interest of these monuments, which are of first class importance, that the execution of all repairs should in future be entrusted to the Executive Engineer of the Thānā District. But for this an agreement between Government and the proprietor is necessary in accordance with section 5 of the Ancient Monuments Act, and it is sincerely hoped that the Collector will soon do the needful in this matter.

34 The temples of Āihole in the Bijāpur District are gems of their kind, and the only pity about them is that they are not easily accessible to the public. Most of them were constructed during the early Chalukya period, and they range in point of age from the 5th to the 8th century. Conservation notes for their repairs were prepared by Mr. Cousens in 1910, and the estimates in accordance with them were received and approved by me only last year. The work of putting them in order has now been started, and I was able to visit them in November last. My remarks and suggestions in connection with these temples were put together in the form of a short inspection note which was sent to the Executive Engineer.

35. From Āihole I proceeded to Pattadakal which also is in the Bijāpur District. The temples at this place are few as compared with those at Āihole, and are also of somewhat later period. But in point of architectural importance they are inferior to none. These monuments also have been taken up for repairs. Very little had been done when I actually visited the place. The temple of Kāśīśivānātha was being cleared of *débris* under which it was one-third buried.

36 I was delighted to see that the archaeological buildings at Bassem were cleared of all jungle which originally was so thick that it had prevented a close inspection of them. An idea of the thickness of the jungle can easily be formed by the fact that the trees, which, after being cut, were sold off, fetched no less than Rs 200. This jungle clearing has, in particular, opened up the convent attached to the Dominican Church, which formerly was quite inaccessible.

37 Though the jungle has thus been cut down, vegetation in the floor and joints has not been thoroughly eradicated. This, therefore, still gives the buildings an appearance of being neglected. This is particularly the case with the Palace of the Captam. Small shrubs and grass, I was told, were twice removed from the joints and floor of this monument after the monsoon, but they have grown again. To prevent the growth of this vegetation, it may be suggested that the floors should be spread with *rabit* or old *débris* and consolidated with a hand roller and that after removing shrubs from the joints their roots should be touched with tar or scrub eradicator. This remedy may now be tried soon after the monsoon is over.

38 I am sorry I have to complain of the pointing that has been done to these buildings. It is particularly hideous in the case of St Paul's Church. This should be carefully scraped out without opening the joints and should so far as possible be tucked back $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the face of the stone.

39. Both of my predecessors had written conservation notes on the temple of Ambaināth in the Thānā district. This building is in a very sad condition. Every lintel inside the hall is badly cracked, and it is absolutely necessary that these beams should be effectively and neatly strengthened. One of my predecessors has advised the renewal of the old wooden props which have been put up to support the fractured beams. The other has recommended the system of trussed steel beams. And it was necessary for me to decide between the two proposals when the time came for framing an estimate. As wooden props look unsightly and are consequently not much recommended now, I naturally was in favour of the other device. I was not, however, at all sure that this expedient, as it was proposed, was practicable and so seized an opportunity of visiting the temple and deciding this point on the spot. I requested the Executive Engineer, Thānā District, to come and join me in this inspection. He promised to accompany me, but at the last moment was prevented from coming. He, however, was good enough to send his Personal Assistant. After examining carefully the lintels and the pillars, we came to the conclusion that it was not feasible to support the unsafe portions of the roof by iron beams supported by iron struts abutting against the stone columns, as suggested by one of my predecessors. For the stone pillars themselves will require to have notches cut in them to form footings for the struts, and any attempts to cut such notches is sure to shake down the fractured stone beams and also perhaps the slender pillars. The operation will thus be dangerous both for building and the workman. We, therefore, decided that the iron beams, instead of being propped by struts resting on the shafts of the columns, should be supported by iron uprights like the present teak posts. I have since been able to send to the temple Mī Page, my Assistant, who arrived from England soon after and he has drawn up a conservation note. He has also rejected the idea of trussed steel beams, and has proposed a device similar to ours but somewhat better and neater.

40 There are here only two archaeological buildings on the Public Works Department's lists. One is Nizām Ahmad Shāh's Tomb and the other Damī Masjid. The latter has not yet been declared protected although repairs were twice executed here. I have asked the Collector to have this done without further delay. When I was at Ahmednagar in March last, the graves in the close proximity of this mosque were whitewashed, and there were also daubs of whitewash to be seen on the walls of this building. It appears that the man, who whitewashed the grave, wanted to test the strength of his whitewash mixtures and touched the walls of the mosque every now and then with his wet brush. As the monument is under private ownership, such things cannot be prevented unless it is declared protected and an agreement drawn up with its owner.

41 When I visited Nizām Ahmad Shāh's tomb, the Public Works Department people were about to start the work of renewing the plaster ornaments near the cornice. As this was not required for the stability of the building, I asked the Executive Engineer not to commence it. But his attention was drawn to ordinary current repairs, such as the felling of a tree, eradication of vegetation from the building, keeping the interior clean and so forth.

42 The work of executing repairs to the Pāndu Lenā Caves was being pushed on vigorously by Mī R. T. Harrison, Executive Engineer, Nāsik. Thanks to the constant supervision exercised by him, the conservation work done here was found to be exceedingly satisfactory and quite in fine taste. There were no doubt one or two points of difference here, but they were not of much consequence. The pathway on the hill leading to the caves may rightly be called infamous. And as the object of our Department is not only to put ancient monuments in structurally sound condition but also to make them accessible to the public, I fell in entirely with his proposal to improve it. Mr. Harrison has promised to do it economically,

and I have no doubt that this will be done economically without sacrificing efficiency in the least.

43 Although the financial year was drawing to a close, Mr Harrison was good enough to find time to accompany me to Sinnar.

Sinnar

On closely inspecting the temple of Gondesvara here, I found that there were a few new cracks in the lintels of the building which did not exist last year, at any rate were not perceptible enough to be noticed last year. Even now these cracks are very minute and detectable only to a scrutinizing inspection. The stone itself of the temple is that of a friable nature and seems to have been taken almost from the top portion of the quarry in front. The north side again of the exterior of this monument has weathered very badly. We, therefore, agreed that the device of supporting cracked lintels inside the temple by iron joists should for the present be held over and the stone struts which continue to prop them should be allowed to stand as they are.

44. In my last year's report I have stated that Mr Williams, Executive Engineer, Bijapur, was busy with marking out suitable strips of land around archæological buildings of

Bijapur

Bijapur to give them fitting settings. Why a piece of land round ancient monuments is indispensable, both from archæological and artistic points of view, it is not necessary for me to describe. His matured scheme set forth in his proposals to Government has, I am glad to say, been entirely approved and sanctioned by them, so far as archæology is concerned, in their Resolution No. 5131, dated the 29th May 1913, Revenue Department. It aims at keeping as open sites all land around different buildings of archæological interest marked in his map. No house building is to be allowed on this site. If private lands come within the spaces so reserved, these are to be acquired by giving to the owners in exchange, pieces of land from the land still belonging to Government in the town. In a few cases of these reserved sites, where modern houses have already been built, it is feared that there will be some difficulty in getting, without considerable expense, the owners of the houses to accept other sites in exchange but if all further building be stopped on these sites and all unbuilt-over land on them be taken over, it will be, at any rate, a long step towards obtaining the desired effect. As regards Ali II Rauza and Deccan Idgah, roads will be made and houses will be allowed to be built on the outside of these roads only facing towards the open spaces surrounding the Idgah and the Rauza. In this way these buildings, which are now being used as dumping grounds for rubbish and as latrines will be made the centre of squares fronting and overlooked by houses on all sides, instead of being irregular spaces tucked away behind the backs of houses, and thus the nuisances which now exist will be, at any rate, minimised.

45. I have already said in last year's report that a copy of a Note on

Dutch Tombs

the preservation of Dutch Monuments in India" drawn by Dr. J. C. Overvoorde, Record-keeper and Curator of Museum of Archæology, Leiden (Holland), was forwarded to my office with Government No. 4613, dated 29th July 1911, General Department, with orders to submit a report on the Dutch Monuments in my Circle. During the year 1911-1912 I could inspect only those at Ahmedābād, a report on which was sent with this office No. 296 of 6th May 1912. Those at Broach and Surat remained to be visited, and these I was able to inspect in February last. A copy of my conservation note on these monuments has already been forwarded to Government.

46 The Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, has

Inspection Report.

favoured me with reports of archæological buildings made by the Executive Engineers of the districts included in his Division. They will be found in Appendix S. This year also he is the only Superintending Engineer who has supplied me with these reports. Government of India, in their Resolution of Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Archæology and Epigraphy), No. 26-28-2, dated the 7th July 1903, quoted in the Resolution of the Government of Bombay, General Department, No. 4253 of the 13th August 1903, have admitted that "it is impossible

for an archaeological surveyor to make regular or systematic inspections of all the monuments in the large areas under his charge" and have laid down that "this duty will rest as heretofore primarily with the Public Works Department who should endeavour to arrange for a systematic annual, or even more frequent inspection to be made by Executive Engineers of the monuments in their Circles" The Bombay Government, Public Works Department, have, accordingly, by para 2 of their Resolution No. A-2175, dated 23rd October 1903, laid down that the Executive Engineer should keep a register recording the inspection of archaeological buildings. And it would be better and quite in the interest of ancient monuments, if all the Executive Engineers were to communicate their reports of these annual inspections to the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.

47 About the beginning of January last, the Director General of Archaeology drew my attention to a composition called Meyer's stone cement, on which experiments have been made by several engineers in the United Provinces. Accordingly I recommended the use of it for the repair of ancient buildings to the various Executive Engineers through the Superintending Engineers. Only one report has so far been received, viz, that of the Executive Engineer, Belgaum, through the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, who has also told me that the composition can be obtained from Messrs. Garlic and Co., Bombay. The report is as follows —

"The cement in question was tried on a moulded Gokak stone architrave a portion of which was accidentally knocked off. The cement was used in accordance with the instructions on the tin and proved successful. The cement set quite hard in a couple of days and admitted of little irregularities being chiselled, a portion of stone was stuck on with the cement and when set could be struck with a hammer without damaging the stone. The cost of the cement is very high. It is however suitable for use in valuable work."

(b) Central India

48 It has been stated in previous Reports that the Dhamnar caves in the Indore State were visited by Mr. Cousens six years ago and that repairs were carried out in 1910 according to his conservation notes. But no Archaeological Officer had since been able to go to the place and see how they were executed. In January last I was able to visit Dhamnar and inspect the caves. And I am glad to say that the conservation measures proposed by Mr. Cousens have, on the whole, been satisfactorily carried out. There are one or two points only in which the work is somewhat open to criticism. The lower portions of pillars which had become highly deteriorated and honeycombed have been coated with thick plaster. Such *eg.*, are in caves Nos. 5, 6, and 11. It is true that they have been so plastered as to restore the original contour of their disintegrated parts. But this method of restoration is undesirable. And what is further objectionable is that whereas the plaster in some cases has been allowed to stand in its original white glaring colour, it has in others been converted into an equally glaring red colour. This latter no doubt seems to be an attempt to stain the plaster to the colour of the pillars. But it has failed. The same glaring red plaster may be seen on several parts of the cave-temple of Dharmānātha, and very much offends the eye. Trials should be made by the mixture of different ingredients to produce the exact colour of the stone, and the plastered pillars should be stained accordingly.

49 All caves have been kept neat and clean, except cave No. 8. It is full of dust and cow-dung. This should be thoroughly cleaned.

50. One of my objects in going to Māndu this year was to take some steps preliminary to the carrying-out of Dr. Marshall's proposal for the restoration of the front door of the porch of the Jāmī Masjid. The lintel of the door had cracked, and for fear that it and the superstructure might collapse, a segmental arch was

put up some years ago by the State to support it. It is unnecessary to remark that this modern arch is utterly incongruous with the old Saracenic architecture of which the mosque in question is one of its best examples. The restoration of the old door was, therefore, highly necessary. To enable me to examine the original door properly, I had the segmental arch removed after duly supporting the superstructure, in accordance with Dr. Marshall's instructions. The proper left side of the door frame has been very much chipped off and injured. But the right side is on the whole well-preserved. This enabled me to frame the necessary notes for the restoration of the door. In connection with the conservation of archaeological buildings at Dhār and Māndū, I am delighted to say that exceedingly good work is being turned out under the supervision of Mr. E. R. Aga, State Engineer, Dhār. So long as he continues to be entrusted with the care of the ancient monuments, no fear need be entertained regarding both the quality and quantity of the work done for their conservation.

51. Being asked by the Director General of Archaeology to express an opinion whether it was desirable from the archaeological point of view to repair the ancient observatory at Ujjain, I visited the place about the middle of January. The monument is situated in Jaisinghpurā to the west of the town, and stands on the bank of the river Kshiprā. It is well-known that the observatory was erected by Mahārājā Sawāi Jaisingh, the founder of Jaipur, who reigned from A. D. 1699 to 1713. This was not the only observatory he erected, for he founded four others at Delhi, Mathurā, Benares and Jaipur, that at the last place being the largest of the five. The special feature of Jaisingh's observatories is that they represent what may be called the stone age of astronomy. There is no likelihood of stupendous masonry instruments being ever erected again at any place, as they have now been completely replaced by the metal and glass instruments of the modern age. In fact, Jaisingh's observatories are the only monuments of this class that are to be met with in India. The reply, therefore, to the question whether the observatory at Ujjain should be conserved cannot but be in the affirmative. And it may even further be remarked that we ought to concern ourselves with the proper care and upkeep not only of the Ujjain but also of the other observatories set up by the science-loving Rajput prince.

52. The question regarding the conservation of the observatory at Ujjain arose in this way. A conference of astronomers from all parts of India, was held in Bombay in 1904, and one of the resolutions passed was to establish a fully equipped astronomical observatory at some central place in India. And the Hindu Calendar Reform Association appointed by this conference was charged with carrying it out. The choice of this place has fallen on Ujjain, and quite naturally. Not only by its central geographical position, but also by traditions, Ujjain is eminently fitted for this purpose. The town has for long been a place of Hindu pilgrimage and noted as a seat of learning. And, what is of still greater importance, Ujjain had been the Greenwich of ancient Hindu astronomers. Besides, there was already here an observatory which could be utilised and amplified to suit the present scientific requirements. The Hindu Calendar Reform Association have, therefore, asked that the Jaisingh observatory may be placed at their disposal. And there can be no objection to this being done provided that one condition is fulfilled. Most of the stone instruments of this observatory have leaned greatly on one side or another and are not in a serviceable condition. They will have, therefore, to be dismantled and rebuilt before they can be used. Every care will, therefore, have to be taken to restore them exactly to their original condition and to see that no additions or alterations whatever are made into these masonry instruments to suit modern requirements, the object being to preserve the integrity of these monuments.

(c) Rajputana

53. No work of conservation seems to have been carried out in Rājputānā during the year under report, except at Dilwārā on Mount Ābū and Bānā in Bharatpur. An account of the repairs done here is contained in Appendix P.

The next year bids fair to some work being undertaken in the Sikar principality of the Jaipur State. In my last Report I have said that the Rao Rājāsāheb of Sikar was anxious to adopt some measures for the preservation of the temple of Mahādeva at Haras in his *raj* and that I was to visit the place and make the necessary proposals. The place was visited by me in the third week of December last, and the necessary note for the conservation of the temple was drawn up. The Chief of Sikar is the only Rajpūt prince who has shown solicitude for the adequate preservation of the old monuments in his territories, and deserves thanks not only of the Indian people but of the whole antiquarian world. It is sincerely to be hoped that other Rajpūt Chiefs will be alive to the duty which they owe to the civilised world in this respect and follow the example set by the Rao Rājāsāheb of Sikar.

(d) Hyderabad, Deccan

54. Last year no report on the conservation works carried out was received from His Highness the Nizam's Government. But during the year under report two were received, one for 1320 *Fasl* (*i.e.* from 6th October 1910 to 6th October 1911) and the other for 1321 *Fasl* (*i.e.* 6th October 1911 to 5th October 1912). They have been printed in Appendix R. From them it will be seen that the repairs to the Tower of Victory in the Daulatābād fort started at the suggestion of the late Viceroy, Lord Minto, are bordering on completion. Baroothkhana, Sawālākhī and the bastion near entrance in the same fort also received attention. For the maintenance of the celebrated caves at Ellora no less than Rs 400 are annually expended, and during the two *Fasl* years referred to repairs to the extent of about Rs 600 were executed here. Measures were also adopted for the preservation of Bibi Mukhbara at Aurangābād and of tombs and mosque in the fort at Gulbarga.

XIV—Tour Programme for 1913-14.

55. Now that an Assistant has been given me and I am relieved of the greater portion of the duties connected with conservation, I intend next touring season turning my attention both to research and excavation works. Thanks to the personal interest taken in Archaeology by His Highness the Mahārājā Scindia, a State Department of Archaeology is now to be created in Gwalior State and the monuments of his dominions properly surveyed and explored. An officer is being loaned to the State by the Archaeological Department for a period of three years, and in the meantime two promising students nominated by His Highness are being trained for the work in the Archaeological Department. The task of surveying, conserving and exploring the monuments of the State is for the first year or two to be directly supervised by me, and to this end I propose to undertake tours in the Gwalior territory. As this State, from the reports given me, appears to be teeming with old buildings and inscriptions this work will take at least two full seasons. No lists have yet been undertaken for Central India, and this will make a good beginning. As to exploration work, I intend at present spending about two months of the next season in excavating the old mounds of Besnagar, the ancient Vidiśā, which had even from the Mauryan times been the capital of eastern Mālwa. Both these works will occupy me nearly the whole of the touring season. In addition to the above, there are likely to be, as in previous years, unforeseen calls to other places.

56. As my Assistant has been appointed mainly for conservation purposes, he will visit the places where important conservation work is in progress or is absolutely needed. But as he is just at present new to this Circle, it is necessary that he should also see at least some of the monuments which are noteworthy for their architecture, although no repairs are being carried out there. The first part of the touring season he will therefore spend in visiting Kanherī, Jhodgā, Ellorā, Ajantā, Ahmedābād, Chāmpānir, Sānchi and Māndū. As conservation and even restoration work of a very important and somewhat complicated nature has been done and is being done at Māndū, it may be necessary for me to accom-

pany him to that place and explain the whole plan of our work there. As numbers of monuments are day by day being declared protected, it is essential that all these should be thoroughly inspected and the conservation measures that are indispensable speedily proposed and adopted. He will, therefore, during the second part of the season confine his touring to two of the districts, viz., Bijāpūr and Dhārwarī, and visit and make himself acquainted with all their monuments that have been so far declared protected. Most of the repairs that are needed here are of a simple and obvious character and consequently most of the monuments will not have to be revisited next year. This will enable him to take other districts and inspect all the archaeological buildings there till all the monuments of the Presidency that have been declared protected are visited.

Poona, 30th June 1913.

D. R. BHANDARKAR, M. A.,
Superintendent,
Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A

Superintendent's Diary.

1912

April	14th to 15th	On the way to Ajmer
	16th to 18th	Halt at Ajmer to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Rājputānā Museum and do other work.
	19th to 20th	On the way to Dholkā
June	22nd	... Reached Poona
	15th	.. Left Poona
	16th	.. Visited Ahmedābād.
	17th	... Return to Head-quarters
August	13th	.. From Poona to Bombay.
	14th	.. Halt at Bombay to attend the meeting of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India Committee
	15th	.. Return to Head quarters, Poona
October	24th	.. Left for Bombay
	25th to 27th	Halt in Bombay
	28th	.. Proceeded to Ahmedābād
	29th to 31st	Halt at Ahmedābād for inspection of monuments with the Director-General of Archaeology
November	1st	.. Started for Hālol
	2nd to 4th	.. Halt at Hālol for inspection of the monuments at Hālol and Chāmpāner with the Director-General of Archaeology
	5th to 6th	.. On the way back to Poona
	13th	... Left Poona.
	14th	.. Inspection of the Kanheri caves
	15th	.. Halt in Bombay
	16th to 17th	.. Proceeded to Bijāpur.
	18th to 22nd	.. Halt at Bijāpur to inspect the monuments with the Director-General of Archaeology
	24th	.. Arrived at Aihole <i>vid</i> Bāgalkot
	25th	.. Halt at Aihole
	26th	.. From Aihole to Pattadakal
	27th	... At Pattadakal
	28th	.. Back to Poona
December	8th to 9th	... Left for Ajmer
	10th to 11th	.. At Ajmer to attend the meeting of the Rājaputānā Museum Committee
	12th to 13th	.. From Ajmer to Sikar
	16th	.. Proceeded to Harasnāth
	17th to 19th	.. Halt at Harasnāth
	20th to 23rd	.. From Harasnāth to Poona
	24th to 31st	Christmas holidays.
	January 1913	

1913

January	8th	... Started for Sānchī
	10th to 12th	.. Halt at Sānchī to inspect the <i>Stūpas</i> with the Director-General of Archaeology
	13th	... Reached Ujjain
	14th to 15th	.. Halt at Ujjain
	16th	.. Left for Indore
	17th	.. Halt at Indore
	18th	... Proceeded to Chandvāsa <i>vid</i> Shārngarh
	19th to 20th	.. Halt at Chandvāsa
	21st	.. Arrived at Garot
	22nd to 24th	.. Halt at Garot From here Polādongar was also visited
	25th	.. Proceeded to Bhānpurā
	26th to 29th	.. Halt at Bhānpurā From here Modī and Kohāla were visited
	30th to 31st	.. On the way to Dhār
February	1st to 3rd	... At Dhār
	4th	... Reached Māndū.
	5th to 10th	... Halt at Māndū
	12th	.. Arrived at Indore
	13th	... Halt at Indore
	14th to 15th	.. From Indore to Mehmedābād.
	16th to 17th	.. Inspection of monuments at and near Mehmedābād
	18th	... Arrived at Broach.
	19th to 21st	.. At Broach

1913.

February	22nd	...	Left for Surat
	23rd to 24th	.	At Surat.
	25th	..	Reached Bombay.
	26th to 27th		Halt in Bombay
	28th	...	Visited Bassein
March	1st to 2nd	...	Halt at Bombay.
	3rd	.	Inspection of Ambarnāth temple.
	4th		Inspection of Kanheri caves
	5th to 8th	...	Halt in Bombay.
	9th	.	Back to Poona.
	15th	..	Left for Ahmednagar
	16 to 17th	..	At Ahmednagar
	18th	..	Proceeded to Nāsik From here Sinnar also was visited
	21st	...	Returned to the Head-quarters

APPENDIX B

List of Drawings prepared during the year 1912-13.

Seral No	Locality	Title of drawings	Remarks
1361	Bassein	Plan of Cathedral of St Joseph	Made out and completed
1362	Do.	.. Plan of St. Paul's Church	Do
1363	Khudābād (Sindh)	Plan of Jām'ī Masjid	Do
1364	Do.	.. Plan of the Tomb of Yār Muhāmmad	Do
1365	Ṭattā (Sindh)	.. Plan of Nawāb Isākhān's Zennānā Tomb	Do
1366	Bijāpur	.. Pīr Hussain Alam	Do.
1367	Bīthū (Jodhpur)	Plan of temple of Mahādeva	Do
1368	Pīpar (Jodhpur)	.. Plan of temple of Śesha,ī	Do.

APPENDIX C.

List of Photographs taken by the Archæological Survey,
Western Circle, during the year 1912-1913.

Serial Number	Locality.	Title of Photograph	Size of Negative
3840	Bijāpur	Ah I rauza, general view from SE	8½" × 6½"
3841	Do	Do do from NE .	"
3842	Do	Green stone sarcophagus, general view .	"
3843	Do	Do do from SE corner .	"
3844	Do	Āsar Mahall, general view from SE. .	"
3845	Do	Do brass lamp-stand and other articles .	"
3846	Do	Malik-i-maḍān from SW	6½" × 4½"
3847	Do	Pleasure Pavilion in Civil Surgeon's compound, general view from SE ...	8½" × 6½"
3848	Do	Do do from NE ...	6½" × 4½"
3849	Do.	Gagan Mahall front view from north ...	8½" × 6½"
3850	Do	Church near Gagan Mahall, from SE ..	6½" × 4½"
3851	Do.	Mosque in Collector's compound, general view from NE ..	"
3852	Do	Karīm-ud-dīn's Mosque, general view ..	8½" × 6½"
3853	Do	Guard room near the second citadel gateway, general view .	"
3854	Do	Two-storied bridge near Āsar Mahall, general view from north ...	"
3855	Do	Tāj Bāuri, general view from south ...	"
3856	Do	Do broken vault ..	"
3857	Do	Maklā masjīd, from NE ...	"
3858	Ajmer	Rājputāna Museum, sculptures of Kubera, Varāha, and Baladeva ...	6½" × 4½"
3859	Do.	Do sculpture of Viṣṇu ...	"
3860	Do	Do another of do ..	8½" × 6½"
3861	Do	Do do torana ...	6½" × 4½"
3862	Do.	Do do Pārśvanāth, Sūrya and Lakulīśa .	8½" × 6½"
3863	Do	Do. sculpture of marriage of Śiva and Pārvatī ...	"
3864	Haras	Temple of Mahādeva, Nandi in front of <i>Sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> ...	6½" × 4½"
3865	Do	Do sculpture in <i>Sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> ...	"
3866	Bithu	Do view from NW .	8½" × 6½"
3867	Sarkhej	Royal buildings, general view from SE .	"
3868	Do	Rauza with tank, general view from south ...	"
3869	Do	Sluice and Jāmī masjīd with tank from SW	"
3870	Do	Ruins on the south of the tank, general view from NW. .	"
3871	Do	Tomb of Mahmūd Bigarah, perforated screen ..	6½" × 4½"
3872	Do	<i>Mukrāb</i> in an old masjīd on the east of tank ..	"
3873	Dholkā	Jāmī masjīd, general view from east .	8½" × 6½"
3874	Do	Baloi Khān Quāzī's masjīd, general view from east ...	6½" × 4½"
3875	Do	Do do interior ..	8½" × 6½"
3876	Do	Do. do. entrance porch from SE. .	"
3877	Do	Tānkā masjīd, SE corridor ..	6½" × 4½"
3878	Do.	Khān masjīd, general view from NE. ...	8½" × 6½"
3879	Do.	Do. rear view from SW ...	"
3880	Ujjain	Mahākālēśvara Mahādeva temple, view from SE .	"
3881	Do	Do. do view from west with tank ..	"
3882	Do	Do do. (old) view from SE .	"
3883	Do	Do. do. (old) basement from SW ..	"
3884	Do.	Jantra Mahall, general view from west ...	"
3885	Do	Do bird's eye view ...	"
3886	Do	Chaubīs Khamba, front view ...	"
3887	Do.	Do interior showing capital mouldings... ..	"
3888	Do	Kālā Deh Mahall, general view from SE ...	"
3889	Do.	Do. with tanks, view from west ...	"
3890	Do	Do. tanks, view from east ...	"

Serial Number	Locality.	Title of Photograph.	Size of Negative.
3891	Dhamnai Caves	Cave No 5, front view . .	8½" × 6½"
3892	Do.	Monolithic temple, <i>Dasavatūra</i> sculptures on shrine on south . . .	" "
3893	Poladongar	Cave No. 8, front view . .	" "
3894	Do	Do pillars in main hall . .	" "
3895	Do	<i>Dāgobā</i> near Cave No 8 . .	6½" × 4¾"
3896	Do	Cave No 4, part of interior . .	" "
3897	Mori	Temple of Mahādeva, view from NE . .	8½" × 6½"
3898	Do	Do shrine door . .	" "
3899	Do	<i>Torana</i> from NE . .	" "
3900	Do.	Images in wall near <i>Mātāji's</i> temple . .	" "
3901	Kohāla	Temple of Varāha, general view from SE . .	" "
3902	Do	Jain temple, porch . . .	" "
3903	Do	Do interior . .	" "
3904	Dhāi	Bhojsālā, general view from SE . . .	" "
3905	Do	Kamal Maula, view from SW . .	" "
3906	Do	Lāt masjid, general view from north . . .	6½" × 4¾"
3907	Do	Do porch, front view . .	" "
3908	Do	Do prayer chamber, front view . .	8½" × 6½"
3909	Do	<i>Chhatries</i> , general view . .	" "
3910	Do	Yeshwantnāo's Chhatrī, back view . .	6½" × 4¾"
3911	Do	Fort, general view from SW. . .	" "
3912	Māndū	Ashrāfi Mahall, general view from SW . .	" "
3913	Do	Dharmasālā, interior . .	" "
3914	Do	Jām'i masjid, prayer chamber interior . .	8½" × 6½"
3915	Do	Do porch, front door . .	6½" × 1¾"
3916	Do	Tavela Mahall, general view from NW . .	" "
3917	Do	Hindolā Mahall, general view from NW . .	" "
3918	Do.	Do ceiling in back hall . .	" "
3919	Do	Delhi gate, from north . . .	" "
3920	Do.	Temple of Nilakantha, front view . .	" "
3921	Do	Malik Mughl's masjid, view from SE . .	8½" × 6½"
3922	Mohmedābād	Bhamaria well interior . .	" "
3923	Do	Tomb of Mubārak Sayyid, view from SW . .	" "
3924	Do	Smaller tomb close by, view from SW . .	" "
3925	Broach	Dutch tombs, general view from SW . .	" "
3926	Do	Jām'i masjid prayer chamber, front view . .	" "
3927	Do	Do ceiling . .	" "
3928	Surat	Dutch tombs, general view from east . .	" "
3929	Do	Pillars of Dutch tomb . . .	6½" × 4¾"
3930	Do	Armenian tomb, front view . .	8½" × 6½"
3931	Do	Do door . .	6½" × 1¾"
3932	Do	English cemetery, general view from SE . .	8½" × 6½"
3933	Do	Do some small tombs, view from east . .	" "
3934	Do	Armenian Church, Chancel . . .	" "
3935	Do	Do pillars of Chancel . .	6½" × 4¾"
3936	Kanheri	Cave No 3, front . .	8½" × 6½"
3937	Do	Do No 10, do . . .	" "
3938	Do	Do No 35, do . .	" "
3939	Ambarnāth	Temple of Mahādeva, general view from NE . .	6½" × 1¾"
3940	Do	Do pillar in main hall . .	8½" × 6½"
3941	Nāsik	Cave No 3, front . . .	" "
3942	Do	Do No 10, do . . .	" "
3943	Do	Do No 13, do . .	" "
3944	Do	Do No 19, interior . .	6½" × 4¾"
3945	Deothān	Temple of Mahādeva, interior of main hall . .	8½" × 6½"
3946	Ahmednagar	Damdā masjid, general view from SE . .	8½" × 4¾"
3947	Do	Nizām Shāh's tomb, general view from SE . .	" "

APPENDIX D

List of Inscriptions copied during 1912-1913.

Serial Number	Place	Position of Inscription.
2594	Talegāon (Dhamdhare)	Copper plate of Rāshtrakūṭa King, Krishna I.
2595	Munaj	Copper plate of Chalukya King, Pulakesin II
2596	Ajmer	Stone inscription originally at Barli but now in Rājputānā Museum
2597	Ujjain	.. In the municipal compound
2598	Do.	In Mahākāla temple, 2nd storey
2599	Do.	.. In <i>Chhatra</i> in front of Mahākāla temple
2600	Dhāi	. On pillar in Bhojasālā.
2601	Do.	. On another pillar in same.
2602	Do	In Bhojasālā
2603	Broach	.. In Fort wall
2604	Mandasor	Inscription in the house of Lālā Dayāsankar.
2605	Bombay	Śilāhāra inscriptions in the Town Hall
2606	Do	.. Fragment of Sopārā edict of Aśoka in Town Hall.
2607	Poona	Inscriptions on Gun No I on Arsenal Road, one lot
2608	Do.	. Do III do.
2609	Do.	... Do. V do.

APPENDIX E

Annual Expenditure of the Survey.

				Rs	a	p	Rs	..	p
Salaries									
Officers	...	...	...	6,162	14	6			
Establishment			..	4,900	2	6			
Grain Compensation	...	...	..	65	1	9			
Temporary establishment			...	<i>Nil</i>					
Total, Salaries				10,228	2	3			
Travelling Allowances—									
Officers	..		...	2,539	11	0			
Establishment		...		1,456	2	0			
Total, Travelling Allowances				3,995	13	0			
Supplies and Services—									
Excavation		...	...	<i>Nil</i>					
Photography and Photo materials				337	4	0			
Purchase of and repairs to tents			..	715	3	0			
Total, Supplies and Services				1,082	7	0			
Contingencies—									
Purchase of Stationery	..			34	4	6			
Purchase of Books	..		.	297	3	3			
Liveries of peons	.	..	.	21	8	0			
Rents, Rates and Taxes			.	672	0	0			
Post and Telegram Charges			.	130	0	0			
Conveyance of Kit, etc	.	..	..	712	5	6			
Purchase and repairs to Furniture			...	95	7	3			
Pay of Memials	...		.	36	0	0			
Miscellaneous		...	.	119	15	0			
Total, Contingencies				2,118	11	6			
Grand Total				17,455	2	3			

APPENDIX F.

Office Library.

The following is the list of books added to the office library during the year 1912-1913 —

Revised list of Tombs and Monuments (European) of Historical and Archæological interest in Bombay and other parts of the Presidency

List of Inscriptions on tombs or monuments (Christian) in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Provinces, Kāshmir and Afghanistan, Vol. II, Part I

List of Inscriptions on tombs or monuments (Christian) in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Provinces, Kāshmir and Afghanistan, Vol II, Part II.

Bower Manuscript.

List of Sanskrit and Hindi manuscripts purchased by order of Government and deposited in the Sanskrit College, Benaras, during the year 1910-11

Classified Catalogue of the Library of the Director-General of Archæology in India, Supplement II

Repertoire D'Art Et D'Archæologie

Annual Report of the Indian Museum, Archæological Section, for the year 1910-1911.

Annual Report of the Indian Museum, Archæological Section, for the year 1911-12

J. Muir's Original Sanskrit Texts, Vol I

Do do Vol V.

Manual of Oriental Antiquities.

Babar's Memoir.

Report on coins dealt with under the Treasure Trove Act during the year 1911-1912 in the Central Provinces.

Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin No 47

Do do No 52

Catalogue of the Archæological Museum, Muttra

Catalogue of the Delhi Museum of Archæology founded in 1909

Census of India, Bombay Vol VII, 1911

Do do Part I.

Cunningham's Bhilsā Tôpes'.

Rules for Compositor and Reader.

Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts' Library, Madras, Vol XII, Religion.

Do do Vol XIII, do.

Do do Vol. XIV, do.

Annual Report of the Watson Museum of Antiquities of Rājkot, for 1911-1912

India in Primitive Christianity.

Udānavarga (a collection of verses from the Buddhist canon).

Life of Hieun Tsiang

Life of the Buddha and the early history of his order.

Report of the Museum Conference held at Madras in 1912.

Vishnu Purāna in 5 Vols with Index Vol.

Havel's Ideals of Indian Art.

Rulers of India—Asoka

The Mahāvamsa

Chronology of Modern India, 1494 to 1894

Ancient India

Buddhism Primitive and Present in Magadha and Ceylone

History of Indian Shipping and Maritime activity

Viśvakarmā, 2 Nos

Origin of the Indian Brāhma alphabet

Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for 1908-1909

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, British and Muhammadan Monuments, Northern Circle, for 1911-12.

Annual Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey, Burma Circle, for 1911-12

Annual Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle, for 1911-12

Annual Progress Report of the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, for 1911-12.

Annual Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle for 1911-12

Annual Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle, for 1911-12

Indian Antiquary (current numbers)

Epigraphia Indica (current numbers).

Journal of Indian Art (current numbers).

Oriental Bibliography Vols XXIII and XXIV

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, for October 1910

Do	do.	for the year 1911
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Do.	do.	do. 1912.
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Do.	do	for January 1913.
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Manual of Standing Orders, Financial Department, 1912.

Journal of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society for 1911-12

Bombay Quarterly Civil List

Quarterly List of Gazetted Officers in the Archaeological Survey Department

APPENDIX G

List of coins and antiquities acquired by different Museums.

To the coin cabinet of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, as reported by the Honorary Secretary of that Institution, were added during the year 25 coins. Of these one was gold, 13 silver, 5 copper and 6 were of mixed metal. Of the total 2 silver Gadhiya coins were presented by the Thākor of Piplodā, through the Mālwa Agency, 4 copper were received from Messrs Uddhavadās Rādhākṛishna & Co., Shikāipuri, Sind, and the rest were acquired from different Governments under the Treasure Trove Act

The coins are of the following description —

- 1 South Indian Gold. A punch marked coin with four divisions on the obverse, one of which contains the letters श्री जगदेव. The reverse is blank. The date of the coin is about the 12th century.

Mughal Emperors of Delhi—Silver

- 1 Shāh Jahān (Pātā Mint)
- 1 Aurangzeb A. H. 1113 (Ajmer Mint)
- 1 Do. A. H. 1094 (Surat Mint)
- 1 Do. R. Y. 39 (Katak Mint)
- 1 Shāh Alam A. H. 1224 (Benares Mint)
- 1 Muhammad Shāh A. H. 1155 (Shāhajanābād Mint)
- 1 Farrukshiyā A. H. (11)31 (Etāwā Mint).

Persian Silver.

- 1 Nadirshāh of Persia A. H. 1157 (Mashad Mint)

Gujarat Sultanate—Copper

- 1 Ahmedshāh

Pathān Kings of Delhi—Mixed metal.

- 2 Ghiyāsud-Din Tughlaq A. H. 722
- 1 Do do A. H. 723
- 2 Do do A. H. 724.
- 1 Kutubuddin Mubārak A. H. 719

Native States—Silver

- 1 Rupee issued by some Native State in the name of some Mughal Emperor
- 1 Baroda State rupee probably of Sayājirāo I.
- 1 Do half rupee do

Gadhiya Coins—Silver

- 2 Presented by the Thākor of Piplodā.
- 4 Copper coins with impressions of the name of Dīwān Sāheb Jethmal, Governor of Shikāipuri (Sind)

The Curator, Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, supplied me with the following note connected with the work done for the Archaeological Section of that Museum

“Five photographs of the caves at Elephanta were purchased and added to the collection of Bromide prints of Rock cut caves in Western India. A photograph of the caves at Nāsik was taken from a plate in Fergusson's book on Ancient Indian architecture with a view to complete the collection. A brief account of these caves and a short note on the architecture of the time is in course of preparation.

"Work in connection with the preparation of the old Bombay Room has occupied a considerable portion of the time of the staff during the year. The two plaster relief maps of the Island of Bombay exhibited at the last Bombay Exhibition and presented to the Museum by the Committee were found useless for the purpose. It has, therefore, been necessary to make new models for which cases have been ordered.

"A large scale map of the Island of Bombay was purchased from the Government Photozinc Press, Poona, and frame prepared.

"Rs. 800 were sanctioned from the annual grant of Rs 1,100 for the purchase of specimens to meet the cost of purchasing old pictures, engravings maps and plans of forts of Bombay and Western India and of this sum Rs 670 were expended. These pictures have now been framed and hung on the walls of the old Bombay Room.

"The Commissioner provided an additional sum of Rs. 1,000 to meet the cost of purchasing and framing 126 photographs of old Bombay collected by Mr Claridge. These have not yet been delivered, but are expected shortly. When framed and hung on the walls of the old Bombay Room, they, together with the prints already there, will form an interesting pictorial history of the city."

The Curator, Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rājkot, in Kāthiāwār, reports that the following were added to the archaeological section of his Museum during the year 1912-13, viz *Pālāsān* (seat for an idol) with letters पल्लिवाल सुतीव etc, rubbings of some 30 stone inscriptions at various places in Gohilwād Prānt. These inscriptions are of dates varying between V. S 1201 and 1857. The following of these are most important from historical standpoint —

Kundala ..	V S. 1597
Rajnālā ..	„ 1207
Vāvera ..	„ 1514
Mahuvā ..	„ 1500
Jhanghmeri ..	„ 1518
Dihor ..	„ 1557 and
Kalsar	„ 1797

The Curator, Junāgadh Museum, reports that during the year under report a few things of no particular importance, whether archaeologically or numismatically, that were dug out at Jambivādī near Hasnapur about eight miles from Junāgadh, have been added to the Museum. They are 33 flower-shaped old fashioned gold rings, 1 miniature gold idol, 2 gold beads, 3 large pearls, 2 coral beads, 2 glass beads and 24 small pearls.

The Superintendent, Rājputānā Museum, Ajmer, has favoured me with the following list of acquisitions for the Archaeological Section of his Museum during the year 1912-13. —

Inscriptions.

A fragmentary inscription of the 12th century found at Ajmer.

Images and Sculptures

Images of Sūrya, Ganeśa and Revanta.

A fragmentary sculpture representing the following four of the Nava-grahas, viz, Sukra (Venus), Śani (Saturn), Rāhu and Ketu. Another fragmentary sculpture representing a *linga* of Śiva with Brahmā ascending and Viṣṇu descending and a fragment of an ornamental pillar.

Portraits.

These are of the Emperor Akbar, Rājā Sūr Singh of Jodhpur, and Mān of Amber.

Coins.

Gold Coins

- 1 of Mahīpāladeva (of the Tomara dynasty)
- 1 of Sultān Muḥammad Malik

Silver Coins

- Varāha Damma
- Gadhia coins
- Coin of Aurangzeb
- „ - Shāh Jahān
- „ Muḥammad Shāh
- „ Farukshar, and
- „ Shāh Alam

Copper Coins.

- Coin of Ahmedshāh of Gujarāt
- „ Ghiyāsud dīn Tughlaq, and
- „ Allāud-dīn Muḥammad Shāh

The Curators, Barton Museum, Bhāvnagar, Victoria Jubilee Hall Museum, Bhavnagar, Udaipur and Bijapur, and the Bijāpur Museum, report that no new acquisitions were made to their museums during the year under report

The following is the list of coins, etc., received for Archæological Museum, Poona, during the year 1912-13 —

Received as presents

Gold Coins

- 2 Coins found at Rohinkhed, Malkāpur tālukā, Buldhānā District, Berar, Central Provinces, of a king named Jagadeva who flourished in the 12th century
- 1 Coin of Sultān Muḥammad (Ahmed) Malik of Delhi found at Uppavelur in the south Arcot District, Madras
- 1 Half pagoda of Vijayanagar king Harihara, found at Uppavelur in the south Arcot District, Madras.

• Silver Coins

- 2 Gadhia coins found in the Panchewa village of the Panth-Piplodā Estate in the Mālwa Agency
- 4 Coins found at Ghakai in the Gujranwala District, Punjab
- 1 A rupee of Sayājirāo I of Baroda, and
- 1 Half a rupee of do found in the Broach District, Bombay Presidency
- 1 Coin received from the Collector of Sāran in Behār and Orissa
- 1 Coin of the Emperor Shāhājahān, of Pātnā Mint found in the Hājipur Muzaffarpur District, Bihār and Orissa
- 1 Coin found at Nandawāma, Bellāry District, Madras Presidency, of Alamgir II of the Imtiyazgarh Mint
- 2 Rāmtankas (purchased).
- 1 Bactro Greek coin (purchased)

Copper Coins.

- 1 Copper coin of Ahmed Shāh I of Gujarāt found at Dedewādā, Kairā District
- 1 Copper coin (purchased)
- 1 Copper coin found at Buddavaram, Krishnā District, Madras Presidency, of the Sultān of Delhi (obverse Abul Muzaffer and reverse Sultān Ghiyāsud-dīn)
- 1 Copper coin found at Buddavaram, Krishnā District, Madras Presidency (obverse Muḥammad Shāh and reverse Sultān Alaud-dīn).

The following antiquities were presented by Capt A S Meek, Political Agent, Gohilwād Prānt, Kāthiāwād —

- 2 Camel figures broken and covered with verdigris
- 1 A small stone figure
- 1 Fossilised snake's head

The following is a list of the Sabea antiquities presented by the Director General of Archæology and bought for him by the Political Resident, Aden.

Stone Images

- 1 Standing female (?) figure with screw-like eyes and large hanging perforated ear-lobes.
- 1 Female figure, half squatting Right leg wanting
- 1 Do do
- 1 Do. do
- 1 Do. do
- 1 Do do
- 1 Do. do
- 1 Do do
- 1 Do do
- 1 Do do
- 1 Do do
- 1 Do do
- 1 Do. do Head broken
- 1 Male figure, half squatting
- 1 Do. do.
- 1 Male figure, sitting Inscription on the pedestal
- 1 Male (?) figure, half-squatting, with holes drilled through the arm pits Head broken Inscription on the pedestal
- 1 Male (?) figure, half-squatting, with hands and arms bearing ornaments, and drapery hanging down the knees Head broken
- 1 Male (?) figure, half squatting Head with part of hand broken
- 1 Bust Inscription below
- 1 Bust, with a depression in the chin, probably a dimple mark Part of the nose chipped off
- 1 Bust, with two such depressions.
- 1 Bust
- 1 Do.
- 1 Do Nose chipped off Inscription below
- 1 Do
- 1 Do.
- 1 Head Much defaced
- 1 Do
- 1 Do.
- 1 Fragment of head
- 1 Head
- 1 Do
- 1 Pedestal, with feet of standing image, over it. Inscription on the pedestal.

Inscribed Stones.

- 1 Inscribed stone-slab, with 8 lines of inscription. A corner chipped off
- 1 Oblong stone-slab with 13 lines of inscription
- 1 Fragment of a stone slab, with polished sides 4 lines of inscription.
- 1 Do. do 5 lines of inscription
- 1 Rectangular slab with 2 lines of inscription A corner is chipped off
- 1 Fragment of an inscribed slab, with one line of inscription
- 1 Oblong stone-slab, with three lines of inscription Inscription abraded in one corner.
- 1 Fragment of a stone-slab, with 5 lines of inscription. Letters of inscription peeled off in some places
- 1 Fragment of stone-slab, with 5 lines of inscription.

- 1 Oblong stone slab, with 8 lines of inscription on each of two of its adjacent surfaces (A) and (B)
- 1 Fragment of an oblong stone slab, with 4 lines of inscription Lines 1 and 4 much defaced
- 1 Fragment of a stone inscription, in two lines
- 1 Fragment of an oblong stone-piece, with one line of inscription
- 1 Rectangular stone-slab, with 3 lines of inscription Line 1, partially defaced
- 1 Fragment, with two lines of inscription
- 1 Irregular stone-piece, with 9 lines of inscription
- 1 Do with 6 lines of inscription
- 1 Do with 8 lines of inscription
- 1 A rectangular stone slab with 10 lines of inscription. One side of the rectangle mutilated
- 1 Fragment of a stone, with 1 line of inscription
- 1 Fragment of a long rectangular stone, with one line of inscription In three pieces
- 1 Fragment of a slab, with figures of the sun and moon, and 1 line of inscription
- 1 A cubic stone piece, with two lines of inscription on one surface, and a mortise cut, into another
- 1 A rectangular slab, with two lines of inscription
- 1 An irregular piece of marble, with an inscription in one line, containing figure of the sun and moon
- 1 Fragment of stone, containing two lines of inscription
- 1 Fragment with 1 line of inscription.
- 1 Do do
- 1 Small piece of stone, with two lines of inscription
- 1 A rectangular slab, with 5 lines of inscription A small piece from one corner is broken

Miscellaneous Objects.

Stone Objects

- 1 Fragment of a marble slab, with 2 lines of inscription above, and part of human face, with a leaf and bunch of flowers, on either side below
- 1 An oblong slab, with the outline of female figure incised on it
- 1 A rectangular stone, with two vases carved in two compartments one above the other.
- 1 An oblong piece, with 7 notches, probably originally intended as a ripple-stone
- 1 Fragment of a slab, with floral design on it.
- 1 Hollow pot, with natural layer ring-marks outside
- 1 A rectangular piece of marble, with the heads of fabulous animals looking like dogs sculptured on it Broken into 3 pieces
- 1 Hollow cylindrical pot with natural layer ring-marks outside
- 1 Triangular piece of marble
- 1 Irregularly shaped stone piece.
- 1 Rectangular, transparent stone-piece

Metal Objects.

- 1 Fragment of the figure of a bull. Covered with verdigris
- 1 Moulding of head, bearing ear-rings, and scroll on it. Covered with verdigris
- 1 Moulding of an animal looking like a camel. Covered with verdigris.
- 1 Unidentified piece of moulding. Covered with verdigris
- 1 Do. do.
- 1 Do do.

1	Unidentified piece of moulding	Covered with verdigris
1	Do.	do
1	Do.	do
1	Do.	do'
1	Do.	do
1	Do.	do.
1	Do	do.
1	Chain.	
1	171 small, thin, round coins,	covered with verdigris.

Inscriptions.

3 Inscription stones

82 Impressions of inscriptions (forwarded to the Director-General of Archaeology in India).

Other things purchased.

- 1 Brass *Sutāi*
- 1 Brass *Chambu*
- 1 Copper and brass *Panchpātis*
- 1 Brass camel
- 1 Kasai
- 1 Libation ladle
- 1 Snake charmer
- 1 Gandh Dane

Received from the Executive Engineer, in charge of drainage works of the Poona City.

Broken Jain images Found in excavation work in connection with the drainage work in the Kajbā Peth of the Poona City.

APPENDIX H

Treasure Trove.

Regarding the distribution of old coins acquired by the Bombay Government under the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, and forwarded for examination to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Honorary Secretary reports that the Society examined and submitted reports on 976 coins in all. They were examined for the Society by Mr. Framji J. Thanawala. Of these 112 were received from the Collector of Poona, 642 from the Collector of Bioach and 222 from the Mamlatdar of Borsad in the Surat District. One hundred and twelve were Mughal, 222 of the Gujarāt Sultanate, 641 of the Baroda State and one of the East India Company. Ten gold coins received from the Collector of Bijāpur, 76 from the Collector of Ratnāgnī, 37 gold from the Collector of Ahmednagar, 3 gold and 417 silver from the Collector of East Khāndesh, 87 silver from the Collector of Sātārā, and 275 silver from the Mamlatdar of Sangamner (Ahmednagar District) are under examination. Fifty copper coins received from the Collector of Kaira, 10 from the Bombay Secretariat and 35 from the Mamlatdar of Hālol (Panch Mahāls District) were found after their examination to be of no historical or numismatic value and were therefore sent back.

The selected coins have been distributed to the various Museums as per list below —

Name of Museum.	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
The Prince of Wales Museum of West India	.	20	4	24
The Indian Museum, Calcutta		9	1	10
The Madras Museum	.	7	1	8
The Provincial Museum, Lucknow	.	7	1	8
The Lahore Museum		6	1	7
The Nagpur Museum	...	6	1	7
The Public Library, Shillong	..	5	1	6
The Archæological Museum, Poona	...	5	1	6
The Peshāwar Museum	.	5	1	6
The Quetta Museum	...	5	1	6
The Ajmer Museum	...	3	1	4
The Rangoon Museum	.	3	1	4
Asiatic Society, Bengal	...	3	1	4
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society	.	3	1	4
The British Museum	.	3	1	4
For sale at Mint	...	664	204	968
Total	.	754	222	976

In the old village site of Dahiwad, tālukā Shripur of the West Khāndesh District was found on the 1st January 1912 a treasure consisting of five pieces of gold, four of silver and one gold ear-ring, of the approximate value of Rs. 34. I do not think they are of any interest.

In Survey No. 1 belonging to and in the occupation of Government at Yāval in tālukā of the same name of the East Khāndesh District a treasure consisting of 29 silver rupees and half rupees of various emperors was found by six persons, viz., (1) Nathi, wife of Dhanya, (2) Navsi, wife of Ekyā, (3) Sarji, wife of Budhyā, (4) Tapi, wife of Gopālyā, (5) Rambhi, wife of Bulyā and (6) Gopālyā valad Vithu. Since the coins are described to be of Emperors I think they must be of numismatic importance.

In a field Survey No. 61 of Kandgāon of the Nagari tālukā in the Ahmednagar District on the 8th June 1912 was found a treasure which consisted of 37 gold coins bearing image of goddess on one side and an inscription in the Devanāgarī character on the other. In his letter No. 4073, dated 4th July 1912, Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I. C. S., then Collector of Ahmednagar, informs me that the inscription just referred to includes the word शिवराज (Shivraj). This should really be interesting. These are under examination by the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society.

While excavating the tank canal at Vādā Talāv, tālukā Hālol of the Panch Mahāls District was found on the 8th June 1912, a treasure consisting of 214 silver and 1 copper coins. These were sent to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, who has returned them as they were of no importance.

In the wall of an old house belonging to Bayāṇi Ganu Kumbhāi of the village Ambavde of the Khatāv tālukā of the Sātārā District was found in June 1912, a treasure consisting of Rs 100, of which no description has been given.

In a wall of the house belonging to Hari Mahadu Khuisane, a resident of Medha of the Jāvli tālukā of the same district was found a treasure consisting of Chāndwadi rupees 1,002 and 1 rupee of Akabai while he was repairing it. These are ordinarily found in many places and are not of special interest. But for the sake of collection of old coins it is necessary to collect some of different years.

On the 3rd of October 1912, a treasure consisting of 200 old silver coins weighing 195 tolas and of the value of about Rs 141 and one silver waist-band (कसरपट्टा) and two silver neck ornaments was found within the village site of Dahisar of the Bassein tālukā in the Thāna District.

I have collected the above information from the notifications in the *Government Gazette*.

In accordance with the instructions contained in Government Resolution No 148, dated the 29th August 1907, Political Department, Mr J K Kabiari, C S, Collector of Bijāpur, forwarded to me for examination (as per his letter No. Poll-C-32 of 13th February last) 9 gold coins that were submitted to him for that purpose by the State Kāibhārī of the Jath State, who described them as follows: "The treasure consisted of 240 small round pieces of gold including the 9 coins now forwarded and was found by one Appa bin Bajī Tavaskar hidden in the ground of his house at Bowchi. Out of these 240 pieces, the finder secretly disposed of 195 pieces to different persons in different places outside the State limits without giving notice to the State Authorities, and from the money realized he made a few ornaments and purchased animals, grain and other miscellaneous things.

"The fact of the finding of the treasure came to my notice after about six months when an inquiry was instituted with the result that the remaining 45 pieces of gold, which the finder had buried in his field were recovered from him. Among the 45 pieces, 13 have the appearance of old coins which are of unequal sizes and bear different impressions. The remaining pieces being merely small flat balls of gold, I beg to forward a specimen of them for your inspection. Of the 13 coins 4 bearing images of deities have been retained by the Chief.

"I request that the result of the examination may kindly be communicated to me for the information of the Chief."

On my examination of these coins I submitted my report on them to the Collector which was as follows —

"All the coins belong to the Vijayanagar dynasty founded by Hakka and Bukka.

No. 1 Obverse —Siva-Pārvatī seated.

Reverse श्री प्रतापहराहरा

The legend is surmounted by symbols of the sun and moon. No. 2 Siva-Pārvatī seated, other sides blank.

Nos 3—7—The image of a two-headed spread eagle called Gandbherunda tearing elephants with its beaks and claws. The other side blank.

No 8—The image of Gandbherunda but with only one head.

No 9—Obverse —The bust of a monster with jaws opened and swallowing an object which looks like an elephant.

Reverse.—Sword and shield."

APPENDIX K.

Protected Monuments

The undermentioned monuments in the Sholāpur District were declared protected and confirmed as such by Government Resolution No 1665, dated the 11th March 1912, and Government Resolution No 3807, dated the 17th June 1912, General Department —

Place where the monument is situated		Name or description of monument	Class
Taluka	Place		
Sholāpur	Sholāpur	The old Fort	II (a)
Mālsiras	Velapuri	Old temple and <i>irragals</i> or sculptured memorial stones by the roadside just outside the village	II (b)
Do	Do.	Old double shined temple on the far side of the tank near last	II (b)

In the Thar and Pākai District, Sind, the following monuments were declared protected by Government Resolutions Nos 4786 and 4787, dated the 23rd July 1912, General Department, and confirmed as such by Government Resolutions Nos 6922 and 7444, dated the 16th October and 5th November 1912, respectively —

Place where the monument is situated		Name or description of monument	Class
Taluka	Place		
Nagai	Bhodesar	A stone mosque with marble pillars	II (a)
Mithi	Naokot	Fort	II (a)

By Government Resolution No 6101, dated the 18th September 1912, General Department, the following monuments in the Karāchi District, Sind, have been declared protected, and confirmed as such by Government Resolution No 3529, dated the 6th May 1913, General Department —

Place where the monument is situated.		Name or description of monument.	Class
Talukā	Place		
Tattā	Tattā	Jāmi masjid	I (a)
Do	Do	Jām Nizāmud-Dīn's tomb	"
Do	Do	Bārādari	"
Do	Do	Nawāb Amīr Khalīl Khān's tomb	"
Do	Do	Nawāb Isā Khān's tomb	"
Do	Do	Nawāb Shurfā Khān's tomb	"
Do	Do	Tughlā Beg's tomb	"
Do.	Do	Muzā Jāmi Beg's tomb	"
Do	Do	Nawāb Isā Khān's Zenana tombs	"
Do	Do	Muzā Isā's tomb	"

The undermentioned monuments of the Bijāpur District have been declared protected by Government Resolution No 6710, G D, dated the 9th October 1912 —

Place where the monument is situated		Name or description of monument	Class
Tālukā	Place		
Bijāpur	Bijāpur	.. The Jāmī' masjid	I (a)
Do	Do	.. Ali Shāhid Pīr's masjid	"
Do	Do	.. The Andu masjid	"
Do	Do	.. The Zanjūī or Malik Jahān Begam's mosque	"
Do	Do	.. The Zāmrud masjid	"
Do.	Do.	.. The Makkā masjid	"
Do.	Do.	.. The Gagan mahall	"
Do.	Do.	.. The Sāt Mazh	"
Do	Do	.. The Mihtari mahall	"
Do	Do	.. Ah I Rauza	"
Do	Do	.. The Gol Gumbaz	"
Do	Do.	.. The Jod Gumbaz	"
Do	Do.	.. The Kamaikhī Gumbaz	"
Do	Do	.. The Chandā Bāvdī	"
Do.	Do.	.. The Tāj Bāvdī	"
Do	Do	.. The Ibrāhīm Rauza	"
Do	Do	.. The gates and walls of the city and citadel	"
Do	Do	.. The water pavilions	"
Do	Do	.. Batulā Khān's masjid	II (a)
Do	Do	.. Yusuf's old Jāmī masjid	"
Do	Do	.. Mustafā Khān's mosque	"
Do	Do	.. Kaīm-ūd-Dīn's mosque	"
Do.	Do	.. Old mosque No 294	"
Do	Do	.. Chich Dīdī masjid	"
Do	Do	.. Ibrāhīm I Jām'i masjid	"
Do.	Do	.. Ikhalās Khān's mosque	"
Do	Do.	.. Chhotā Āsāī mosque	"
Do	Do	.. The Rangī masjid	"
Do	Do	.. The Mubārak Khān's mahall	"
Do	Do	.. The Green-stone tomb	"
Do	Do	.. Ali II Rauza	"
Do	Do	.. Malik Sandal's tomb	"
Do.	Do	.. Shikandarī Shah's tomb	"
Do	Do	.. Kishwarkhān's tomb	"
Do	Do	.. Hājī Hassansāheb's tomb	"
Do	Do.	.. Water towers Nos 61, 67, 91, 114, 115, 142, 147, 286 and 289.	"
Do	Do.	.. The Badī Kamān	"
Do	Do	.. Bukhānī masjid	"
Do.	Do.	.. Dhāiwādī masjid	"
Do	Do	.. Ibrāhimpur masjid	"
Do	Do	.. Jahān Begam's tomb	"
Do	Do	.. Mosque No 22 behind the Chandā Bāvdī	"
Do.	Do	.. The Mullā mosque	"
Do	Do	.. The Dam of the Rauling Tank outlet	"
Do	Do	.. All old guns on Ramparts and Trophy	"
Do	Do	.. Dakhanī Idgāh	"
Do	Do	.. Parkhān's masjid	"
Do	Do	.. The grave of Aurangzeb's wife in the Naubag	"
Do	Do.	.. Mosque No 314	"
Do	Do	.. Do 329	"
Do	Do	.. Motī Dargāh	"
Do.	Do	.. Shah Navāzkhān's tomb	"
Do	Do	.. The mosque at the Gol Gumbaz	"

Place where the monument is situated		Name or description of monument,	Class
Taluk	Place		
Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Mosque No 213	II (a)
Do	Do	Yakub Dabul's mosque and tomb No 204	"
Do	Do	The Jalamandri	
Do	Do	Mahall at Anāpur	II (b)
Do	Do.	A ruined gate-way with inscription slab No 127	"
Do	Do	The Daulat Kothi	"
Do	Do.	The Ambaikhānā	"
Bādāmi	Bādāmi	The Jain and Vaisnava caves	I (a)
Do	Nandikesvar	Inscriptions	II (a)
Do	Belur	Do	I (b)
Do	Katgeri	Do.	"
Indi	Indi	Inscriptions	I (a)
Do	Sālotgi	Do	"
Do	Tambe	Do	"
Sindgi	Ālmel	Do	"
Do	Hippargi	Do	"
Hungund	Āhole	The Jain temple of Meguti	II (a)
Do	Do	The temple of Lādkhān	"
Do	Do	The great Durga temple	"
Do	Do	Kontgudi	"
Do	Do	The temple adjoining Kontgudi on west side and inscription tablet within the temple	"
Do	Do	The temple adjoining Kontgudi on south-west side known as Suang- gudi	"
Do	Do.	The temple with front whitewashed with a large Nandi in the hall (about 100 yards west of the SW gateway of the town)	"
Do	Do	Matha or hall just behind the last without a shrine	"
Do	Do	The temple in Survey No 270 owned by Huchbappayr	"
Do	Do	The two storied Jain temple and cave on hill under Meguti	"
Do	Do	The Huchhmalligudi in Survey No. 61	"
Do	Do.	Temples in field a short distance from the north-west corner of village	"
Do	Do	Temple close beside last (the last two are in fields 1 or 285 or both)	"
Do	Do	Temple and adjoining smaller build- ings in Survey No 66 known as Jyotirlinga	"
Do	Do	Temple in village close to that of Lādkhān to its north-east corner	"
Do	Do	Temple on the north of the last	"
Do	Do	Small temple to south-west of the great Durga temple	"
Do	Do	Ambigergudi	"
Do	Do	Do	"
Do	Do.	No name, (this temple is situated in Māhāwādā)	"
Do	Do	Badigergudi	"
Do	Do	Gāvdar Ishwargudi	"
Do	Do	Rāchigudi	"
Do	Do	Yannavargudi	"
Do	Do	No name, but forms part of the last	"

Place where the monument is situated		Name or description of monument	Class
Taluk	Place		
Hungund	Aihole	Ishwalinga	II (a)
Do	Do	Do.	"
Do	Do	Do	"
Do	Do	Venavargudi	"
Do	Do	Do	"
Do.	Do	Do	"
Do	Do	Chiranti Math or Muphauryavargudi	"
Do	Do	Do	"
Do	Do	Tyumbakeśvara temple (black marble Ishwalinga).	"
Do	Do	Maddingudi (Bisavānū)	"
Do	Do	Do	"
Do	Do	Yogi Nārāyaṇa temple	"
Do	Do	Bhoyargudi	"
Do	Do	Jotilinga temple	"
Do	Do.	Ishwalinga (No local name)	"
Do	Do	Bisavānū	"
Do	Do	Ishwa	"
Do	Do	Karegudi	"
Do	Do	Bilegudi	"
Do	Do	Gandigudi	"
Do	Do	Gāvdargudi	"
Do	Do	Do	"
Do	Do	Desayargudi	"
Do	Do	A temple of Galaganātha group	"
Do	Do	Do.	"
Do	Do	Do.	"
Do	Do	Galaganātha temple	"
Do	Do	A temple of Galaganāth group	"
Do	Do	No name (close to the next)	"
Do	Do	Vinabhadra deva temple	"
Do	Do	No name (all these temples are in group and in one line on the right bank of the river Malaprabha in Survey No 267)	"
Do	Do	Rāmalinga temple	"
Do	Do	Sangamesvara temple	"
Do	Do	One temple of Rāmalinga group	"
Do	Do	Another of Do	"
Do	Do	Mudi Rāmapā temple	"
Do	Do	Rāvan Phadi (Brahmanical cave)	"
Do	Do	Mena Basti (Jain cave)	"
Do	Do	Dolmens	"

APPENDIX L.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation Works carried out in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1912-1913

Northern Division

District	Talukā	Place	Name of Monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year 1912-13	Description of repairs done	Remarks
				Rs a. p	Rs a. p		
Presidency	Panvel	Gharipuri	Elephanta Caves	2,010 0 0	2,008 2 11	Maintenance of and repairs to caves	Completed.
Do	Do	Do	Elephanta Caves, Custodian's quarters	86 0 0	84 14 10	Petty annual repairs	Do
Do	Do	Do	Elephanta Caves, Assistant Custodian's quarters	12 0 0	10 14 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Elephanta Caves, Police Chawki and Watchmen's room	11 0 0	10 14 0	Do	Do
Tharī	Bassein	Bassein	Old Portuguese Fort and remains	7,494 0 0	1,622 0 0	Removing vegetation cement pointing, rendering tops of domes and walls water tight	In progress
Do	Do	Do	Do	200 0 0	204 0 0	Current repairs, such as removing jungle and shrubs, levelling up the ground inside the structure	Completed
Do	Karjat	Ambwli	Caves	30 0 0	31 0 0	Removing grass and clearing the rooms	Do
Do	Do	Kothli	Fort	30 0 0	33 0 0	Clearing compound steps, removing cactus grass and spreading sand in compound	Do
Do	Vādā	Washālā	Caves	10 0 0	9 0 0	Repairs to catch water drains and to the road leading to caves	Do
Do	Saṣette	Kopdivte	Caves	20 0 0	18 0 0	Clearing compound and pointing rail	Do.
Do	Tharā	Tharā	Old graves of Chiefs	10 0 0	10 0 0	Clearing compound, repairs to tombs and painting railing	Do
Surat	Surat	Surat	Old English, Dutch and Armenian tombs		182 0 0	Includes maintenance and charges for putting up notice boards	Do
Surat	Do	Do	Vaṇ's tomb at the mouth of the Tapti	25 0 0	40 0 0	Do	Do
Broach	Broach	Broach and Olpad	Dutch tombs		35 0 0	Do	Do
Panch Mahāls	Hilol	Champanur	Jāmī' Masjid	100 0 0	100 0 0	Watchman's pay and petty annual repairs	Do
Do	Do	Do	Pitar Rauza	576 0 0	52 0 3	(1) Rebuilding cornice stones on arches including few stones (2) Rebuilding masonry over top of front wall near the stair case	Do.
Ahmedābād	Daskroi	Ahmedābād	Archaeological buildings	336 0 0	223 3 11	Pay of the watchman for buildings	Do Annual expenditure

Northern Division—continued

District	Taluka	Place.	Name of Monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year	Description of repairs done	Remarks
				Rs a p	Rs a p		
Ahmedābād	Daskroi	Ahmedābād	Ahmad Shāh's Mosque in Bhadar	2,324 0 0	379 6 8	Providing masonry butresses to facade wall which was out of plumb, chunam plaster to terrace floor, collecting materials to renew destroyed stones in domes and replacing missing kangras, but this was stopped by the Director General of Archaeology	In progress
Do.	Do	Do	Jām'i masjid	2,900 0 0	879 15 3	Chunam plaster to terraces and exterior of domes, decayed stone replaced in the dome and perforated panels	Expenditure upto end of 1912 11 Rs 2,219 11 11 Completed
Do	Do	Do	Dādā (Bā) Harir's mosque	80 0 0	79 8 0	Providing stone slabs on the concrete floor behind the mosque and renewing the broken perforated panels	Do
Do	Do	Do	Archaeological buildings	935 0 0	1,012 9 5	Removal of shrubs and rank vegetation including petty repairs such as filling up cracks, etc	Do.
Do	Sānand	Sarkhej					
Do	Dholkū	Dholkū					
Do	Vīrangām	Vīrangām					
Do	Sānand	Sarkhej	Archaeological buildings and tank in front of the Harem building	2,822 0 0	624 8 8	Repairing slabs (right of steps) on the side of tank and rebuilding stone wall of the ruined palace	Expenditure upto end of 1912 11 Rs 2,821 13-0 completed
*Surat	Surat	Surat	English cemetery	21 0 0	20 11 1	Providing notice boards	
*Do	Do	Do.	Do.	73 0 0	71 12 2	Ordinary repairs	
*Do	Do.	Do	Dutch and Armenian tombs	17 0 0	20 12 1	Providing notice boards	
*Do	Do	Do	Do do cemeteries	73 0 0	71 7 9	Ordinary repairs	

Central Division.

Poona			All monuments declared protected in the district	180 0 0	435 0 0	Put up boards bearing in painting the notice "Any damage to or disfigurement of this building is punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or imprisonment which may extend to three months or both" have been fixed	In progress
Do	Māval	Lohgad	Fort	215 0 0	175 0 0	Provided non gates in place of fallen wooden one	Do
Do.	Do	Kārlā	Caves	550 0 0	519 0 0	Caretaker's pay and current repairs.	Completed.
Do	Do	Bhājā	Do	100 0 0	100 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Bedsā	Do	100 0 0	100 0 0	Do	Do.
Do	Do	Shelārwardi	Do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do-
Do.	Junnar	Junnar	Do	415 0 0	412 0 0	Special repairs, such as chiselling out footsteps, improving paths, providing railing, cement rendering to crumbling stones, clearing caves, etc. have been carried out	Do

Southern Division

District	Taluka	Place	Name of Monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year	Description of repairs done	Remarks
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Bijapur	Bijapur	Bijapur	Trophy stand in front of Naqqar Khan.	2,050 0 0	2,152 0 0	Disassembling the old trophy stand and re-erecting the new one in its original position.	Completed.
Do	Do	Do	Old carpets in the Asar Mahal	150 0 0	131 0 0	Re-weaving of old carpets.	Do
Do	Do	Do	Naqqar Khana converted into Museum	150 0 0	150 0 0	Annual repairs	Do
Do	Do	Do	Museum caretaker's quarters	10 0 0	10 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Archaeological buildings	2,100 0 0	2,007 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Asar Mahal	14,101 0 0	1,171 0 0	Carpeting, painting, etc.	Do
Do	Do	Do	Mosque attached to the library at Asar	5,005 0 0	2,915 0 0	Carpeting, painting, etc.	Do
Do	Badami	Badami	Caves	72 0 0	72 0 0	Repairs of cave	Do
Do	Hungund	Ahole	Old temples	9,717 0 0	1,111 0 0	Painting, etc.	In progress
Do	Do	Pattadakal	Do	5,315 0 0	21 0 0	Carpeting, etc.	Do
Dharwar	Gadag	Lakuraj, Damtal, Gadag	Archaeological buildings (temples, etc.) attached to the forts	150 0 0	173 0 0	Painting, etc.	Completed.
Do	Do	Lakuraj	Krishna's temple	17 0 0	17 0 0		
Do	Do	Do	Narasimha temple	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Do	Do	Damtal	Dedda Basanna temple	60 0 0	60 0 0		
Do	Karajgi	Chawdanpur	Muktesvara temple	7 0 0	7 0 0	Repairs of temple	Do
Do	Do	Haveri	Siddhesvara temple	100 0 0	100 0 0	Repairs of temple	
Do	Do	Do	Siddhesvara temple	15 0 0	15 0 0	Repairs of temple	
Do	Bankapur	Bankapur	Narasimha temple	10 0 0	10 0 0		
Do	Hubli	Hubli	Four-arched temple	12 0 0	12 0 0		
Do	Birekanur	Pattihalvi	Kadamba's temple	19 0 0	11 0 0		
Pelgaon	Sampgaon	Kadrol	Kadamba inscriptions	61 0 0	20 0 0	Fixed in masonry pillars	Completed.
Satara	Patan	Patan	Buddhist caves	10 0 0	10 0 0		
Do	Karad	Karad	Do	108 0 0	71 0 0	Annual repairs	Do
*Do	Satara	Satara	Hill fort	503 0 0	291 0 0		
*Do	Do	Do	Do	1,279 0 0	1,161 0 0	Rebuilding retaining walls	Do
*Do	Do	Do	E. J. Barracks on Hill Fort (main building).	260 0 0	269 0 0		
*Do	Malcompeth	Mahabaleshwar	Tomb of General Sir Loder	15 0 0	15 0 0	Annual repairs	
*Do	Do	Pratapgarh	Afzal Khan's tomb	38 0	26 0 0	Painting up notice boards	In progress.
*Do	Satara	Satara	Hill Fort				

Southern Division—continued.

District.	Taluka	Place	Name of Monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year	Description of repairs done	Remarks
				Rs a p	Rs a p		
Ko'aba	Alibag	Revdanda	Fort wall	1,408 0 0		The work was reported completed during March 1913 (Supplementary), with a total expenditure of Rs 1,403 10 9	Completed
Do.	Do	Do	Old Portuguese ruins in the fort.	2,634 0 0	725 0 0	Removing debris, vegetation and filling breaches with dry rubble,	In progress Outlay to end of 1911—1912 Rs 1,978-7 3.
Do	Do	Kor'ali	Fort wall	1,460 0 0	437 0 0	.	In progress Outlay to end of 1911—1912 Rs 991 8 8 This estimated amount is nearly expended
Do	Do	Revdandā	Jesuit Monastery in the fort wall	260 0 0	256 5 8	Ordinary repairs	Do.
Do	Do.	Do	Old monuments	2,475 0 0	2,475 0 0	Compensation for acquiring old monuments	
Do	Māhād	Rāigarh Fort	Mahadeva's temple	398 0 0	397 0 0	Paving with stone in the "Viman"; stopping leakage, providing doors and steps and removing roots of trees	Completed
Do	Do.	Do	Shivaji's Samādhi	572 0 0	570 3 0	Removing concrete top, renewing cut stone coping over cornice, repairs to coping and removal of earth and debris, etc	Do
Ch'asgiri	Devgad	Vijaydurg	Fort	1,035 0 0		.	Outlay to end of 1911—1912 Rs 563 13 5 The work has been abandoned
Do	Dāpoh	Dabhol	Mosque	666 0 0	37 0 0	Removing shrubs in the masonry, purchasing lime for repairing plaster work, etc	In progress Outlay to end of 1911—1912 Rs 534-6 6 Only repairs to plaster work remain to be done
Mānara	Honāvar	Bhatkal	Jettappā Nāthān Basti	15 0 0	10 0 0	Ordinary repairs.	Completed
Do	Do	Nagarbasti	Chaturmukha Basti	18 0 0	18 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Do.	Do	Jainas temple and Names'vara Svami temple	18 0 0		Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Inscription slabs	29 0 0	23 0 0	Do	Do.
Do	Siddāpur	Bilgi	Pārsvanāth Basti	15 0 0	15 0 0	Do.	Do
Do	Kumtha	Mirjan	Inscription slabs	6 0 0	5 0 0	Do	Do.
Do	Honāvar	Murdeshwar	Do	22 0 0	22 0 0	Do	Do

Indus Left Bank Division

Northern Hyderabad Canals	Moro	Thul Mir Ruk Lau	Buddhist Stūpa	31 0 0	31 0 0	Masonry of lease and pointing	Completed.
Eastern Nara	Mirpur khās	Kuho jo dā ro (Mirpurkhās)	Do	197 0 0	186 0 0	Putting fencing around outside of the walls of the Stūpa in good state of repairs	Do
Do	Mithi	Naokot	Fort	381 0 0	371 0 0	Earth filling in rampart, removal of bat dung from subsidiary buildings and clearing the open yard of the fort	Do.

Indus Right Bank Division.

District	Taluka	Place	Name of Monument	Amount of Estimate	Actual Expenditure during the year	Description of repairs done	Remarks
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Karachi Canals	Tattai	Makli Hills	Old Tombs on, viz —				
			(1) Amir Khalil Khan's tomb.			Cement grouting in open joints, chunam plaster ash coloured	Complete
			(2) Muzza Tugral Beg's tomb			Cement grouting in open joints; flooring of dressed ash stones laid in lime (in patches); cement plaster ash coloured	Do
			(3) Twelve-pillared Pavilion			Cement grouting in open joints, chunam plaster ash colour, flooring of dressed stones in lime	Do
			(4) Jam Nizamu ud Din's tomb			Scraping, painting and cementing open joints	Do
			(5) Nawab Isa Khan's tomb			Cement grouting in open joints; chunam plaster ash coloured; cement plaster and replacing broken stones in walls	Do
			(6) Shurfa Khan's tomb	999 0 0	1,000 0 0	Flooring of Hall in lime; chunam grouting in open joints and replacement of cracked tiles	Do
			(7) Mirza Jami Beg's tomb.			Cement grouting in open joints; chunam plaster ash coloured and replacing cracked tiles as far as available	Do
			(8) Mirza Isai Khan's tomb			Scraping and painting, coping with burnt brick and lime chunam plaster in side at top, raising false wall with chunam plaster, chunam plaster ash colour 2 coats, painting and ladder.	Do
			(9) Dabir Mosque			Chunam plaster ash coloured, raising kalar with bricks, cement grouting and stone water spouts	Do
Do	Do	Do	Archaeological Buildings on Makli Hills	120 0 0	120 0 0	Pay of the caretaker for the year 1912-13	Do
Larkhana	Dadu	Khudabad	Jami Masjid	1,114 0 0	1,005 0 0	Filling in holes with gypsum and chunam plaster brought to the tint of the surrounding work. Gypsum plaster for the spandril of the tower, arch and front wall in patches. Chunam plaster to the Gypsum work. Filling hollows with thin concrete in steps. Re-fixing loose glazed tiles in gypsum.	Do
Do	Do	Do	Yusuf Muhammad's tomb.	698 0 0	737 0 0	Repairs same as in the case of the last entry.	Do
Hyderabad Canals	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Ghulam Shah Kalhora	120 0 0	109 0 0	Parapet wall of the well renewed and caretaker maintained	Do
Do	Do	Do	Ghulam Nabi Kalhora	100 0 0	87 0 0	Ordinary repairs.	Do
Hyderabad*	Do	Miani	Old Monuments		100 12 6	Do	Do
Do.*	Do	Dab	Do		7 5 8	Do	Do

* Omitted in the Superintending Engineer's list.

APPENDIX M

A Report on conservation work carried out in the Native States included in the Bombay Presidency.

The Resident, Kolhāpur, and Political Agent, Southern Marāthā Country, and Political Agents, Cutch, Pālanpur, Mahi Kānthā, Sorāth, Gohilwād, Hālār and Jhālāwād Prānts in Kolhāpur and Southern Marāthā Country, Cutch, Pālanpur, Mahi Kānthā, Sorāth, Gohilwād, Hālār and Jhālāwād Prānts in Kathiawar Kāthiāwād, report that no expenditure was incurred on conservation of ancient monuments in any of the Native States in their respective Agencies during the year under report

The Political Agent, Rewā Kānthā, states in his report that the Rājpiplā State only in his Agency incurred, during the year 1912-13, an expenditure of Rs 1,041-8-6 on the conservation of the "Ranchhodji's temple" at Sulpahaneshwar in the Gardeshwai tāluka of that State. This temple is an ancient building but is reported to possess no archæological interest.

APPENDIX N

A Report on conservation works carried out in the Baroda Territory

The Resident, Baroda, reports that His Highness the Mahārājā Gāikwād of Baroda has incurred, on the conservation of ancient monuments in his territory during the official year 1912-13, an expenditure of Rs. 3,371 as shown below. —

Temple of Sūrya at Mudherā	...	..	..	Rs 1,823
Rudramālā temple at Siddhapūr	...	...	...	„ 1,548

Both the Political Agent, Bhopawār, and the State Engineer, Dhār, favoured me with the following list of conservation work carried out at Māndu in the Dhār State during the year 1912-13 :—

Name of monument.	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Expenditure during 1912	Description of work done	Remarks.
	Rs a p.	Rs a p.		
Jāmī' Masjid .	7,802 0 0	4,702 13 0	Filled up the gaps on south with ashlar masonry ; Fixed up frieze stones in south-east corner, Refixed bulging face stones on south wall ; Rebuilt ashlar masonry pillars in the lower colonnade on the east , Refixed missing face stones on the west wall at different places , Built up two relieving arches in south Dālān (Hall) to 4th and 5th arch from face of mosque Fixed up two marble rosetts in the miḥāb just right of the number , Built up a corner buttress to the corner pillar in the north Dālān (Hall) and another buttress in the same Dālān to the second pillar from the east with a relieving arch inside , Made murum floor in lower porches on the north side	Completed. In progress
Hoshang's Tomb	3,386 0 0	1,785 0 0	Filled up the foundation gaps of the south enclosure wall and drained , Underpinned the remaining portion of the compound wall on south , Filled up the mortar pit- and mortar grinding pits within the compound on the north , Repaired gaps in the marble paving of the high platform round the tomb , The coping stones of the plinth of Dharmasālā replaced , Repaired the south breast wall , Fixed white and black marble bands round the doors of the Dharmasālā , Fixed up marble rosetts on the door of the tomb.	Completed The roof remains to be made water-tight This will be done after locating leaks in next rains
Ashraf Mahall ..	22 0 0	15 3 0	Cleared jungle and levelled up the portion on south.	Completed

Name of monument	Amount of sanctioned estimate			Expenditure during 1912.			Description of work done.	Remarks
	Rs	a	p.	Rs	a.	p.		
Dharmasālā ..	1,495	0	0	651	12	0	Refixed the missing coping stones of plinth, Built up dry rubble compound wall on west, Removed the débris from the courtyard and levelled and drained the east side within the compound.	In progress.
M u h a m m a d ' s Tomb	655	0	0	272	0	6	Removed the remaining marble from the roof round the tomb and stored it in rooms below, Levelled and drained off the roof.	Do
Daryā Khān's Tomb	57	0	0	43	10	6	Cleared the jungle round the tomb and levelled up the platform giving proper slope for the rain-water, Put up the grave stones in position and levelled up the remaining platform	Completed
Jahāj Mahall ...	297	0	0	428	9	9	Filled up gaps with rubble masonry on the south of the middle tower and above the <i>chāyyās</i> on the east, Repaired the corner of the roof of the balcony on the west side, Refixed an angle iron in the south-west corner in the central hall, Cleared débris from structure on the north of the middle tower and cut down trees on west wall near tower and from all sides of the reservoir, Supported the cracked stone lintel in the 6th arch from the tower on west	Do
Hindola Mahall	233	0	0	221	8	0	Removed the tie-rods on the western balcony, Removed débris from the courtyard and filled up the gaps with ashlar masonry in harem entrance	In progress
Hammām	69	0	0	68	9	0	Built up the back wall above ground.	Completed.
Dilāvar Khān's mosque	16	0	0	15	13	6	Repaired the corner and jambs of ladies gallery with brick in lime masonry	Do

The Resident, Indore, and the Political Agents,
 Indore, Malwa, Bundelkhand Mālwa and Bundelkhand, sent in a blank return

The Political Agent, Bhopāl, writes to say that some petty repairs have been done to the famous old *stūpa* at Sānchī under the instructions of the Director-General of Archaeology in India, who informs me that a description of the repairs will be included in his Annual Report for 1912-13

The Political Agent, Bāghelkhand, favoured me with the following note supplied to him by the Rewāh Darbār showing the progress made during the year 1912-13 to preserve ancient monuments in that State —

“The following are the places of archæological interest within the Rewah State

- 1 A temple and adjoining building at Chadieh
- 2 Inscription at Allaghat
- 3 Inscription at Piwan.
- 4 Temple at Amarkantak.

The State Engineer visited Nos. 1, 2 and 4 during the year.

“1. The Thekedar of the village has orders to see that cattle and men do no damage to these. The watch has been efficiently done and consequently no further works were found necessary. The building near the temple is badly intertwined with roots of trees. It is feared that any attempt to remove these roots may cause the building to fall down. Hence these were left as they are. Attempt may be made next year to remove these if possible

“2 The inscription is on the bed of a Nāla. It was covered with an iron box to protect it. This was forced upon (open?) by someone. This has to be repaired. The cost will be about R. 30 and will be taken up as soon as possible.

“3. Year before last and partly last year the old whitewashing was removed from the temple at Amarkantak. The portions which were in immediate danger of falling down were propped up somehow. This requires some further attention. Clearing the ground and removing shrubs were done during Mela which now is held annually at the place in cold weather ”

A Report on Conservation Works in Rajputana

No return of expenditure on conservation of ancient monuments during the last financial year were received from the Māiwār, Marwar, Mewar, and Mewār States and those received from the States of Shāhpurā, Dongarpur, Banswārā, Pratābgarh, Jaipur, Kishan-

Shahpura, Dongarpur, Banswara, Pratābgarh, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Tonk, Karauli, Dholpur, Bundi, Alwar Kushalgarh, Alwar Kushalgarh, garh, Tonk, Karauli, Dholpur, Bundi Alwar and Kushālgarh are blank.

The return received from the State of Jaisalmer records that the old cenotaph of Mahārāwal Shri Gadsuji was repaired under the instructions of the Jaisalmer Darbār, during the year 1912-13.

The return of expenditure on conservation of ancient monuments from the Bharatpur State mentions that the following buildings, viz, an old masjid at Birambād, Palace and Minār at Biana Fort, Jamī masjid at Biana, and the great Mosque at Sikandara received attention of the Darbār during the year under report.

Reports received from Kotāh and Jhālāwār States mention that since the year ending 31st March 1910 no conservation works have been undertaken in those States.

The return for Ajmer-Merwārā states that petty repairs to terrace floor with polishing and scraping old stuff, etc, off Anna Sāgar Bund, broken in places, were carried out during the last financial year.

The return of expenditure of conservation of the famous Dilwārā Jain temples on Mount Ābū includes the following information —

Adinath's temple

"The sill of the entrance gate has been made out and is ready for fixing.

"The flowers in the dome in front of room No. 2 on the west have been completed.

"The work of replacing the arch on the left side of the Chandan Chowk is in hand.

"The main flowers serving as a pendant in the fifth room on the north and east sides are also ready for fixing

"Eighteen pairs of doors for the Tirthankars' cells are ready for fixing as per Mr Cousens' design, and the wooden frames for twenty-two more have been made out

Vastupal's temple

"The slab stone forming a lintel over the main entrance gateway has been carried out and ready for fixing as also the ornamental caps of the pillars in front of the temple.

"The approximate cost of the above work during the year under report is Rs. 4,500."

Under the sanction of His Highness the Mahārānā of Udaipur the walls of the famous Chitorgarh fort and the Kumalgarh fort were repaired. The temple of Mnan Bāi in the Chitorgarh fort did also receive the attention of the Udaipur Darbār during the year under report

APPENDIX R

*A Report on Conservation Works carried out in H H the Nizam's Dominions during 1320 Fashl
(6th October 1910 to 5th October 1911).*

District	Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate	Expenditure to end of 1319 Fashl.	Expenditure during 1320 Fashl	Remarks.
		Rs	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	
Aurangābād	Restoring minarets in the Fort at Daulatābād	13,919	7,965 5 2	5,136 12 11	Completed
"	Improvements to the caves, Ellora	6,326	5,189 1 3	446 10 1	Do
"	Emergent repairs to Baroothkhana in the Fort at Daulatābād	298	...	298 0 0	Do
"	Emergent repairs to the Sawalakhi building in the Fort at Daulatābād	500	..	498 10 7	Do
"	Repairs to the Bastion of the entrance of the Fort at Daulatābād	430	..	429 10 3	Do
"	Maintenance and repairs to Bibi Mukhbira at Aurangābād	1,000	...	705 7 9	Do.
"	Maintenance of and repairs to Ellora caves	400	...	381 12 11	Do.
Gulburga	Maintenance of and repairs to the mosque in the Fort, Gulburga	300	...	292 2 9	Do
	Total	..	...	8,189 3 3	

*A Report on Conservation Works carried out in H H the Nizam's Dominions during 1321 Fashl
(6th October 1911 to 5th October 1912)*

District	Name of Work	Amount of Estimate	Expenditure up to end of 1320 Fashl.	Expenditure during 1321 Fashl.	Remarks
		Rs	Rs a p	Rs a p.	
Aurangābād	Ellora caves. Improvement to	6,329	5,635 11 4	131 4 0	Completed
"	Do. Maintenance ..	400	...	353 10 0	Do.
"	Repairs to minarets in the Fort	3,307	...	3,026 3 6	
"	Maintenance and repairs to Bibi Mukhbira	1,000	..	600 0 0	Completed
Rāichur	Supporting broken lintels in Nowrang door in Fort	402		174 9 0	In progress
Bidar	Clearing vegetable growth in the old Madrasa of Bahmani kings	68		67 15 6	Completed
Gulburga	Repairs to domes of tombs of ancient kings	6,829		1,998 7 0	In progress
"	Maintenance and repairs to the mosque in Fort	300		145 15 11	Completed
Medak	Repairs to the Kutub Shahi mosque at Pattancheru	226		165 13 5	Do
	Total	..	..	6,663 14 4	

APPENDIX S

Inspection Reports.

The Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, has supplied me with the following reports of inspection of archaeological buildings by the Executive Engineers of the districts included in his Division.

Inspection Report
Sind

“(1) Buddhist Stupa at Thul Mu Rukhan —During the year under report, it was inspected on two occasions by the Sub-Divisional Officer and once by the Executive Engineer on the 25th November 1912. The monument is in good order. An estimate amounting to Rs 31 for ordinary repairs was approved of by the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey of India in January 1913 and the work consisting of cement pointing and burnt masonry to the platform, where necessary, was carried out during the year.

“An allotment of Rs 30 was granted, *vide* Government Resolution No A-1070, dated 6th November 1912, and the outlay incurred was Rs. 30-9-5

“(2) Tomb of Nur Muhammad Kalhora at Kuba —It was inspected by the Sub-Divisional Officer on the 26th October 1912, and 24th February 1913. The compound wall having a flat top, has been damaged by rains during the last year and in order to prevent further damage by rain water a semicircular coping over the wall will be provided during the current year. An estimate for Rs 49 has already been approved by the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, in November 1911, but as there was no allotment, the work could not be done during the year under report

“(1) Buddhist Stupa at Mirpukhas.—It was inspected by Mr V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on 5th January 1913, and by Mr Hassomal, Sub-Divisional Officer, on 11th April 1912, 5th June 1912, and 5th January 1913 and found to be in good condition. During the year under report an expenditure of Rs 186 was incurred in repairing the Stupa (putting the fencing outside of walls in good state of repairs at a cost of Rs 34 and entertaining caretakers at a cost of Rs 152)

“An estimate amounting to Rs 187 for repairs to and caretaker for the Stupa for the year 1913-1914 is herewith submitted for favour of disposal. As represented in the concluding portion of last year's report on the Stupa a Landhi [quarters] for the Chowkidar to live in, costing about Rs 210, is necessary, and if funds are forthcoming a detailed plan and estimate will be submitted for disposal

“(2) Jain temple at Gori —It is about 150 feet by 50 feet built of marble in Samvat 1432 (A. D. 1375-76). It was inspected by Mr. V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on 23rd February 1913, and found to be in same condition as before. No repairs were carried out to this temple during the year under report. An estimate amounting to Rs 700 prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in paras. 2 and 3 of the Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Western Circle, No 652, dated 22nd August 1912, copy received with Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank, No 934, dated 26th August 1912, and as provided in the detailed schedule of original and repair works for 1913-1914 submitted with this office No. 5096, dated 1st October 1912, and a plan for repairs to this temple accompany for favour of disposal. Photographic views of this temple as proposed in last year's report were taken by Mr Moujram, Supervisor, and copies supplied to the Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Western Circle, the Superintending Engineer, I R B. Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar.

“(3) Three Jain temples at Bhodesar —These were inspected by Mr. V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on 21st February 1913, and found to be in the same condition as before. As the Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Western Circle, has decided in his No. 652,

dated 22nd August 1912, only temple No 1 at Bhodesai worth conserving, an estimate together with a plan amounting to Rs 75 for repairing it accompanies for favour of disposal. This sum is provided in the detailed schedule referred to in No. 2. Photographic views of these temples also have been supplied to the officers concerned.

"(4) Temple at Virawah —It was inspected by Mr. V N Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on 22nd February 1913 and found to be in the same condition as reported in this office No 532, dated 1st February 1912. As this monument is not considered worth conserving by the Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Western Circle, *vide* his No 652, dated 22nd August 1912, no repairs were carried out in the past year and none are proposed for the present year.

"It is a protected monument and is borne on the list. Photographic views of this temple also were taken and supplied to the officers concerned.

"(5) A stone mosque with white marble pillars at Bhodesai.—As suggested by the undersigned in his last report and in the correspondence ending with this office No D—16, dated 17th March 1912, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, copies already supplied with last year's report, the above mosque was declared to be a protected monument, *vide* Government Notification No. 4786—A, dated 23rd July 1912, published at page 1188 of *Bombay Government Gazette* of 25th July 1912 and subsequently confirmed in Government Resolution, General Department, No 6922, dated 16th August 1912, and is borne on return.

"It is situated 4 miles North-West from Nagari Parkar and according to the Arabic Inscription on the building was built by Alaudin in A. D. 1449 under the orders of Mahomedshah.

"The mosque was inspected by Mr. V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on 21st February 1913 and found to be in the same condition as reported in this office No D—16, dated 17th March 1912, already quoted above.

"No repairs were carried out to the mosque during the past financial year and an estimate amounting to Rs 75 as provided in the detailed schedule of requirements, with a plan for necessary repairs proposed to be carried out during the current year is submitted for favour of disposal. Photographic views of this mosque also have been supplied to the officers concerned.

"(6) Fort at Naokot in Mithi taluka —As suggested by the undersigned in the general note of his last year's report and also as already represented by him in this office No 135, dated 11th January 1912, and supported by the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, in his Nos T.—21, dated 15th idem, and No 287, dated 18th June 1912, and the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, in his No. 310, dated 9/10th May 1912, the Fort at Naokot was declared to be a protected monument class II (A) under the provisions of section 3 (2) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act No VII of 1904 under Government Notification No. 7444-A, dated 5th November 1912. An estimate amounting to Rs 2,445 for special repairs to this Fort was first submitted by the undersigned but owing to the conservation grant at the disposal of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, being slender a fresh estimate amounting to Rs 81 for carrying out urgent repairs only was prepared and passed by the Superintendent, the allotment was sanctioned in Government Resolution No W A—6066, dated 3rd July 1912, and repairs carried out and completed during the year as per detailed statement submitted.

"The Fort was inspected by Mr. V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on 6th January 1913, and 27th February 1913 when the repairs were in progress, and by Mr. Moujnam on 25th March 1913 when the repairs were completed and found to be in good condition.

"An estimate amounting to Rs. 279 for carrying out further repairs to the Fort during the current year and as provided in the detailed Schedule of requirements accompanies for disposal."

APPENDIX T

Works proposed for 1913-14

The list of works it is proposed to be undertaken during the year 1913-14 is as follows. They are listed in the order of urgency —

(From Provincial Revenues)

Serial No.	Name of District.	Locality	Name of Work	Amount
				Rs.
1	Presidency	... Ghārāpurī	.. Current repairs to caves and persons of Elephants	2,910
2	Do.	.. Do.	. Current repairs to Custodian's quarters	88
3	Do.	.. Do	. Current repairs to Assistant Custodian's quarters	12
4	Do	. Do	... Current repairs to Police chowki and Watchman's quarters	11
5	Ahmedābād	.. Ahmedābād	. Pay of caretakers for the archaeological buildings	105
6	Kairā and Panch Mahāls.	Chāmpānūr	. Pay of Watchman for Jāmi masjid	100
7	Poona	.. Kārlī	. Maintenance of and current repairs to the caves	550
8	Nāsik	Nāsik	Maintenance of and current repairs to Pandu Lenī caves	141
9	West Khāndesh	. Bal-ānā	Pay of the caretaker for the old temple	12
10	Bijāpur	.. Bādāmī	... Pay of the caretaker for the caves	72
11	Karāchi Buildings	.. Hyderābād	. Pay of the caretaker for the tomb of Ghulam Shāh Kalhorā.	12
12	Do.	.. Do	. Pay of the caretaker for the tomb of Ghulam Nabi Kalhorā	12
13	Do.	... Tattā	. Pay of the caretaker for the tomb on Makhī Hills	120
14	Eastern Nārā	Mirpurkhās	Maintenance of and repairs to the Buddhist stūpa	190
15	Bijāpur	... Bijāpur	. Current repairs to the Museum buildings	150
16	Do	.. Do	. Current repairs to the quarters of the Museum custodian.	10
17	Thānā	Bassein	.. Current repairs to the Portuguese remains in the Fort	100
18	Ahmedābād	Ahmedābād	. Current repairs to archaeological buildings in and in the district	1,000
19	Bijāpur	.. Bijāpur	. Current repairs to archaeological buildings	2,600
20	Karāchi Buildings	.. Tattā	. Current repairs to the tombs on Makhī Hills	100
21	Kairā and Panch Mahāls	Chāmpānūr	. Current repairs to Jāmi, Naginī and Kevdā masjids	125
22	Thānā	Bassein	. Special repairs to the Portuguese remains in the Fort	2,000
23	Nāsik	. Sinnar	. Special repairs to the temple of Gondeshvar	1,250
24	Kairā and Panch Mahāls	Sojālī	... Special repairs to the tomb of Mubārak Sayyad	1,500
25	Thānā	Amarnāth	... Special repairs to the temple of Amarnāth	2,120
26	Eastern Nārā	.. Chotiāri	.. Special repairs to the masjid	123
27	Do	.. Gori	.. Special repairs to temple	100
28	Do	.. Bhodesar	... Do. No 1	75
29	Karāchi Buildings	... Hyderābād	. Current repairs to the tomb of Ghulam Shāh Kalhorā	70
30	Do.	.. Do.	. Current repairs to the tomb of Ghulam Nabi Kalhorā	50
31	Eastern Nārā	Mirpurkhās	. Quarters for the caretaker for the stūpa	200
32	Poona	Bhājā	. Current repairs to caves	160
33	Do.	... Bedā	.. Do	100

APPENDIX T—continued.

Serial No	Name of District	Locality	Name of Work	Amount
				Rs
34	Ahmednagar	Pedgāon	Current repairs to the temple of Lakshmi-Nārāyana	25
35	Belgaum	Deogāon	Repairing the roofing of the Jaina temple	72
36	Nāsik	Ankāi	Current repairs to caves	80
37	Dhārwar	Banlāpur	Current repairs to Nagareśvara temple	10
38	Do	Unkal	Current repairs to four-porched temple	12
39	Do	Chavdanpur	Current repairs to Muktesvara temple	7
40	Do	Haveri	Current repairs to Siddhesvara temple	15
41	Do	Dambal	Current repairs to Doddā Basavannā temple.	69
42	Do	Lakundi	Current repairs to Kāśivāśeśvara temple	47
43	Do	Do	Current repairs to Namāsevara temple	50
44	Thānā	Thānā	Ordinary repairs to the tombs of Chiefs of Salsette	10
45	Do	Kondivte	Ordinary repairs to caves	20
46	Do	Ambwli	Do	30
47	Broach	Broach	Ordinary repairs to Dutch tombs	35
48	Surat	Olpād	Ordinary repairs to Vaux's tomb	25
49	Karāchi Buildings	Tattā	Special repairs to Isākhān's Zanānā tomb	1,000
50	Poona	Junnar	Current repairs to caves	100
51	Kolābā	Kudā	Ordinary repairs to caves	40
52	Do	Pāl	Do	60
53	Kārwar	...	Clearing inscription slabs of vegetable growth, &c	45
54	Karāchi Buildings	Tattā	Special repairs to Jāmī masjid	2,500
55	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Contribution for the Archæological Museum.	472
Total				20,000

(From Imperial Funds)

				Rs
1	Nāsik	Pīndu Lenā	Special repairs	2,400
2	Bijāpur	Aihole	Special repairs to old temples	3,000
3	Do.	Pattadkal	Do	2,000
4	Sukkur	Satyan-jo-Thān	Special repairs to the tombs	600
Total				8,000

PART II

PART II.

1. Sirdar K C Mehendale, Secretary of the Bhārat-itihās-saṁśodhak-mandal, was kind enough to send to me for decipherment a set of copper plates recently brought to light at Talegāon (Dhamdhare's) in the Poona district. It registers a grant issued by Kṛṣṇa I of the Rāshtrakūṭa dynasty. Most of the verses descriptive of the genealogy are found in other Rāshtrakūṭa records. And the three or four new verses that are for the first time met with in this grant teach us nothing new excepting that in one stanza we are told that his son was called Prabhutunga. This must evidently refer to his son Govindarāja, at whose request, as mentioned further in the inscription, the grant was made.

2 The charter was issued on the occasion of a solar eclipse which happened on the new moon day of Śaka 690 when Plavanga was the cyclic year, i.e. on Wednesday the 23rd March 768 A.D. At that time Kṛṣṇa I's victorious camp against the Gangas was, we are informed, stationed at Mannanagara, obviously the same as Mānyapura, where the royal residence of the Gangas was fixed in the 8th century, and which has been identified with Manne, north of Nelamangal in Mysore. The grantees were the Brāhmanas living in the Karahāta Ten-thousand and one Bhatta-Vāsudeva, to whom two parts only were assigned. The village granted was Kumārigrāma, and we are told that this village was given at the request of two persons called Vāsishtha-Śikumāra and Javantī-Phanaiya. Along with Kumārigrāma four more villages seem to have been granted. They were Bhamaropaiā, Aīaluva, Sindigrāma and Tadavale. All these places are expressly stated to have been comprised in the Pūnaka district (*vishaya*). Then boundaries also have been specified. To the east were Khambhagrāma, Vorimagrāma and Dādīmagrāma. To the south were the Khadiravēna hills. To the west were Alandiagrāma and Thūriagrāma and to the north the Mūla river. Almost all these localities can be identified on the Survey of India Atlas sheet No. 39. Thus of the villages granted, Kumārigrāma is Karehgāon, Bhamaropaiā Bowrapoor, Aīaluva Oorolee, Sindigrāma Seendowneh, and Tadavale Turudee. Of the villages situated on the east, Khambhagrāma is Khamgaon, Vorimagrāma Boree, and Dādīmagrāma Daleemb. Khadiravēna, the name of the hills to the south, can not be identified, though of course these hills are there as specified. Of the villages on the west, Alandiagrāma and Thūriagrāma are doubtless the well-known Ālandī and Theur, the first better known as *Chorā-chi* Ālandī, a station on the M.S.M. Railway, and the second as the favourite resort of Mādhavrāo Peshwā who died there. The river Mūla obviously corresponds to the present name Mūlā of a river which joins the Muthā near Poona, then conjoint stream flowing afterwards eastwards and passing by the north of the villages mentioned. And it is this conjoint river that appears to have been known in those early days by the name Mūlā, though it is now restricted to one of its feeders. But the most interesting fact recorded in this connection is the mention of Pūnaka as the name of the district wherein the villages were situated. Pūnaka obviously is Poona. That Poona is an ancient place has long since been known. It is well-known that the two Shaikh Salla *dar gāhs* on the river bank were built about the close of the 13th century on the site of the two old temples called Nārāyaṇeśvar and Puneśvar. Again, the caves near the Feigusson College are another indication of the antiquity of the city. But the most important and ancient monument is the rock-hewn temple of Pañchāleśvar situated in the Bhāmburdā suburb, which has been assigned by archaeologists to the 7th century A.D. We have thus ample and sure proof that Poona was a very old place. But it was never dreamt that the name Poona also was equally ancient and that it was the head-quarters of a district in those early times as it is now. This, however, is not quite clear from the fact that Pūnaka, which can stand for nothing else but Poona, is spoken of as the district which contained the villages granted.

3. When I was at Ujjain in January last, I was told by the people that a fragment of an inscription (Inscr. No. 2597) recently discovered was lying in the compound of the local Municipality. On personally inspecting it, I found that though the inscription

was but a fragment, the preserved portion of it was of great importance for the history of the Chaulukya and Paramāra families. It begins with the date, *viz*, Thursday the 14th of the dark half of Jyeshtha of Vikrama Sāmvat 1195, and refers itself to the reign of the Chaulukya sovereign Jayasimhadeva. His usual epithets also are given, *viz*, *Tribhuvana-ganda*, *Siddhachakravarti*, *Avantīnātha* and *Varvakaśishnu*, and he is mentioned to be reigning at Anahilapātaka (Anhilvādā). *Mahattama* Śī-Dādāka was at that time the keeper of the seal at Anahilapātaka. Then, in lines 7—8 whose meaning is clear but whose grammatical construction is not faultless, we are told that Jayasimha was performing holding the district (*mandala*) of Avantī after vanquishing Yaśovarman, king of Mālwa. The next two lines inform us that Mālwa was held for Jayasimha by Mahādeva, who was a son of Damda Dādāka and who belonged to the Nāgara race. Then follow names of some individuals and the mention of the god Kīrtināyana. But as the stone is broken off from here, then connection is far from clear.

4. The importance of the inscription is centred in the mention of the district of Avantī being held by the Chaulukya Jayasimha after defeating the Paramāra Yaśovarman. This gives confirmation to the fact that the old Gujarāt chronicles speak of Jayasimha as seizing and imprisoning Yaśovarman and bringing all Avantideśa together with Dhār under his subjection. That Yaśovarman was thrown into prison is borne out by a Dohad inscription, which represents Jayasimha to have imprisoned king of Mālwa, who can be no other than this Paramāra prince. We have a copper-plate grant found at Ujjain, which gives V. E. 1191 as the date of Yaśovarman and couples with his name the titles *Mahārājādhirāja* *Paramesvara*. Jayasimha must, therefore, have inflicted this crushing defeat on Yaśovarman between V. E. 1191 and 1195. We are told that Yaśovarman contrived to escape from his prison, and with the assistance of the Chohān king of Ajmer regained his possessions and came to terms with Jayasimha.

5. At Ujjain two more inscriptions were also copied. One of these was found in the second storey of the temple of Mahākāla (Inscr. No. 2598), and the other in a *chhatra* in front of the temple (Inscr. No. 2599). The purport of the first which is fragmentary is not clear. But the second consists of two distinct parts—one containing an eulogy of Śiva in the form of Mahākāla, and the other a serpentine figure setting forth an alphabetical chart and verbal terminations. Similar grammatical inscriptions were discovered ten years ago in Bhoja-śālā at Dhār (Inscr. Nos. 2601—2602).

6. From Ujjain I proceeded to the Indore territory and visited
Poladongar
Poladongar, Morī, and Koholā, all in the Rāmpurā-Bhānpurā district. Poladongar, on the hollow hill as it literally means, is 12 miles south-east of Garot, the head-quarters of the district. The excavations are on the three faces of the hill and number over a hundred. As the stone of the hill is laterite of a softer kind, the caves have suffered great damage, ceilings and pillars of several of them having given way. Some of them again have been filled with *debris* and then interiors consequently are not accessible. All these caves are *vihāras* or residences for monks except two which are *chaityas* or worship halls (Photos Nos. 3893—3896). Of these last, one is in ruins, and the other is, on the whole, well-preserved. In point of age they cannot be earlier than the 8th century A. D., and what is strange is that although they belong to so late a period, they are all of the Hīnayāna sect, not a single figure of Buddha or Bodhisattva being found there. These caves have got an interest of their own and require to be described at greater length than is possible in the pages of this report. But unless they are cleared of all *debris* and put in a neat and tidy condition, it is not possible to make any reliable drawings or take any satisfactory photos. I intend approaching the Indore Durbār shortly, and I have no doubt that ere long they will be kept scrupulously clean.

7. Morī is about ten miles west of Bhānpurā, the principal town of the
Morī
paraganā of the same name. The archaeological remains here are supposed in the *Indore Gazetteer* to be those of Jaina temples. As a matter of fact, however, they are dedicated to Lakulīśa,

the last incarnation of Śiva. As the image of Lakulīśa has a very close resemblance to that of a Tirthamkara, it is not surprising that the former was mistaken for the latter and the temples supposed to be Jaina

8. These are two temples enclosed by a dry rubble wall, which has now been broken in places and which touches an old step-well on the north. The principal one of these temples is in the southern part of the enclosure. It is now almost a wreck. It faces the north, and stands on a high podium. As it is a ruin, it is somewhat difficult to understand its original plan. But it appears to have consisted of three contiguous shrines with a common hall in front. The east and west sides of the hall again have in the centre two small cells, the lintels of whose doors have fallen. But on these lintels may be seen an image of Lakulīśa with a staff in his right and a cition in his left hand. At the north-west and north-east corners of the podium are two subsidiary shrines touching the *sabhāmandapa*, the intervening space between them constituting the original porch. Of the exteriors only the basements of the shrines exist, the rest has disappeared. In front of this temple stands a *torana*, elegantly carved and belonging to about the 13th century with three arched openings facing the three shrines of the temple. The upper shrine of this *torana* is gone, and only one pillar remains (Photo No. 3899).

9. The other temple faces the west, and originally consisted of a shrine and a porch, of which the latter has now disappeared. On the dedicatory block above the entrance is an image of Lakulīśa, whose hands are broken off (Photo No. 3898). But it cannot possibly be an image of a Tirthamkara, because there are no traces of the palms of the hands on the soles of the feet. There are, on the other hand, traces of the staff, still remaining, which was held by the image in the left hand and which is a characteristic of Lakulīśa. Besides, *ūdhva-medhā* is distinct here. The interior contains Nandī, though mutilated. On the frieze above the lintel of the shrine door is Śiva in the centre flanked by Brahmā and Vishnu on the right and left. Śiva is seated on Nandī, which is partially destroyed, and has four hands, the two lower of which are gone and the two upper bear a trident and a skull-crowned mace. The vehicle of Brahmā is completely gone. He also had four hands, of which the two upper only remain, holding a ladle and a manuscript. Vishnu rides on Garuda, and has four hands. Of the lower, one is broken off and the other has a conch, the upper hands bear a mace and a discus. The interior, and the lower portion of the door, of the sanctum are buried under debris. The ceiling of the shrine, which was originally domical, is gone, exposing the hollow inner core of the spire. The outer carved casing of the spire also has vanished (Photo No. 3897).

10. Close by the west wall of the enclosure of these temples is a modern erection dedicated to Mātāji. On the east of it is a rubble wall thickly plastered with cow-dung, into which a number of broken images and sculptures doubtless originally belonging to the temples have been stuck up (Photo No. 3900). All are bedaubed with redlead. Two are of Mahishāsūramardini. One of these is life-size and the other smaller. Another life-size image is of nude Bhairava with two hands, the right holding a scimitar and the left a human skull. He bears a garland of skulls. The dog, his vehicle, stands to his left. There is a second image of Bhairava, but of smaller size. Another curious figure is of a warrior with two hands, one holding a dagger and the other a shield. He has a scimitar placed between his body and waist belt. A sculpture of a *torana* is also worthy of note. In the central arch is a goddess seated on a horse, who holds an arrow, a bow and a cition in three of four hands, the fourth being left open. The side arches are occupied by Gandharvas bearing *chauris* and having tails which are here shown as caught by alligators in their mouths.

11. Nearly eight years ago an inscription stone was found here, which had been broken into four pieces. They are at present lying uncared for in the town-hall at Indore. They contain a Paramāra inscription dated Samvat 1314, and refer to reign of Jayavarmadeva, the same as the Paramāra prince Jayasinha of Dhārā. A district called Maudī is mentioned, which is, no doubt, the present Modī where the fragments are found.

12. Koholā is 8 miles north-west of Bhānpurā. Here are three temples, which are no doubt modern erections but are Koholā, built of old materials.

One of these is a Hindu temple and is dedicated to Varāha. It is situated on the outskirts of the village. The others are in the heart of Koholā. They are Jaina and popularly known as Sās-Vaū.

13. The temple of Varāha faces east. The walls of its shrine, hall and porch are built of rubble and mortar coarsely laid. The spire is of bricks with an old *āmālaka* piece on the top. All the pillars are old (Photo No 3901). Of these two are long, that is those which are in front of the shrine. The short pillars rest on marginal seats. The centre of the hall is covered with a domical ceiling. On the lintel of the shrine door is an image of Lakulīśa very much battered and mistaken by the people for Sukadeva. Inside the sanctum is a sculpture of Varāha. To the exterior of the hall on the east are added two modern cells, one on each side of the porch. That on the south contains an image of Vishnu riding on Garuda, and that on the north an image of Buddha, the ninth incarnation of Vishnu, and of Śiva-Pārvatī.

14. Of the Sās Vaū temples, that dedicated to Sās only could be inspected, the other being inaccessible. It also is built of coarse rubble masonry, and consists of a shrine, hall, verandah, and porch (Photos Nos 3902-3). The shrine comprises three cells, with three well carved door-frames in front. The hall has three doorways, and each doorway is fitted with two door-frames placed against each other, one to be seen from inside and the other from outside. On the dedicatory block above the central cell-door of the shrine is Śiva seated on a *padmāsana* on a lotus seat, with four hands, the upper left holding the snake, lower left a skullerowned mace, lower right a citron, and upper right a doubtful object. On his right at the end of the lintel is Brahmā and on his left Vishnu, both standing. Between the three images are the Navagrihas. The central dedicatory block of the southern cell-door of the shrine is occupied by Vishnu who rides on Garuda flanked by standing Brahmā and Śiva on the right and left respectively. In between them are eight seated figures, each with two hands, one left open and one holding a pitcher. They are probably the eight Vasus. Above on the frieze are eight Sūryas half squatting. Over the entrance of the third cell are Tithamkarias, one in the centre and two at the ends, the first seated and the second standing. In between are the Navagrihas. Above on the frieze is Ganapati. In the central cell is a black stone image of Mahāvīra. The pedestal and the canopy, however, are of yellow stone. The first has an inscription carved in front, giving the date *Samvat 1651 varshe Mahāsudr 5 Guruvāre*. The north cell contains an image of Ādinātha, and the third or south is closed and filled with manuscripts.

15. On the projecting block of the lintel of the north inside door of the hall is Śiva on a lotus seat. At the right and left ends are Brahmā and Vishnu. Between Brahmā and Śiva are the Navagrihas, and between Śiva and Vishnu Sapta-mātīs, both Navagrihas and Sapta-mātīs standing. On the outside north door frame the centre of the lintel is occupied by Vishnu with Brahmā and Śiva on his right and left and with Navagrihas in between. On the dedicatory block of the lintel of the south doorframe from inside is Sūrya flanked by Brahmā and Vishnu on his right and left. Between Brahmā and Sūrya are five of the Navagrihas and between Sūrya and Vishnu the remaining four of these and two more figures. Ketu here has been placed on Rāhu. In the centre of the door-frame corresponding to this from outside is Sūrya. On his right at the end is Brahmā. The figure at the other end is gone. Between the three gods figure the Navagrihas. The east door is obviously the entrance to the hall from the verandah. The inside and outside door-frames here have Lakulīśa and Ganapati on the projecting blocks of their lintels.

16. It is curious that all the door-frames of the hall and two of the shrine have been pilfered from old Hindu temples, and it would be interesting to know when this curious medley of a temple was put up. In the north-east corner of the enclosure is a small pillar with an inscription which has unfortunately been somewhat abraded. But enough remains to tell us that this temple was built by a Śīmālī Bania in *Samvat 1657, Māghamās sukla-pakṣa, pañchamī tithau, Guruvāre*. This date is exactly identical with that engraved on the pedestal of Mahāvīra in the central cell of the shrine. The temple thus was constructed about the beginning of the 17th century.

17. A new inscription has recently been brought to light at Mandsaur or Mandasor, the chief town of the district of the same name in Scindia's Dominions of the Western Mālāvā Division of Central India. It is now lying in the possession of Lālā Dayāshankar, a local pleader, but was originally found near the Fort gate not far from the village of Todī.

18. The stone on which the inscription is engraved appears purposely to have been neatly cut out after line 9 for being used in some building. The object of the record is thus not clear, as it is lost with the missing portion of the inscription stone, but it seems to be something connected with the god Vāsudeva. This benefaction, whatever it was, was made by an individual named Satya, who was a son of Varnnaviddhi and grandson of Jaya. The record refers itself to the reign of Narvarman, son of Singhavarman and grandson of Jayavarman, and is dated the 5th of the bright half of Āśvaja (Āśvina) of the Mālava (or Vikrama) year 461=A. D. 404. It is thus evident that this Narvarman is identical with the prince of that name who is mentioned as father of Viśvarman by the Gangdhārī inscription of V. E. 480. And we know from another Mandasor inscription that Viśvarman's son was Bandhuvarman. We thus obtain the following line of the feudatory princes who ruled over Mālāvā from about the middle of the fourth to about the middle of the fifth century A. D. —

- (1) Jayvarman
- (2) Singhavarman, son of (1)
- (3) Naravarman, son of (2), V. E. 461=A. D. 404
- (4) Viśvarman, son of (3), V. E. 480=A. D. 423
- (5) Bandhuvarman, son of (4), V. E. 493=A. D. 436

19. Among the various epithets of Narvarman mentioned in our inscription occurs in L. 5 the epithet *Singhavikrānta-gāmanī* (*Narvarman*). If I have understood this expression correctly it shows that Narvarman was a feudatory of Chandragupta II. We know from Gupta coins, that Simhavikrama was a title of Chandragupta II, and we also know from a Sānchī inscription that this Gupta sovereign was reigning till G. E. 93=A. D. 411, *i. e.*, for at least seven years after the date of our inscription. Nothing, therefore, precludes us from concluding that the expression *Singhavikrānta-gāmanī* hints that Narvarman was a tributary prince of Chandragupta II. And this is in keeping with the fact that his son and grandson, *viz.* Viśvarman and Bandhuvarman, were feudatories of Kumāragupta, son of Chandragupta II.

20. The verse which sets forth the year is very important, and I, therefore, quote it here —

Śrī (r)-Mālava-gan-āmnāte prasaste Kṛta-samyānte [I]

Eka-shasty-adhikā prāpte samāśata-chatushtay [e] [II]

21. The two expressions that are worthy of consideration in this verse are *Mālava-gan-āmnāte*, and *Kṛta-samyānte*. The first reminds us of similar expressions found elsewhere, *viz.*, *Mālavānām gana-sthityā* and *Mālava-gana-sthiti-vasāt* of the inscriptions dated V. E. 493 and 589 respectively and both discovered at Mandasor itself. But what is the meaning of the expression *Mālava-gan-āmnāte* which occurs in our inscription? In my opinion, it can have but one sense, *viz.*, “handed down traditionally by the Mālava tribe”. The root, *ā-mnā*, primarily signifies, “to hand down traditionally”, and, consequently, the word *gana* can here only mean “a tribe”, which again is one of its usual senses. This, I think, is clear and indisputable, and the other similar phrases just referred to, must be so interpreted as to correspond to this. The late Professor Kielhorn took these latter to mean “by, or according to the reckoning of the Mālavas”. But to understand *gana* in the sense of *ganānā*, as he undoubtedly does, is far-fetched. Besides the expression occurring in the new inscription clearly shows that the word *gana* must in all these phrases be taken to signify “a tribe”. The word *sthiti* of the expression *Mālava-gana-sthiti* now remains to be explained, and it is obvious that it must bear a meaning which would correspond to *āmnāta*. *Sthiti*, therefore, must mean

some such thing as 'a settled rule or usage' which, doubtless, is one of its senses. This also brings out clearly the meaning of the instrumental which is intended by *Mālavānām gana-sthityā* and *Mālava gana-sthiti-vasāt*, as was first pointed out by Professor Kielhorn. These expressions must, therefore, mean, "in accordance with the (traditional) usage of the Mālava tribe".

22 Now, what can be the meaning of *Kṛita-samjñte*, which expression also is met with in our inscription? Obviously, the years 461, are here meant to be called *Kṛita*. But it may be asked, 'Are there any inscriptions which contain instances of this word applied to years?' I answer in the affirmative, for there are at least two inscriptions which speak of *Kṛita* years. They are the Bijaygadh stone pillar inscription of Vishnuvardhana and the Gangdhār stone inscription of Viśvavarma referred to above. In the first, the date is mentioned in the words, *Kṛiteshu chatuṣṣu varsha-sateshu* = *ashtāvin (m) śeshu* 400 20 8, etc. The second sets forth the date in the following verse *Yāteshu Chatuṣṣ (r) shulkaḥ (m) teshu śateshu sau [m] yeshu* = *āśṭa-sottara-padeshu* = *ṛha vatsa [reshu]*. Dr. Fleet translates the word *Kṛiteshu* by "fully complete", but admits that it involves a straining. Besides, even with this meaning, the word is made redundant by *yāteshu*, which is used along with it. But the sense of *Kṛiteshu*, and consequently of the two passages in which it occurs, is rendered clear and intelligible, if we take it to be a name by which the years of what is called the Vikrama era were known, as no doubt the phrase *Kṛita-samjñte* of our inscription tells us. But here a question arises "Was *Kṛita* the name of an era?" It is difficult to answer the question definitely at the present stage of our research. But the manner in which the word *Kṛita* is employed leads us to surmise that it was at any rate not the name of a king or a royal dynasty that was associated with these years. We have, e. g., eras originated by Śaka or Gupta kings. But we never hear of expressions such as *Śakeshu vatsareshu* or *Gupteshu vatsareshu*. The Bijaygadh and Gangdhār inscriptions, on the other hand, as we have seen, speak of *Kṛiteshu varsheshu*, or *vatsareshu*. It is for this reason that I am inclined to think that *Kṛita* was not the name of a king or dynasty that was given to these years. It is not safe just at present to make an assertion on this point, but it appears to me that what is now known as the Vikrama era was invented by the people or astronomers for the purpose of reckoning years and was consequently originally known as *Kṛita*, which means "made". If this supposition is correct, it is clear why *Kṛita* can be used in apposition to years as is no doubt intended in the passage cited above. I do not, however, believe that the Mālavas had anything to do with the actual foundation of the era. This is evident from the word *āmnāta*, which never means "originated". The word can here signify only "handed down traditionally", and shows that the Mālavas were only in possession of a traditional usage regarding, i. e., of a mode of reckoning, the *Kṛita* years. We know that there are two systems of reckoning, which are peculiar to the Vikrama era, viz., the northern (*Chartrādi*) and the southern (*Kārtikādi*). Whether the Mālavas were supposed in the fifth century A. D. to have handed down one of these or not is a question which we must await further discoveries to answer.

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ARCHÆOLOGY.

PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,
WESTERN CIRCLE,

For the year ending 31st March 1914

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PART I

I Departmental Notes

During the last official year the only items of any importance affecting the *personnel* of the office were my absence on twenty-three days' privilege leave during the month of October when my Assistant Mr J A Page acted for me, and my confirmation as Superintendent with effect from the 17th October 1913, under Government of India, Department of Education (Archæology), Notification No 119 of the 9th April 1914 published in the Government of Bombay General Department Notification No 2867 of the 15th idem

2 The changes in the establishment were as follows —Messrs N A Waitakar and L R Date, the Head and Second Draftsman in my office were each on one month's privilege leave, the former in the month of September and the latter in October. The post of the Third Draftsman-Photographer, which had fallen vacant, was filled up, and Mr S P Date, formerly in the office of the Executive Engineer, Bijapur, was appointed to it. Owing to the increase of clerical and menial work in my office I had to request Government to sanction the entertainment of an additional clerk and peon to cope with it. This request was complied with in the Government of India, Department of Education (Archæology), letter No 356 of the 11th August 1913, embodied in the Government of Bombay, General Department Resolution No 6381, dated the 1st September 1913. Mr Y M Dikshit was taken on in the new post of clerk sanctioned

3 The suite of rooms intended for us in the Government Central Offices Buildings, Poona, being ready, I shifted my office there about the close of March. There being no room in our new quarters for the Museum which was in my charge, all the articles, except large and heavy stone sculptures, were, at his suggestion, sent by rail to the Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay, who, I hear, has temporarily housed them in the godowns of the Bombay Asiatic Society. The stone sculptures and the coins only are now with me in the new office. The former will be despatched to Bombay as soon as the Museum building is ready to receive them, and the latter will be handed over to the Assistant Curator, as soon as he is appointed, whom the Board of Trustees intend giving me for arranging the archæological section

II The Year's Work.

4 During the monsoon recess we were as fully occupied as ever with the usual office work, which is becoming heavier every year. The very first thing that I have to take in hand after the termination of the touring season is the preparation of the Annual Progress Report, which is not mere clerical work but requires close study and collocation, at least in the descriptive part of it. An account of the conservation, research and epigraphic work done during the year had also to be prepared and sent to the Director-General of Archaeology. The Office Photographer was engaged upon developing the many negatives taken in the field and preparing no less than six sets of prints from each of them. A good many prints had also to be taken for the Photoinco Office in connection with the second monograph of Mr Cousens, the late Superintendent of this Circle. This whole amount of work being too heavy for one single individual, the Photographer was helped by the Second Draftsman. The latter was also, in conjunction with the General Assistant, occupied with the work of sorting and arranging the impressions of inscriptions we took in the field. In regard to the drawing work, eight record drawings were finished which all stand this time to the credit of the Head Draftsman. He and the Second Draftsman had also from time to time to make copies, for office references, of the tracings accompanying the estimates of conservation work.

5 Mr Page, having arrived but shortly before the commencement of the year under review, was occupied with making himself familiar with the office routine and checking and approving estimates for conservation work which are coming in larger numbers year by year. He was likewise engaged in writing and printing conservation notes on the ancient monuments he visited in April and also during the rainy season. He was also of great help to me in the preparation of the Annual Report.

6 Mr Page, being appointed to look after the conservation work of this Circle, I was able this time to devote the greater portion of my touring season to both the research and exploration branches of archaeology. Nearly a month and a quarter I spent in touring in the Bhilsa District of the Gwalior State, visiting ancient monuments, writing descriptive notes, and photographing and making drawings of archaeological buildings. The next three months I was encamped at Besnagar, the ancient Vidisa, where I was engaged in conducting excavations. Museum work, too, had claims on my attention, and these were duly fulfilled. A detailed statement of my movements will be found in Appendix A. Though Mr Page came to India at a time when the hot season was almost in full swing, he was full of willingness and enthusiasm to go and inspect some monuments, and consequently I allowed him to visit Elephanta, Bassin and Ambarnath in April. In order that he might make himself acquainted with the various styles of architecture, I also sent him out in the monsoon. In the touring season proper he visited all the places which were, or are still, centres of active conservation work, and also almost all the monuments of the Dharwar and Bijapur Districts which had been declared protected, as detailed in the tour programme of last year's report. The diary of his movements may be seen in Appendix A.

7 Appendix C sets forth a list of the photographs taken during 1912-13. My two draftsmen were with me on tour, and have material for the preparation of new drawings, which they will finish in the course of the ensuing monsoon recess.

III. Publications

8 Beyond the Annual Progress Report for the year 1912-13 no official publication was brought out by this department.

IV & V Office Library and Annual Expenditure.

9 A list of the new books added to the office library is given in Appendix F. I am exceedingly obliged to the Government of Bombay for having

presented my office library with copies of all the volumes of the Bombay Sanskrit Series that were available. This has supplied a long-felt want.

10 A statement of the expenditure of the Survey will be found in Appendix E.

VI Museums.

11 The Secretary to the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay, has kindly sent me the following note regarding the progress that is being made towards the completion of this building —

“Steady progress has been made with this building during the past year. The roofing is complete throughout, while the erecting of the central dome is well advanced.

“The plaster work and general finishing of the interior are now in progress.”

12 Except one plaster cast nothing of special interest was added to the Archaeological Museum which had been attached to my office. Dr Horowitz of Algha, when some time ago he was studying the Hymene exhibits of the Berlin Museum, came across an altar, the top of which was missing. From the photographs of the Hinderland antiquities which were presented to the Poona Museum by the Director-General of Archaeology and to which reference has been made in last Progress Report (p 3), Dr Horowitz was at once able to see that the missing part was in this last museum. At the suggestion of Dr Marshall plaster casts were exchanged so that each museum has now completed its fragment. The cast of the fragment in our museum was made for this Department by Mr Burns, Principal of the School of Art, Bombay, and the cost of making it and despatching it to Berlin was borne by the Director-General of Archaeology.

13 I have already mentioned that by far the greater portion of the archaeological collection attached to my office was, about the close of March last, sent to the Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Prince of Wales Museum, when my office was shifted to the Central Offices Building, there being no room there for exhibiting it.

14 The only object of importance added to the Bijapur Museum was the old prayer cupet of the Jama Masjid. A new one, exactly imitating it, was prepared in the Bijapur Jail and presented in its stead to the mosque authorities. The expenses of the latter were borne out of a grant kindly made by the Director-General of Archaeology, and the idea of effecting such an exchange was suggested and made practical by R. C. Brown, Esquire, I.C.S., when he was Collector of Bijapur.

15 It is a matter of immense regret that so many moveable antiquities of the Adil Shahi period are fast leaving Bijapur. Tourists of all sorts and conditions flock to this place in the cold season, some of whom will pay anything to secure them as mementos of their visits. The result is that very few objects can be secured for the local museum, and these with very great difficulty. The growth of the Bijapur Museum has thus been stunted. In August 1913 when a meeting of the Museum Committee was called, I had suggested for their consideration that all effectual stop should be put to this traffic in Bijapur antiquities by taking action under section 17 or 18 (preferably the former) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. My suggestion appears to have commended itself to the Committee, and the President, who is Collector of Bijapur, has, I hear, approached Government on the subject.

16 A list of the antiquities acquired or presented to the various museums will be found in Appendix G.

VII—VIII The Listing of Monuments and Original Research.

17 I am glad I was able to turn my attention this year to these branches of archaeology. The work of Listing and Original Research was

carried out this time in the Bhilsa District of the Gwalior State. Thanks to the genuine and deep interest personally evinced by H. H. the Maharaja Scindia, an Archaeological Department has been created in his State, and the work of preparing an inventory of the ancient monuments obtaining in his territory, and of excavating old sites of importance, has now been systematically taken in hand. With a view to carrying out these objects, especially the first, the Maharaja has been pleased to appoint, as Inspector of Archaeology, Mr. M. B. Gaude, one of the scholars trained by Dr. Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology. The first month and a half of the last cold season was spent by me in his company on a tour in the Bhilsa District, and here I had an opportunity of showing him how the inventory was to be made. In this district I visited a good many monuments that were either entirely unknown or but partially or imperfectly known before. Full descriptive notes were taken down, most of which have been reproduced in Part II. Some have been reserved for being embodied into articles to be published in the Archaeological Annual of the Director-General of Archaeology. They are concerning the Udayagiri Caves and the objects of antiquity stored in the Besnagar Museum. The first will throw some light on the style of architecture prevalent during the early Gupta period, and the second on that of the Sunga, about which very little is known. As many photographs were taken and necessary drawings prepared to give an accurate idea of the various architectural features of the monuments inspected, a good beginning has thus been made for the Lists of Central India, and within three years the inventory of the Gwalior monuments is expected to be complete.

IX. Excavation.

18 After finishing off my tour in the Bhilsa District I came to Besnagar, the ancient Vidisa, two miles from Bhilsa, and was encamped there to undertake excavations, the results of which are briefly described in Part II of this report, a full account being reserved for the Archaeological Annual where it will be accompanied by illustrations. This is the first excavation systematically conducted on a large scale in this Circle. Though Besnagar is a mass of ruins spread over a length of at least two miles, it was a matter of no small difficulty to select a site which for the money spent upon its excavation would yield antiquities not only in fairly large quantities but of a period anterior to the Christian era about which we are still comparatively in the dark. But this difficulty was practically removed when the discovery of an inscription on a column locally known as Kham Baba was made. The credit of bringing this record first to the notice of the antiquarians is due to Dr. Marshall who visited Besnagar in 1909 and published an account of it in the *Four R As Society* for the same year, p. 1053 and ff. From the inscription it was clear that the column was a *Garuda-ahvaya* (i.e., a pillar surmounted with a figure of Garuda) erected in honour of Vasudeva by a Hindused Greek called Heliodorus, who came there as ambassador from the Greek Antalkidas of Taxila (near the present Samal-Kala of the Punjab) to the court of Bhagabhadra, ruler of Central India. Here then was indicated the definite site of a monument, viz., a temple of Vasudeva, and, for all practical purposes, a definite date, viz., 140 B.C., which, from numismatic evidence has been assigned to Antalkidas. It was thus quite natural for an excavation expert like Dr. Marshall to infer that not far from it could be exhumed the remains of this Vasudeva temple. He was for long longing to have this site explored when Maharaja Scindia instituted an Archaeological Department and asked for Dr. Marshall's help. Thanks to the Maharaja and the munificent sum of Rs. 4,000 which he placed at our disposal and which was afterwards so kindly supplemented by Rs. 1,000 from Dr. Marshall, the site round Kham Baba was taken up by me, at the latter Officer's instructions, for excavation which from about the middle of December to about the middle of March lasted for three months of the last cold season. The excavation is by no means yet complete, and at least one more cold season is necessary to finish it. I was particularly fortunate in that during the greater portion of the period I was encamped at Besnagar Dr. Marshall was in camp at Sanchi, which is only five miles from it. It was thus possible for him to come to Besnagar and give

me advice from time to time, which, coming as it did from such an exploration expert as he, was invaluable and was more than confirmed by the results achieved.

X Epigraphy

19 No less than eighty seven inscriptions were copied this season. A few of these only are new, and the rest either published or more or less known. Even the fresh impressions of these last are not without then interest, as they in many cases enable us to correct the old tentative readings. A list of these inscriptions is given in Appendix D, and an account of some of them is also contained in Part II.

XI Numismatics

20 The most important find I have to note under this head is the hoard of 2,393 Kshatrapa coins discovered at Sarwana in the Banswara State, Rajputana. They commence with the reign of Rudrasimha I, son of Rudradaman I, and end with that of Rudrasena III, son of Rudhaman II, and range from the year 103 to 275, *s.e.*, from *A.D.* 181 to 353. The coins were first sent to the Superintendent, Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, whose account of them will be found on p. 3 and ff of his Report for 1912-13. Through the kindness of the Kamdar, Banswara State, I have been able to secure the whole hoard for my inspection, and my results will be made known as soon as I have examined all the coins.

21 The report of the Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society regarding the examination and distribution of coins acquired by Government under the Treasure Trove Act (Act No. VI of 1878) will be found in Appendix H. The same Appendix contains an account of the numismatic finds of the various districts coming under this Act. This has been deduced by piecing together the notifications that have appeared from time to time in the *Government Gazette*, no information on this score being supplied by the Collectors though they are required to do so in accordance with Government Resolution No. 3407, General Department, dated the 15th July 1904.

XII Protected Monuments

22 The list of monuments, declared protected during the year under report and appearing in Appendix K, though perhaps not as lengthy as that of the previous year, still affords considerable ground for satisfaction. It is a matter of great delight to note the dwindling balance from the list of monuments initially recommended for protection by Mr. Cousens in the Progress Report for 1907-08, and it will not be too much to expect that next year even this balance will be cleared off. Mr. Cousens's list, however, it must be borne in mind, is by no means exhaustive, and it is time that the *Revised Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Bombay Presidency*, 1897, should now be taken by the District Officers as their guide and those monuments selected for notification in the *Government Gazette* and declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, which have not already been done so, but which are classified therein as either I or II, those of class III alone being for the present held over. If any doubt arises with regard to the classification of the first two classes of monuments entered in the *Revised Lists* or as to the desirability of including among protected monuments any not noted therein, it should be made the subject of reference to this Department, and the question will be settled as early as possible.

23 In regard to the execution of agreements with the owners of monuments it is particularly gratifying to be able to record the considerable activity displayed by the Collectors of Districts in this direction, which cannot but be deservedly appreciated when one considers the manifold duties incumbent upon their office. In the case of no less than forty-three monuments agreements have been so signed, as against only one of the previous year. It is, indeed, a task essentially onerous to allay inherent suspicion and successfully prevail upon an owner, who through ignorance cannot appreciate the merit of his possession and is apathetic of its artistic amenity, to consent to the execution of its repairs.

under the direction of Government. Unremitting effort to this end is, however, essential, as it is only by this means that an archaeological monument, privately owned, can be maintained in a manner it architecturally deserves, and effectually rescued from the source of its most frequent disfigurement.

24 In connection with the application of section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1901 (VII of 1901), the question was recently raised as to whether ancient monuments which were the property of Government should be declared protected under that section. It was urged on behalf of the proposal that a larger measure of protection was afforded to monuments under section 16 of this Act than under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code (*e.g.*, Sections 425 and 126). The question being referred to the Bombay Government for their views by the Government of India, the former recommended that those monuments, being the property of Government, which, in view of their archaeological value and their existing state of preservation, were worth preserving should be declared protected under this Act—a view in which the Government of India concurred as per their letter No 84 of the 7th March last.

25 This is exceedingly satisfactory. For in some quarters it seems to have been assumed that monuments believed to belong to Government need not be notified as protected monuments under the Act. But an instance has actually occurred in which a monument previously assumed to belong to Government, and in respect of which no notification was issued, has been successfully claimed by a private individual and his ownership acknowledged by Government. On the whole it is extremely desirable to affix a notification to the monument, for it will have the effect of calling upon the persons concerned to assert their title to it if they have any or express any objection to the notification, and the absence of any such assertion for a reasonable period may safely be taken as its having been established as Government property.

26 I am sorry I have to report the following case, which occurred during the year under review in the Satara District. In May 1908 one Piri Sayad Haji Mahomed Kasamsha Chisti of Bombay went to the tomb of Afzulkhan on Pratapgad, which has been declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (Act VII of 1901). He was accompanied by some Muhammadan residents of Mahabaleshwar, and, in their presence closed his eyes, and, after a short interval, declared that he had had a vision in which he had seen Afzulkhan sitting on a throne surrounded by other persons in white raiment. In the course of the vision Afzulkhan ordered Piri Chisti to enlarge the tomb. Piri Chisti complied with these orders, and enlarged it in such a manner as to leave the original tomb quite invisible. He was convicted of an offence under section 16 of the Act on 2nd June 1913 by the Sub-divisional Magistrate and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 1,000, in default of which to undergo simple imprisonment for two months. On appeal to the Sessions Court the fine was reduced to Rs 150.

XIII. Conservation

(a) Bombay Presidency

27 A statement of conservation work carried out in this Presidency during the year 1913-14, is shown in Appendix L, and, of those it is proposed to take in hand during 1914-15, in Appendix S. I am exceedingly obliged to Government in the Public Works Department for having increased from Rs 20,000 to Rs 30,000 the annual grant for the conservation of archaeological buildings and remains. This was absolutely necessary, because as the number of monuments conserved or restored increases, the money required for their annual maintenance must necessarily increase. Besides, the number of the monuments declared protected by Government is increasing year by year and with it also the responsibility of taking speedily in hand for repairs as many of them as possible.

28 In fact, during the last three years there has been such a sudden increase in the number of monuments declared protected that it has necessitated the laying-down and pursuit of a systematic conservation policy, which would

lead to a thorough inspection of them all within a reasonable period of time with a view to determine what remedial measures are necessary in the case of each and the execution of repairs to them in the order of their relative urgency. With this end in view I sent Mr. Page, as intimated in para 56 of the last Progress Report, to undertake tours of inspection in two districts, *viz*, Bijapur and Dhawar, which teemed with such monuments, and he was during the earlier part of his touring season occupied with this work. All the monuments of these districts that have been declared protected have thus been scrutinised, and for every one of these the necessary conservation measures noted down. They have all been embodied in the conservation notes framed by him. Next year he will take two or more such districts for inspection.

29 Over and above the current repairs which are of an obvious and simple character and which have to be executed every year to a great many monuments, special repairs were initiated and are in progress in the case of the temple of Ambarnath in the Thana district, temple of Gondeshvar at Sinnar in the Nasik District, the Asar Mahall at Bijapur and the old Chalukyan temples at Aihole and Pattadakal in the Bijapur District, and the Jamī Masjid at Tatta in Sind. What repairs were executed in the case of each during the year under report is clear from the last but one column of Appendix L. Most of these places were visited by Mr. Page. Other places in addition to these, such as Ghatghar, Pitalkhora, Ahmedabad, Sarkhej, Dholka, Chumpanu, and so forth, were also inspected by him. Printed copies of his recommendations for the care and protection of all the ancient monuments visited by him have already been submitted to Government, both in the General and the Public Works Department, and also communicated to the officers concerned. References to some of these places will be found in his report contained in Part III.

30 It appears from his report (pp. 77-8 *infra*) that pointing and whitewashing still continue to disfigure the archaeological buildings at Bijapur, Chumpanu and Ahmedabad. This is deplorable as all these places abound with old monuments which are gems of their kind. Every endeavour ought, therefore, to be made to improve their appearance. Other sources of disfigurement are the putting up of mells work in the front portions of the mosques and the erection of *kachcha* built and limewhited latines and other such abominable structures often against the walls of the monuments. These last are noticeable almost exclusively at Ahmedabad. These and whitewashing are not likely to disappear unless agreements with the owners of monuments are executed and this Department is hopefully waiting for the day when the Collector of Ahmedabad will be in a position to take the needed action in this respect. Steps can however, be easily taken to scrape out pointing and thus remove at least one eye-sore. For this item the P. W. D. subordinates appear to be responsible, and it is high time for the Executive Engineers concerned to see that pointing is carefully scraped off where it is altogether unnecessary and is recessed at least $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the masonry face where the joints have gaped sufficiently to require it. Government have already spent so much for rendering the monuments of these places structurally sound, and it would be a thousand pities not to expend a trifle more to make them look neat and artistic.

31 This year no less than eight inspection reports were received as against one of last year. They were sent in by the Executive Engineers of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Eastern and Western Khandesh Thana, and Surat and Broach Districts. From Sind only one report was received, *viz* from the Executive Engineer, Eastern Sindh, through the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division. They will be found in Appendix P. They throw far more light on the nature of the conservation work executed than even the last but one column of Appendix L does, and contain some suggestions from the Executive Engineers for further safeguarding the monuments. These suggestions are valuable and highly welcome, and every effort is being made to give effect to them. In particular this Department has the satisfaction to note that the old monuments are being systematically looked after, so far, at any rate, as the districts just referred to are concerned, it being impossible for the Archaeological Officers owing to the enormous extent of their Circle to visit them all regularly.

32 It is not at all unlikely that the Executive Engineers, who have not favoured this office with their reports, were too busy to visit the archaeological buildings in their districts. But if the Collectors themselves, than whom it is not possible to find more hard-worked District Officers, have found time to turn their attention to the archaeological matters, connected with the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, which, being of a legal character, not unfrequently are intricate and taxing, it would not be too much to expect the Executive Engineers in general to devote some of their time to the inspection of the archaeological monuments in their charge. Of the districts from which no reports were received, Ahmedabad, Bijapur and Dhawai, in particular, abound with monuments, and consequently this Department cannot but be anxious to know how the ancient structures there are faring. What is really required by the Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No A—2475, dated 23rd October 1903, is the result of the inspection of the monuments conducted by the Executive Engineers themselves, and not by their Sub-divisional Officers as seems to have been done in the case of one or two of the inspection reports submitted this year to this Department.

33 I have to report with regret the defacement and breakage of certain images caused on the 14th of February last in the temple of Gondeshwar at Sinnar in the Nasik District which has been declared a protected monument. In spite of the searching inquiries conducted by the District authorities the desecrator or desecrators have not yet been brought to account. Fortunately the damaged figures are in no way remarkable for their excellence as sculpture and exhibit generally the disintegrated surface of long exposure to weather. This Department has recommended repairs to be undertaken in those instances only where the broken fragments of the old stone are available, Meyer's stone cement being advised to be used in resetting.

34 In February 1913, I forwarded, through the proper channel, to all the officers in charge of ancient monuments in my circle, copies of an extract from the "Burma Magnet" of 30th November 1912, to which my attention was drawn by the Director-General of Archaeology and which recommended the use of the mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids for the purpose of destroying tree stumps. I received replies, embodying the results of their trials, from the various Executive Engineers of the Bombay Presidency in the course of the year under review. Outside this Presidency, however, the Dewan of the Indore State was the only officer that favoured this office with a report. All these reports will be found in Appendix R. Except in one solitary instance the use of this acids mixture does not seem to have proved efficacious.

35 One of the problems that is at present engaging the attention of this Department is how best to conserve a monument, —a temple or a mosque—whose walls have started bulging out or have so bulged out as to be in danger of tumbling down. The cause of this dilapidation is plain enough. The walls are doubtless very attractive in appearance consisting as they do of beautifully carved faces, both inner and outer. But these faces are of a thin section, and in-between the space is filled with heaped rubble, unbonded and devoid of any vestige of cementing material. Such being the construction of the walls, when in the course of time rain water percolates through the joints of the upper masonry, a movement is started in the loose infilled core, resulting in the varyingly disastrous stages of disrepair in which we at present see so many archaeological buildings. With such a state of affairs reparatory measures applicable reduce themselves to either wholly dismantling and rebuilding them—a usually prohibitively expensive item, or the adoption of some expedient measure for arresting further dilapidation. This last alternative has become possible on account of an apparatus called a cement grouting machine which was designed by Sir Francis Fox for the injection of liquid portland cement into the hollows and crevices of loosely built and disintegrating walls of old buildings so as to render them one whole compact homogeneous mass. The machine is in general use for such purposes both among archaeological monuments and in general

building work in England, and, to mention two instances of its notably successful application, it has been the means of saving Winchester Cathedral and St Paul's Cathedral, London. It was for the especial treatment necessary to the former fabric that, I understand, the apparatus came to be designed. An application to Government was made for the purchase of one such machine through Sir Francis Fox for use in the Western Circle, and I am highly indebted to Government, in the Public Works Department, for very generously and promptly arranging to order it. As soon as it arrives here in India, the Assistant Superintendent, who first brought it to the notice of Mr Marshall and myself, will personally superintend its working in the many instances urgently desirable, and its ready portability will, I have no doubt, facilitate its use everywhere in the Bombay Presidency.

(b) Native States, Bombay Presidency

36 No conservation work appears to have been undertaken in any one of the Native States within the bounds of the Bombay Presidency.

(c) Central India

37 No work of conserving monumental remains has been carried out in Central India except at Dhar and Mandu in the Dhar State and Sanchi in Bhopal. An account of the useful and valuable work done at the latter place under the personal supervision of the Director-General of Archaeology will duly appear in his Report. My Assistant, Mr Page, was also there for a few days to help the Director-General. What help he was able to give has been briefly referred to by him on p 80 of this Report. As regards Dhar and Mandu, the quality of work achieved continues to be satisfactory and greatly redounds to the credit of Mr Aga, State Engineer, and his assistant Mr Deshpande, Overseer. It is a matter of exceedingly great delight that the various measures proposed by the Director-General in his three long and exhaustive notes for the proper repairs and upkeep of the old buildings of Mandu have been well-nigh carried out, and it was, therefore, high time to extend our conservation programme, and select, for care and protection, other monuments which stood next, in order of urgency, to those which have just been put into structural preservation. In accordance with the proposal of the Director-General, Mr Page was, therefore, instructed by me to select such of the monuments at Mandu as were architecturally and historically important and had not hitherto received any attention from us. He has chosen no less than twenty such monuments, some of which are gems of architecture.

(d) Rajputana

38 In Rajputana no conservation work of importance seems to have been done except at Bayana in the Bharatpur State. A list of the monuments so conserved and the repairs done to them are contained in Appendix N. It will be possible from next year to give a better account of the work done here as on the recommendation of the Director-General, the Government of India have restored Bayana to the Western Circle. No intimation has yet been received as to whether any work was executed in the case of the Dilwara temples on Mount Abu.

(e) Hyderabad

39 We have heartily to congratulate His Highness the Nizam's Government who have spent during their official year Fasli 1322 (*i.e.*, ending 6th October 1913) not less than Rs 27,316 on conservation of ancient monuments in their dominions. The most noted of these are the famous caves of Ellora—a group, in one place, of the Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jaina Sects—and the Ajanta caves also in their territory which among others have been receiving their full attention.

40 Tabulated particulars of the works undertaken are given in detail in Appendix O

XIV. Tour Programme for 1914-15

41 In para 18 of the Report I have informed Government that during the year under report I did excavation work at Besnagar in the Gwalior State and was there for nearly three months. The excavations there are a work of two seasons, and could not, therefore, be completed last year. And it would be a pity to leave them as they were, especially as the results achieved were of a very important and valuable character. I, therefore, intend resuming these excavations next cold season and spend another three months at Besnagar. If this work, however, comes to an end earlier, I intend going to Tando Muhammad Khan in Sind and opening the tower, six miles north-west of it and beside the railway line, recommended by Mr. Cousens for excavation purposes. The work of listing the monuments of the Gwalior State to which I introduced Mr. M. B. Gaide, Inspector of Archaeology for that State, last cold season, will be pushed forward by him, but I have promised, if I find time, to visit with him some of the archaeologically important places of the State such as the Bagh Caves, Naini, and others regarding which he stands in need of my advice. And this work it is expected will keep me occupied for a month and a half at least. Work in connection with the Prince of Wales Museum will also engross me. The Trustees have promised to give me an Assistant to help me to arrange the Archaeological Section, and with a view to selecting exhibits and showing him how to do it, I intend undertaking tours with him in Gujarat and Kathiawar. I also intend visiting some of the important caves in order to see in what condition they are and take good photographs which are still a desideratum in our office.

42 The Assistant Superintendent will commence his cold weather tour with a visit to the Portuguese remains at Bassein to inspect the conservation works undertaken upon the recommendations he drew up on his initial visit last year. He will then undertake tours in the Surat and Broach Districts in furtherance of the scheme for inspecting systematically in the various districts the whole of the monuments which have been declared protected and which thus have been deemed worthy of conservation measures. He will then visit Dholka to continue the inspection of the dilapidating monuments there which had to be unavoidably curtailed last season and thus complete the inspection, begun last year, of all the monuments declared protected in the Ahmedabad District.

43 The Baroda Durbar in Mr. Cousens' time had asked him to make proposals for conserving the celebrated monument called Rudhamala at Siddhpur and the equally celebrated temple of Suna at Modhera—both in the Kadi Division of the Baroda State. The measures proposed by Mr. Cousens have been carried out, and the Durbar is now anxious to undertake a thorough and comprehensive programme so as to ensure the care and protection of all the important monuments existing in the Baroda territory and has asked for our help and guidance through its Public Works Department. After finishing his work at Dholka, the Assistant Superintendent will, therefore, proceed first to Siddhpur and Modhera to inspect the conservation work done there for the purposes of a report thereon and such further recommendations as may be necessitated, and then visit such places in the Kadi Division as Sunak, Kasara, Sandera and Delmal, the interesting monuments of which have been described by Dr. Burgess and Mr. Cousens in "North Gujarat" which forms Volume XXXII of the Archaeological Survey of India (New Imperial Series). He will thereafter proceed northwards and visit (1) Mount Abu and its marble temples which no archaeological Officer has been able to visit for a long time, (2) the old temples at Amva and Knadu in the Jodhpur State, whose Durbar has expressed a wish for their preservation, and (3) the archaeological buildings at Ajmer and (4) Bayana in the Bharatpur State which last two have recently been restored to my Uncle and in the last of which conservation work of a very important nature in accordance with the recommendations of the Director-General of Archaeology is in progress and stands in urgent need of inspection and guidance.

11 Kanheri Caves will also be visited with a view to note the conservation measures that may prove necessary, and, above all, to inspect the repairs that are being carried out there by the Public Works Department. And with the visits promised to be undertaken to settle conservation queries in quite a number of places in the Presidency and especially in the Karwar District he will be actively occupied in touring until the middle of April next when he will return to Head-quarters as usual for the hot weather.

Poona, 1st July 1914

D R BHANDARKAR, M A,
Superintendent,
Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle

APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

Superintendent's Diary

1913

April	1st to 9th	On leave, being appointed to examine in M A Epigraphy and Palæography by the Allahabad University
	10th to 18th	At Head quarters
	19th to 20th	Left for Ajmer
	21st to 27th	Halt at Ajmer
	28th	Ajmer to Jaipur
	29th	Jaipur to Mandsaur
	30th	Mandsaur to Poona
August	28th	... Left for Bijapur
	29th to 30th	Halt at Bijapur
	31st	.. Returned to Head quarters
November	4th to 5th	Left for Gwalior
	6th to 8th	Halt at Gwalior
	9th	Arrived at Bhilsa
	10th to 11th	Halt at Bhilsa
	12th	Reached Besh
	13th to 17th	Halt at Besh
	18th	Proceeded to Gyarspur
	19th to 25th	Halt at Gyarspur
	26th	Gyarspur to Teonda
	27th	Teonda to Baro
December	28th to 31st	Halt at Baro
	4th	Reached Udaypur
	5th to 10th	Halt at Udaypur
	11th to 13th	On the way to Ajmer
	13th	... Left Ajmer for Besh in Bhilsa
	16th to 28th	Halt at Besh
	29th to 30th	On the way to Head-quarters

1914

January	1st to 2nd	Halt at Poona
	3rd to 4th	On the way back to Besh in Bhilsa
	5th to 9th	Halt at Besh
March	10th	... Left for Indore
	12th	Halt at Indore
	13th to 14th	Left for Poona.
	15th to 19th	Halt at Poona
	20th	.. Arrived at Ahmednagar.
	21st to 22nd	Halt at Ahmednagar
	23rd to 24th	Journey from Ahmednagar to Newasa and back to Poona.

Assistant Superintendent's Diary

1913

April	1st to 21st	At Head quarters
	22nd	Poona to Lonavla for Karli and thence to Bombay
	23rd	Visit to Bassem
	24th	Visit to Amburnath
	25th	... Visit to Elephanta and return to Poona
June	21st	Visit to Karli caves
August	11th	Journey from Poona to Nasik
	12th	Visit to Pandu Lena caves
	13th	... Visit to Jhodga via Manmad and back to Nasik
	14th	Halt at Nasik
	15th	... Visit to Sunner
	16th to 17th	Nasik to Poona
October	10th	Arrived at Junnar
	11th	Junnar to Ghatghar
	12th to 13th	Halt at Ghatghar
	14th	Ghatghar to Junnar
	15th	Junnar to Poona
	20th	.. Poona to Chalisgaon
	21st	Visit to Pitalkhora caves
	22nd	... Visit to Patna
	23rd	... Return to Poona

1913

November	4th to 5th	Poonā to Hubli
	6th	Visit to Ukai
	7th	Visit to Distrikop
	8th	.. Visit to Tambur
	9th	... Return to Hubli
	10th	.. Halt at Hubli
	11th	Hubli to Haveri
	12th	... Visit to Balambid
	13th	Halt at Balambid
	14th	Visit to Hangal
	15th	Halt at Hangal
	16th	Hangal to Balambid
	17th	.. Halt at Balambid
	18th	Visit to Nargal
	19th	.. Return to Haveri
	20th	.. Halt at Haveri
	21st	.. Visit to Gutal
	22nd	Visit to Chaudanpur
	23rd	Visit to Grlagnath
	24th	Halt at Gutal
	25th	Visit to Hirulhalli
	26th	.. Gutal to Ranbennur
	27th	.. Visit to Rittehalli
	28th to 29th	Halt at Ranbennur
	30th	Ranbennur to Gadag
December	1st	Halt at Gadag
	2nd	.. Visit to Lakkundi
	3rd	Halt at Gadag
	4th	.. Visit to Dumbul
	5th to 6th	Halt at Gadag
	7th	.. Gadag to Badami
	8th to 10th	Halt at Badami
	11th	... Visit to Banashinkur
	12th	... Badami to Bijapur
	13th to 23rd	Halt at Bijapur
	24th	.. Visit to Kumrtgi
	25th to 27th	Halt at Bijapur
	28th	Return to Head quarters
	29th to 5th	At Head quarters

1914

January	6th	Poonā to Nisik
	7th	... Visit to Auneri
	8th	.. Arrived at Sanchi
	9th to 25th	Halt at Sanchi
	26th to 27th	On the way to Sholapur
	28th	Halt at Sholapur
	29th	.. On the way to Bagalkot
	30th	.. Do Aihole
	31st to 3rd	Halt at Aihole
February	4th	.. On the way to Pattadakal
	5th to 6th	Halt at Pattadakal
	7th	... On the way to Badami
	8th to 9th	Halt at Badami
	10th to 11th	On the way to Ahmedabad
	12th to 18th	Halt at Ahmedabad
	19th to 20th	On the way to Mhow, for Dhar
	22nd	.. Dhar to Mandu
	23rd to 26th	Halt at Mandu
March	27th to 28th	On the way to Ahmedabad via Mhow
	1st to 7th	Halt at Ahmedabad
	8th	Visit to Dholka
	9th to 10th	Halt at Ahmedabad
	11th	... On the way to Halol,
	12th to 16th	Halt at Halol
	17th to 18th	On the way to Sanchi
	19th to 31st	Halt at Sanchi

APPENDIX B.

List of Drawings prepared during the Year 1913-14.

Serial No	Locality	Title of Drawings	Remarks
1369	Nanaghat	Cross section and plan of caves	Made out
1370	Bijapur	Designs of flower vases . .	Do
1371	Poladongar	Plan, elevation and sections of cave	Do
1372	Dhar	Plan of Kamal Ma'ila tomb	Do
1373	Mandu	Front entrance doorway of Jami Masjid	Do
1374	Do	Elevation and section of North wall-Eastern corner of Hushang's tomb	Do
1375	Deothau	Plan of temple of Mahadev	Do
1376	Ahmednagar	Plan of Nizam Shah's tomb ...	Do

APPENDIX C

List of Photographs taken by the Archæological Survey,
Western Circle, during the year 1913-1914

Serial No	Locality	Title of Photograph	Size of Negative
3948	Ghatghar	Entrance to Ghat, general view from east	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
3949	"	Toll gate with remains of old toll shed	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'$
3950	"	Cave No 1, general view from north	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
3951	"	Cave No 2, general view from south	"
3952	"	" with steps in Ghat	"
3953	"	Two cisterns on proper right of cave No 1	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'$
3954	Pitalkhora	General view of Caves	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
3955	"	Chaitya Cave (No 1) interior	"
3955a	"	" paintings on wall	"
3955b	"	" " on pillars	"
3956	"	Vihara Cave (No 2) interior	"
3957	"	" showing structural masonry work	"
3958	"	" another view	"
3959	"	" cells of SE corner	"
3960	Jhodga	Temple of Mankesvar, general view from south	"
3961	"	" another view	"
3962	"	" from SW	"
3963	"	" west porch	"
3964	Sinnai	Temple of Gondesvar, general view from NW	"
3965	Bhilsa	Lohang Pili or tomb of Shih Jalal Chisti, front view	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'$
3966	"	" bell capital	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
3967	Gyalaspur	Ath Khambha, general view from NE	"
3968	"	" " from SE	"
3969	"	" pillars	"
3970	"	Bajra Math temple, general view from NE	"
3971	"	" from NW	"
3972	"	" door of shrine	"
3973	"	Malade temple, general view from NE	"
3974	"	" porch from SE	"
3975	"	" from south	"
3976	"	" interior of main hall	"
3977	"	Image of Mahishasuramardini near the entrance gate of village	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{4}'$
3978	"	Chha Khambha pillar	"
3979	"	Shrine on hill near Mansarovar	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
3980	"	Another shrine	"
3981	Bano (Baloh)	Gadai Mal's temple, general view	"
3982	"	" from SE	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'$
3983	"	" door of shrine	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
3984	"	" sculpture of mother and child in the shrine	"
3985	"	" lower portion of right jam of door	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{4}'$
3986	"	Entrance gate pillar of Gadai Mal's temple	"
3987	"	Sol Khambha, general view from SE	"
3988	"	Sat Madhya, one temple	"
3989	"	" another temple	"
3990	"	Sahasra Linga temple, general view	"
3991	"	" inside shrine	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
3992	Udupur	Masjid, general view	"
3993	"	Temple of Nilkantheshwar Mahadev back view	"
3994	"	" " view from south	"
3995	"	" " interior of Sabha-Mandapa	"
3996	"	" " another view	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{4}'$
3997	"	" " Veda, general view	"
3998	"	" " NE subsidiary shrine	"
3999	"	Masjid at the back of the temple	"
4000	Basoda	Sukh Karamullah Shah's tomb, front view	"
4001	"	" " from NE	"
4002	Udaguri	False Cave No 1, general view	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
4003	"	Cave No 2, image of Vishnu	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'$
4004	"	Vina Cave No 3, front view	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
4005	"	" " Linga in shrine	"
4006	"	General view of caves from east	"
4007	"	Varaha Cave No 4, front view	"
4008	"	" the goddess Latha	"
4009	"	Sinakamika Cave No 4, front view	"
4010	"	" door of shrine	"

Serial No	Locality	Title of Photograph	Size of Negative
4011	Udaigiri	Smakanka two images to the proper left of door	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
4012	"	" <i>duarapala</i> " "	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'$
4013	"	" two images to the proper right of door	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
4014	"	Verasena's Cave No 6, general view	"
4015	"	" shrine door	"
4016	"	Seshasya Cave No 7, front view	"
4017	"	Lion capital near this cave	"
4018	"	Chandragupta's cave general view	"
4019	"	" door of shrine	"
4020	"	Lion capital near Chandragupta's cave	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{4}'$
4021	"	" another view	"
4022	"	Medallion on rock	"
4023	"	Mound on top of northern end of the hill before excavation, general view	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
4024	"	" after excavation, view from SE	"
4025	"	" " view from south	"
4026	"	" " platform top from NE	"
4027	"	" basement of a shrine at the NE corner of the platform	"
4028	"	" lower end of column	"
4029	"	" fragment of column	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{4}'$
4030	"	" sculpture No 1 found at south side of platform	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
4031	"	" " No 2 " "	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{4}'$
4032	"	" " No 3 " "	"
4033	"	" " No 4 " "	"
4034	"	" " No 5 " "	"
4035	"	" " No 6 " "	"
4036	"	" " No 7 " "	"
4037	"	" " No 8 " "	"
4038	"	" " No 9 " "	"
4039	"	" torso sculpture No 10 found on west side of platform	"
4040	"	" another view	"
4041	Besh Museum	Buddhist railing, rails	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
4042	"	Coping stones, front view	"
4043	"	" back view	"
4044	"	Sculpture of Kubera, front view	$4\frac{1}{2}' \times 3\frac{1}{4}'$
4045	"	" back view	"
4046	"	Pillar and pilaster of Gupta period	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
4047	"	Fragment of pillar	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{4}'$
4048	"	Another coping and pillar	"
4049	"	Fragment of another pillar	"
4050	"	" another view	"
4051	"	Lion capital of Gupta period	$4\frac{1}{2}' \times 3\frac{1}{4}'$
4052	"	Lion sculpture lying with a bull near Ganesh temple	"
4053	"	Palm capitals	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
4054	"	Stray sculptures	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{4}'$
4055	"	Saptamurtas, front view	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
4056	"	" back view	"
4057	"	Sculpture of Vishnu upper body	"
4058	"	Head of female figure, front view	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{4}'$
4059	"	" side view	"
4060	"	Chaumukh	"
4061	"	Sculpture of Ganga	$4\frac{1}{2}' \times 3\frac{1}{4}'$
4062	"	An old <i>Linga</i>	"
4063	Besh	Elephant with a rider near Ganesh temple	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{4}'$
4064	"	Excavation site near Ganesh temple, general view from NE	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
4065	"	" another view	"
4066	"	Khram Baba site crocodile capital	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{4}'$
4067	"	" rail capital	"
4068	"	" southern open railing	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
4069	"	" another view	"
4070	"	general view of Trench D	"
4071	"	lower part of Vishnu sculpture found in Trench F	$4\frac{1}{2}' \times 3\frac{1}{4}'$
4072	"	general view of Trenches F G & D	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
4073	"	view of Trench F	"
4074	"	view of cross Trench joining Trenches F and G	"
4075	"	general view showing solid railing in Trench G and brick wall below it	"
4076	"	enlarged view of brick wall from NW	"
4077	"	enlarged view of solid railing in Trench G	"
4078	"	Khram Baba pillar from north	"

Serial No	Locality	Title of Photograph	Size of Negative
1079	Bush	Kham Baba pillar from west	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
1080	"	" " south	"
1081	"	" " east	"
1082	"	" showing details of its foundations	"
1083	"	" view of French in Babjee's house	"
1084	"	" west end of north open railing	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'$
1085	"	" north open railing from east	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
1086	"	" " from south	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'$
1087	"	" " another view	"
1088	"	" solid railing pillar on north of Babjee's house	"
1089	Uzhal	Chandimaulshwar temple from NW	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
1090	"	Banshankari temple from SE	"
1091	"	" interior pillar	"
1092	"	Kalameswar temple, interior door	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'$
1093	Pambur	Basavar temple from SW	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
1094	"	" " from west	"
1095	"	" carved stone commemorative tablet	"
1096	"	" " " "	"
1097	Balambid	Carved stone commemorative slabs in front of Mahalakshmi temple	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'$
1098	"	" " " "	"
1099	"	Kalameswar temple from SE	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
1100	"	Rameswar temple from NW	"
1101	"	" " interior	"
1102	"	Takeswar temple from NE	"
1103	"	" " interior	"
1104	"	" " over mandapa	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'$
1105	Hingal	Virabhadra temple from NE	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
1106	"	Billeshwar temple from NE	"
1107	"	Sarveshwar temple interior	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'$
1108	"	" interior carved stone image	"
1109	Haveri	Siddeshwar temple from SE	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
1110	"	" " interior	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'$
1111	Chandampur	Mukteswar temple from SW	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
1112	Galagurath	Galageshwar temple from NE	"
1113	Havallhalli	Someshwar temple from south	"
1114	"	" ceiling of porch	"
1115	Hattihalli	Kadambeshwar temple from SW	"
1116	Gadig	Someshwar temple from south	"
1117	"	Saraswati temple from NW	"
1118	"	" interior from north	"
1119	"	Well near Saraswati temple	"
1120	Lal Kund	Kasivisheshwar temple from SW	"
1121	"	" " door	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'$
1122	"	" " interior	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
1123	Dambal	Doddabasappa temple from SW	"
1124	"	" " from NW	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'$
1125	"	" porch from east	"
1126	"	" interior	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
1127	"	Someshwar temple from SW	"
1128	Bettageri	Mahayankatti, collection of carved stones	"
1129	Badami	Cave No 1 from NE	"
1130	"	" columns	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'$
1131	"	Cave No 2 from north	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
1132	"	Entrance door to Cave No 3	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'$
1133	"	Cave No 3 from NE	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
1134	"	Cave No 1 from NW	"
1135	"	Tomb near caves at foot of hill from SE	"
1136	"	Bhutawara temple from NW	"
1137	"	" " from west	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'$
1138	"	Ramalinga temple from west	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
1139	"	Suvahi temple on hill from SE	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'$
1140	"	" " from NE	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
1141	"	Temple No 1 on hill from NE	"
1142	"	View of temples Nos 1 and 2 on hill	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'$
1143	Banshankari	General view of the tank from NW	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
1144	"	" " from east	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'$
1145	"	" " from east	"
1146	"	Old temple at Banshankari	"
1147	Bijapur	Taj Baudi from NE	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$
1148	"	" from SE	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'$
1149	"	" from SE	"
1150	"	" from north	"
1151	"	Jalamandir from SW	"

Serial No	Locality	Title of Photograph	Size of Negative
4152	Bijapur	Zununi masjid from NE	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' \times 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ '
4153	"	Bukhari masjid from SE	"
4154	"	" front entrance door from east	"
4155	"	Kimrikhi Gumbaz from south	"
4156	"	Gol Gumbaz biased dome from NE	"
4157	"	Ibrahim I Jami masjid from NE	"
4158	"	Andu masjid from SE	"
4159	"	Ikhlas Khan's masjid from east	"
4160	"	Mulla masjid from SE	"
4161	"	Chanda Baudi from SE	"
4162	"	Citadel gate from NE	"
4163	"	Shahapur gate from west	"
4164	"	Allipur gate from NE	"
4165	"	Bahmani gate from NW	"
4166	"	Dekkani Idgah from SW	"
4167	"	Mustafa Khan's masjid from SE	"
4168	"	Ibrahim Rauza from NE	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' \times 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ '
4169	"	Asai Mahal from NE	"
4170	"	Sat Manzil from NW	"
4171	"	Jod Gumbaz from SE	"
4172	"	Afzul Khan's wives' tombs from SE	"
4173	"	Jami masjid from SE	"
4174	"	Afzul Khan's masjid from SE	"
4175	Ibrahimpur	Ibrahimpur well from east	"
4176	Aiholi	Durga temple No 3 from SW	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' \times 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ '
4177	"	Temple No 14 from SE	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' \times 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ '
4178	"	" No 15 from SE	"
4179	"	" No 21 from SE	"
4180	"	" No 21 from NE	"
4181	Pattadakal	Juna temple from SW	"
4182	"	Gahaguth temple from SW	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' \times 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ '
4183	"	Sangameshvara temple from NW	"
4184	Ahmedabad	Jami masjid from east	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' \times 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ '
4185	"	Rani Rupmati's mosque from east	"
4186	"	Ahmad Shah's mosque from NE	"
4187	"	Moti Shahi Bagh (Commissioner, N D's residence)	"
4188	"	Malik Isam-ul-Mulk's mosque from NE	"
4189	"	" " interior NE	"
4190	"	Divan Shah Raju's Rauza from SW	"
4191	"	Sultan Shah's Rauza, Batwari, from SW	"
4192	"	Shahikh Hasan Mahmud Chisti's mosque from NW	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' \times 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ '
4193	"	" " interior from NE	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' \times 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ '
4194	"	Abu Lulub's mosque from NE	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' \times 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ '
4195	"	Baba Lulub's mosque from NE	"
4196	"	Achut Bibi's mosque, interior from NW	"
4197	"	Siddi Bhai's minarets and tombs from west	"
4198	"	Darya Khan's tomb	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' \times 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ '
4199	Adalaj	Step well	"
4200	Dholka	Balol Khan Qazi's mosque	"
4201	Dhar	Kamal Maulvi, interior from NE	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' \times 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ '
4202	"	Lat masjid from SE	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' \times 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ '
4203	"	" from east	"
4204	"	" from NE	"
4205	Mandu	Baz Bihadri's palace from NE	"
4206	"	Jahiz Mahall from SE	"
4207	"	Sir T. Roe's residence	"
4208	"	Durki Chhoti Bahunka Mahall	"
4209	"	Durki Mahall from SW	"
4210	"	The Nilkanth from north	"
4211	"	Hathi Mahall	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' \times 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ '
4212	"	Songarh gate from south	"
4213	"	Darya Khan's tomb	"
4214	Hilol	Shikandar Shah's tomb from SE	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' \times 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ '
4215	Champapur	Jami masjid	"
4216	"	Hilol gate	"
4217	"	Sat manzili	"
4218	"	Bohri masjid	"
4219	"	Six arched gateway	"
4220	"	Gumari Pavaguth hall from SW	"
4221	"	Lullu Gumbaz view of dilapidated dome	"
4222	"	" " "	"
4223	"	Black minars of dilapidated mosque from NE	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' \times 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ '
4224	"	Nagina masjid	"
4225	"	Tomb in front of Kevdi masjid	"

APPENDIX D.

List of Inscriptions copied during the year 1913-1914.

Serial Number	Place	Position of Inscription
2610	Ghritgar	Vinayak inscription I
2611	"	" II
2612	"	" III
2613	"	" IV
2614	"	" V
2615	"	" VI
2616	"	" VII
2617	Pitalkhora	In Cave I
2618	"	" II
2619	"	" III
2620	"	" IV
2621	"	" V
2622	"	" VI
2623	"	" VII
2624	Bhilsa	Lohang hill in the Masjid I
2625	"	" " II
2626	"	" " III
2627	"	" " IV
2628	"	" " V
2629	"	" " VI
2630	"	Big Mandar on wall inside the room
2631	"	" on a pillar in the hall
2632	Udaigiri	Sankamika Cave, on the right of the entrance
2633	"	In Virisen's Cave
2634	"	Chandragupta Cave, on right pillar inside
2635	"	" " left "
2636	Besnagar	On Kham Baba pillar
2637	Gyaraspur	On a slab in Patwar's house
2638	"	On another slab "
2639	"	On a pillar in Atkhamba
2640	"	Temple of Mulade on a porch pillar
2641	"	In Jama Masjid
2642	"	Sanskrit inscription in another Masjid
2643	Baro	On a stone near Jama temple to the NW of tank
2644	Pathari	On a stone near Ramrao to the east of tank
2645	"	On Bhungvji pillar
2646	"	On left pillar of temple of Sahasra Linga
2647	Udaipur	Temple Nilkantheshvara, east porch, on loose slab
2648	"	" " " on another slab
2649	"	" " " on right pillar
2650	"	" " " II
2651	"	" " " III

Serial Number	Place	Position of Inscriptions
2652	Udaipur	Temple Nalakathesvara, east porch, on right wall IV
2653	"	" " " V
2654	"	" " on left pillar
2655	"	" " on left jamb
2656	"	" " on left parapet
2657	"	" " north porch, on right pillar
2658	"	" " on doorway SW of temple
2659	"	" " NW of temple
2660	"	On a wall of gallery at the north of Masjid
2661	Mandasor	On a loose stone
2662	"	" " on another side
2663	"	On the entrance of the fort
2664	"	" " another
2665	"	" " third
2666	Vasavad	On a niche of the masjid
2667	Ittagi	On a slab in Patel's house
2668	Arlesvara	Temple of Kadambesvara on a pillar in Sabhamandapa, east side
2669	"	" " " north side
2670	"	" " on another pillar in Sabhamandapa, east side
2671	"	" " " south side
2672	"	" " " at the top
2673	"	" " on lintel in Sabhamandapa
2674	"	" " another below same
2675	Balamid	Kalamesvara temple, loose stone slab outside
2676	"	" " " another
2677	"	Ramesvara temple, loose stone slab outside
2678	"	" " " in Sabhamandapa
2679	"	" " "
2680	"	" " "
2681	"	" " "
2682	"	" " "
2683	"	" " "
2684	"	" " "
2685	Naregal	Sarvesvara temple, loose stone outside
2686	"	" " " in Sabhamandapa
2687	"	" " "
2688	"	" " "
2689	"	" " "
2690	"	" " "
2691	"	" " "
2692	"	" " "
2693	"	" " "
2694	"	" " "

APPENDIX E.

Annual Expenditure of the Survey.

		Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Salaries—							
Superintendent		6,462	14	5			
Assistant Superintendent	...	1,616	2	1			
Establishment	...	4,423	1	7			
Temporary establishment		23	11	10			
Plague allowances		80	0	0			
Total ...	Rs	15,605	13	11			
Travelling Allowances—							
Superintendent	...	1,940	11	0			
Assistant Superintendent		1,651	2	0			
Establishment	...	2,197	7	0			
Total ..	Rs	5,789	4	0			
Supplies and Services—							
Excavations		758	14	2			
Photography and Photomaterial		401	11	6			
Purchase of, and repairs to, tents		71	2	0			
Total ...	Rs	1,231	11	8			
Contingencies—							
Purchase of Stationery	..	20	0	0			
Purchase of Books		229	3	0			
Livings of peons	..	22	8	0			
Rents, Rates and Taxes	...	672	0	0			
Postage and Telegram Charges		163	12	0			
Conveyance of kit, etc	...	597	13	0			
Purchase of, and repairs to, Furniture		135	14	6			
Pay of Menials	...	45	0	0			
Miscellaneous	...	201	13	6			
Purchase of Instruments	...	17	14	0			
Total ...	Rs	2,105	14	0			
Grand Total ...	Rs	24,732	11	0			

APPENDIX F

The following is a list of books added to the office library during the year 1913-14 —

Visvakarma, Parts III, IV, V and VI.

Papers on preservation of Historic sites and Ancient Monuments and Buildings in the Western Indian Colonies

Numismata Orientalia (Coins of Southern India)

The Basis for Artistic and Industrial Revival in India, by Havel

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for 1911-12

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma Circle, for the year 1912-13

Annual Progress Report of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, for the year 1912-13

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle, for the year 1912-13

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle, for the year 1912-13

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle, for the year 1911-12

Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report, Part I, for 1911-12

Annual Report on the Architectural Work in India for the year 1911-12

Brahma Alphabet by Buhler

Brigg's History of the Rise of the Muhammadan Power in India, in four volumes

Report on the Coins dealt with under the Treasure-Trove Act in the Central Provinces during the year 1912-13

Book of Indian Eras by Cunningham

Alberuni's India, by Sachau

Buddhist India by Rhys Davids

Medieval India by Lade-Poole

Sanskrit Literature by MacDonell

South-Indian Inscriptions, Vol II

Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology for 1906-1907

Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No 54

Do do No 53

Repertoire D' Art Et D' Archæologie, 1912

Do do do 1913

Do do do 1913

Original Inscriptions collected by King Bodawpaya in Upper Burma and now placed near the Patodawgyi Pagoda, Amarapur

Roman Sculpture, Vols I and II, by Eugenie Strong

Nature in Greek Art by Emanuel Lowy

Architecture of Ahmedabad by Hope and Fergusson

Photographs of Architecture, &c, in Western India by Major Gill

The following books of the Bombay Sanskrit Series —

Pancha-Tantra, Parts I, II, III, IV and V

Nagoji Bhatta's Paribhashendusekhara, 4 Vols

Raghuvamsa of Kalidasa, cantos I-VI

Do do VII-XIII

Do do XIV-XIX

Malati-Madhava.

Vikramorvasyam.

Bana's Kadambari, Part I

Do Part II.

- Subhashitavali of Vallabhaddeva
 Hitopadesa of Narayan
 Gaudavaho of Vikrami
 Mahanarayanopanisad and Dipika
 Saṅgadhvaapaddhati
 Naishkarmyasiddhi with Chandrika of Jnanottama
 Rigveda Hand book, Part I
 Do do Part II
 Hymns from the Rigveda
 Dvayakumara charita
 Aphorisms on the Sacred Law of the Hindus by Apastamba, Part I
 Do do do Part II
 The Rajatarangini of Kalhana, 3 Vols
 Patanjalisutram
 Parasara Dharma Smṛiti, Vol I, Part I
 Do do Vol I, Part II
 Do do Vol II, Part I
 Do do Vol II, Part II
 Do do Vol III, Part I
 Nyayakosa
 Mithelahikatika
 Navasahasika charita, Part I
 Bhittikavya, Vols I and II
 Kumarapala charita
 Rekhaṅgana, Vols I and II
 Ekavali, Vol I
 Pratapnandiyasobhushanam
 Harsha charitam
 Vyakarana Mahabhashya of Patanjali Vols I, II and III
 Upanishadikya Kosa
 Aims and Methods in Archaeology by Petrie
 General Administration Report (Bombay Presidency), 1912-13
 Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency—
 Ahmednagar, Vol IV-B
 Do second edition, Vol XVII-B
 Ratnagiri and Sawantwadi, Vol X-B
 Dhule and Solapur, Vol XXII-B
 Thana and Jewhar, Vol XXIII
 Kannur, Vol XV-B
 Pooni and Bhor, Vol XVIII-B
 Sholapur and Akalkot, Vol XX-B
 Bijapur, Jath and Daphlapur, Vol XXIII-B
 Satara, Phaltan and Oundh, Vol XIX-B
 Nasik and Simga, Vol XVI-B
 Indian Antiquary (current numbers)
 Epigraphia Indica (do)
 Journal of Indian Art and Industries (current numbers)
 Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society London (current numbers)
 Bombay Quarterly List
 Quarterly lists of Gazetted officers in the Archaeological Survey Department

APPENDIX G

List of Coins and Antiquities acquired by Different Museums

The Honorary Secretary, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society informed me that during the year under report, 78 old coins were added to the coin cabinet of that institution, of these 8 were gold, 34 silver, 16 copper and 20 mixed metal. Of the total, 3 gold were presented by the Chief of Jath in the Bijapur District, and 2 copper were received from the Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, and the rest were acquired from different Governments under the Treasure Trove Act

The coins are of the following description —

3 Achyuta Raya (probably)—

Obv —Blank

Rev —Double headed eagle monster holding up small elephants in its beaks and claws (presented by the Chief of Jath)

1 Sri-Pratapadeva Raya—

Obv —Shri Pratapadeva Raya

Rev —God and Goddess seated

} Found in the Sholapur District

Sultans of Delhi—Gold

1 Sultan Muhammed (Ahmed) Malik—

Obv —Sultan Muhammed (Ahmed) Malik

Rev —Sultan ul Adil

} Found in Arcot District

1 Venetian Ducat, gold (found in Ratnagiri District)

2 Gold, not decipherable (found in the Champaran District, Behar and Orissa)

5 Silver, Lirins (found in the Ahmednagar District)

Sultans of Delhi—Silver

5 Muhammed bin Tughluq (found in the Shahajahanpur District, U P)

Mughal Coins—Silver

11 Akbar—

Mint Fattchpur, 4

, Jaunpur, 1

, Fattchpur, 1

, Ahmedabad, 1

, Tatta, 1

, Lahore, 1

, Urdu Zafar Querim, 1

Ornamental design, 1

} Found in the Mirzapur District, U P

} Found in the East Khandesh District

1 Aurangzeb, Barhanpur Mint (found in the Ahmednagar District)

9 Shah Alam, Benaris Mint (found in the Harda District, U P)

1 Shah Alam II, Benaris Mint (found in the Muradabad District, U P)

Mysore Coins—Silver

1 Tipu Sultan, Srirangapatnam Mint (found in the Srirang District)

1 French East India Silver, Arcot Mint (found in the Satara District)

Malwa Coins—Copper

1 Muhammed Shah II (found in the Tonk State)

Jaunpur Coins Copper

12 Husein Shah of Jaunpur (found in the Sultanpur and Jhalum Districts, U P)

Sultans of Delhi—Copper

1 Muhammed Shah—

Obv —Muhammed Shah

Rev —Sultan Allauddin

} Found in the Krishna District, Madras

2 Chhatrapati Coins, Copper (presented by the Under Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay)

Sultans of Delhi—Mixed metal

7 Mubarak I	}	Found in the Shahjahanpur District, U P
5 Mohammed II		
4 Mahammad bin Tughlaq		
2 Masud	}	Found in the Sultanpur District, U P
2 Nasiruddin		

Old teak-wood carving, removed from a house at Ahmedabad which was being demolished, was purchased by the Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, and a small gold crown (apparently belonging to an image) which was dug up at Elephanta during the excavation for the Port Trust works was received from Government

The Curator, Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, supplied me with a copy of the Annual Report of his museum in which he says as follows about the work done for the Archaeological Section —

“The specimens in this section have all been re-arranged, and a descriptive catalogue of the entire collection has been prepared

“Six copper coins found at Saranghpur in the State of Dewas (Junior) were presented by the Deewan to His Highness the Raja of Dewas

“Work in connection with the preparation of the Old Bombay Room progressed satisfactorily but owing to the delay in the delivery of the full number of photographs of Old Bombay by Mr Claidge, the room remains closed to the public. Nearly half the number of photographs has been received, and these are now framed and hung up on the walls

‘The two Relief maps of the island of Bombay in 1666 and 1914, respectively, have been completed and the models placed in the new cases prepared for them. A large scale map of the town and island of Bombay has also been framed and put up in position

“The Commissioner was pleased, on my recommendation, to sanction the purchase of a set of forty-five photographs of the Governors of Bombay beginning from Humphrey Cook to His Excellency Lord Sydenham. The photographs will be purchased from Messrs Boume and Shephard, who have also undertaken to frame these in a suitable manner. The cost will be Rs 9½

A short descriptive account of the history of Bombay is in course of preparation”

To the Bijapur Museum, of which I am Secretary and Honorary Curator, were added one old Persian prayer capet from the Jami Masjid and one old stone dumbell presented by the Jagudai of Anna Hosur

The Secretary, Barton Museum, Bhavnagar, and the Victoria Hall Public Library and Museum, Udaipur, report of no new acquisitions for their museums

The Curator, Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot, has sent me the following list of acquisitions made for his museum —

- (1) Some 20 Kshatriya coins (Silver) of different princes of which one of Dadasena, son of Rudrasena, can be clearly made out and has the year 156 on it
- (2) 50 silver coins of King Kumaragupta Mahendraditya
- (3) 35 Gadhwa coins presented by Capt A S Meek, Political Agent, Gohilwad

Inscription Slabs

(1) A memorial stone dug out from Manekehok in Porbandar, having on it an inscription, dated 1600 V S, recording the death of a gadhwa. It was presented by the Administrator, Porbandar State

(2) A photograph of an inscription at Adalaj near Ahmedabad and a rubbing of one dated V S 1193 in the temple of Vmayaka near Gata, four kos from Dhringadhna

The Superintendent, Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, reports to me that the following acquisitions were made for his museum during the year 1913-14

Ajmer

Inscription

Bayana inscription of the time of the Yadava prince, Vijaya or Vijayapala It is dated Sam 1100 (A D 1043)

Images and Sculptures

An image of Revanta

A part of a sculpture representing a female playing on Vina

A Sati pillar

Gold Coins

Pratapdev Raya of Vijaynagar

Venetian Ducat

Silver

Mahakshatrapa Rudrasena I, son of Mahakshatrapa Rudrasimha I

Do Rudrasimha I, do Rudradaman

Do Damasena, do Rudrasimha I

Do Yasodaman, do Damasena

Do Isvardatta

Do Rudrasena II, do Kshatrapa Viradaman

Kshatrapa Yasodaman, do Mahakshatrapa Damasena

Do Visvasimha, do Rudrasena II

Do Visvasena, do Bhartridaman

Mahakshatrapa Bhartridaman, do Rudrasena II

Do Damajidasri, do Damasena

Do Vijaysena, do do

Kshatrapa Viradaman, do do

Do Rudrasimha, do Svami Viradaman

Do Vijaysena, do Mahakshatrapa Damasena

Do Bhartridaman, do do II

Do Yasodaman, do Kshatrapa Rudrasimha II

Mahakshatrapa Svami Rudrasena III, son of Mahakshatrapa Svami Rudra Daman II

Kshatrapa Damajidasri II, do Rudrasena

Muhammad Shah

Akbar

Aurangzib

Shah Alam II

Alamgir II

Muhammad Shah I of Gujarat

Muzfar Shah II and one of the Tipu Sultan

Copper Coins,

Mahammad Shah II of Malwa

Mahmud Shah II (Bramhara)

Ahmad Shah II (do)

Humayun Shah (do)

Katimullah (do)

Inscriptions Copied

A fragmentary inscription of the time of Guhila prince, Bhartu or Bhartaubhat II of Mewar It is dated Sam 1000 (A D 943)

A fragmentary inscription of the time of the Guhila prince, Amba Prasad, the son of Sakti Kumara of Mewar

A fragmentary inscription of the time of the Guhila prince, Narayahana

An inscription of the time of the Yadava prince, Sihanapala of Kariuki It is engraved on the pedestal of an image which is broken off It is dated Samvat 1240 (A D 1183)

Portraits of

Maharaja Madhosingji of Kotah
 Do Kishorsingji do
 Do Mukandsingji do
 Jhala Jhalamsingji, Minister of Kotah.
 Maharaja Gangadasji of Dungarpur
 Do Askaraji of do
 Do Poonji of do
 Maharaja Kishansingji of Kishangarh
 Do Gopalsinghji of Karauli
 Do Manikpalji of do
 Do Husrikopaji of do
 Nawab Amtrikhan of Tonk
 Rao Bikoji of Bikaner
 Raja Raisinghji of Bikaner
 Raja Karansinghji of Bikaner
 Maharaja Anupsinghji do
 Rajkumar Pidsamsinghji do
 Maharaja Jawantsinghji of Jodhpur
 Do Gajasinghji of do
 Do Ajitsinghji of do
 Do Ramsinghji of do
 Do Vijaysinghji of do
 Do Mansinghji of do
 Do Abheysinghji of do
 Rao Jodhaji of do
 Do Siyaji of do
 Do Ranumalji of do
 Do Maldevji of do
 Motaraja Udaysinghji of do
 Maharaja Bhikhsinghji of do
 Rathor Durgadasji of Marwar
 Singhi Indiarajni of Jodhpur

The Curator of the Bahadurkhanji Museum, Junagarh, informed me that
 no new acquisitions were made for that museum during
 Junagarh the last year

The following is the last of Coins, &c, received for the Archæological
 Museum, Poona, during the year 1913-14
 Poona

Received as presents—

Gold Coins

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 of Murad III bin Selim | } | These were found at Dapoli in the Ratnagiri District |
| 1 Venitian Ducat | | |
| 1 of Sri Pratapadevariya of Vijayanagar found in the Southern Maratha Country | | |
| 1 of Muhammad Tughlaq | } | These were found at Jabalpur |
| 1 of Firoz III | | |
| 1 of Muhammad bin Muhammad 14th king of Malwa | | |
| 1 square | | |
| 1 of Khafis, found at Pnuchittambalam, Tinnevely District | | |
| 1 South Indian gold fanam, found at Akkadwathal Dona, Cuddapah District | | |

Silver Coins

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 of Aurangzeb | } | Found at Sangameshwar in the Ahmednagar District |
| 5 Larims | | |
| 1 Tipu Sultan | } | Found in the Southern Maratha Country |
| 1 of French East India Company | | |
| 3 Coins found in the Basti District, United Provinces | | |
| 9 Do | Muzpuri District, United Provinces | |
| 1 Do | Moradabad District, do | |

2 Coins found in the Sitapur District, United Provinces

2	Do	Rae Bareilly District,	do
5	Do	Hardoi District,	do
1	Do	Aligarh District,	do
1	Do	Moradabad District,	do

7 Coins of Akbar, found at Varhod Dighi Jammoi Taluka, East Khandesh District.

1 Coin found in the Moradabad District, United Provinces

1	Do	Bara Banki District,	do
3	Do	Rae Bareilly District,	do
2	Do	Meerut District,	do
3	Do	Allahabad District,	do

1 Roman Denarius of Augustus, found at Katharganny Coimbatore District, Madras

1 Do Tiberius, found at Katharganny Coimbatore District, Madras

1 Coin of Nasir Shah of Malwa

Billon Coins

7 Coins found in the Sultanpur District, United Provinces

11	Do	Jalam District,	do
1	Do	Rae Bareilly District,	do
4	Do	Sultanpur District,	do
2	Do	Rae Bareilly District,	do

Copper Coins

23 Coins found in the Shahjahanpur District, United Provinces

2	Do	Etah District,	do
7	Do	of Bahmani Kings of Gulbarga detailed as below —	
		1 (no date) of Ahmed Shah II	
		1 (do) of Humayun Shah,	
		1 (do)	
		1 of Mahmud Shah II (date doubtful)	
		1 no name of King	
		1 (no date) of Katimullah	

2 Do found in the Jahanpur District, United Provinces

Lead Coins

4 Andhra coins found in the Anantpur District, Madras

Articles purchased and presented by the Director General of Archaeology in India—

- 2 Old Brass vases
- 1 Court of Ram

APPENDIX H

Treasure Trove

Regarding the old coins acquired by the Government of Bombay under the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878 and forwarded for examination and distribution to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Honorary Secretary of that institution has favoured me with a printed copy of the Society's Report for the year 1913, and in it it is stated that there were 905 coins under examination at the end of the last year and 386 were received during the year under report. The latter included 6 gold, 1 gold ear-ring and 5 silver from the Mamlatdar of Shipur, West Khandesh, 21 silver and 1 copper from the Mamlatdar, Halol, Panch Mahal, 29 silver from the Collector of East Khandesh, 1 gold from the Collector of Ahmednagar, 8 silver and 2 copper from the Collector of Laikhana, 1 silver from the Mamlatdar of Chiplun, 1 silver and 1 copper from the Collector of Kana and 113 from the Akkalkot State. Of these, 906 (905 under examination of last year and 1 gold from the Collector of Ahmednagar received in 1913) were examined and reported to Government. They were examined for the Society by Mr F J Thanawala and Prof S R Bhandarkar. 215 from Halol, 12 from Shipur, 5 from Kana and 113 from Akkalkot are under examination, 29 from East Khandesh, were sent to the Mint for disposal and one from Chiplun and 10 from Laikhana were returned as they were found to possess no historical and numismatic importance. 16 silver and 28 copper received from the Collector of Nasik in 1912 were also returned as they were without numismatic value.

The selected coins were distributed among the following institutions and the balance after distribution forwarded to the Mint Master for sale.

Institutions	Gold	Silver	Total
The Prince of Wales Museum of Western India	28	28	56
The Indian Museum, Calcutta	14	21	38
The Madras Museum	11	20	31
The Provincial Museum, Lucknow	8	18	26
The Lahore Museum	7	16	23
The Nagpur Museum	1	16	20
The Public Library, Shillong	1	16	20
The Archaeological Museum, Poona	3	15	18
The Peshawar Museum	3	15	18
The Quetta Museum	2	14	16
The Ajmer Museum	2	14	16
The Rajputana Museum	2	14	16
The Asiatic Society, Bengal	2	14	16
The Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society	2	14	16
The British Museum	2	13	15
The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge	2	13	15
For sale at Mint	31	515	546
Total	127	779	906

While excavating the earth in the Galagnath temple at Pattadkal, Taluka Bijapur, Badami of the Bijapur District a treasure was found on the 25th day of November 1912. It consisted of 15 pieces of gold of the approximate value of Rs 27-10-0. In the absence of any information regarding the gold pieces dug out, it is difficult to say anything about their numismatic value.

Shenu valad Vashya Bhl of Hivaikhed Budruk, Jamner Taluka while excavating foundation in the building site found a treasure, on the 21st day of April 1913 consisting of 161 Chandvadi rupees, and some other silver ornaments. The Chandvadi rupees are found in many places and have no special numismatic interest.

In the forest land situated at the village of Vadgaon, Taluka Khed, Poona District, one Shankar Laxman Bayle found a treasure consisting of 7 gold coins, viz., "Hon" (whole) impressed upon, 10 gold small coins and 1 piece of a "Hon". These I hope will prove of some interest.

APPENDIX K

Protected Monuments

The undermentioned monuments in the Kolaba District were declared "Protected" and confirmed as such by Government Resolutions, General Department, Nos 6117 of 20th August and 8804 of the 31st December 1913, respectively

Place where the monument is situated		Name or description of monument	Class
Taluka	Town or Village		
Karjat	Kondhane	Caves	II (a)
Do	Ambiwli	Cave	II (a)
Do	Peth	Kotah Fort with two non guns and one bronze gun	III
Do	Do	Cave near last	II (a)
Ahbag	Ahbag	Hirakote old Fort	III
Do	Kolli	Old Fort	III

In the Ahmednagar District the undermentioned monument has been declared "Protected" by Government Resolution, General Department, No 4991 of 7th July 1913

Place where the monument is situated		Name or description of monument	Class
Taluka	Town or Village		
Nagar	Within the limits of the Ahmednagar Cantonment	Dargah Masjid	I (b)

The following monuments at Pattadakal in the Badami Taluka of the Bijapur District have been declared "Protected" as per Government Resolution, General Department, No 1676, dated 21st June 1913

Place where the monument is situated		Name and Description of monument	Class
Taluka	Town or Village		
Badami	Pattadakal	The great temple of Virupaksha in use	I (b)
Do	Do	The temple of Papanath at the south-east corner of the village	I (a)
Do	Do	The temple of Sangamesvara to the north of Virupaksha's	II (a)
Do	Do	The temple of Mallikarjuna close to and at the north west corner of Virupaksha's	Do
Do	Do	Krishniveswara temple close beside and on the north side of Mallikarjuna's	Do
Do	Do	Gaganath temple on the north of Sangamesvara temple	Do
Do	Do	Jambulinga temple on the west of Gaganath temple	Do
Do	Do	Kadsiddheswara temple to the north of the last named and on the outside of the north wall of the village	Do
Do	Do	The Juna temple included in the Mission area about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the village on the west	Do
Do	Do	A dolmen on the south side of the road leading from the village to Badami about a mile to the west	Do

In supersession of Government Notification No 1238, dated the 4th March 1909 and so much of Government Notification No 2701-A, dated the 26th May 1909 as relates to Thai and Paikai, by Government Resolution No 6210 of the 23rd August 1913, General Department, the undermentioned monuments in the Thai and Paikai District have been declared "Protected" and confirmed as such by Government Resolution No 3541, General Department, dated 5th May 1914

Place where the monument is situated		Name or description of the monument	Class
Taluka	Town or Village		
Nagru	Bhodesru	Temple No 1	II (a)
Do	Do	Do 2	II (a)
Do	Do	Do 3	II (a)
Do	Do	Do 4	II (a)
Do	Gori	Do	I (b)
Do	Vinwah	Do	II (b)

By Government Resolution No 8756, General Department, dated the 2nd December 1913, the undermentioned monuments in the Kolaba District have been declared "Protected" and confirmed as such by Government Resolution No 2316 of 24th March 1914, General Department

Place where the monument is situated		Name or description of the monument	Class
Taluka	Town or Village		
Alibag	Alib	Kolaba Fort (900 feet from north to south and 350 feet from east to west) containing— (1) The Sargi Kot (2) The North Causeway (3) The Manik Chawda (4) The South Causeway (5) The Talghar (6) The Padmawati shrine (7) The temple of Gulbri or Mahishasuri (8) The shrine of Bhawani (9) The Thori Wada (10) The Reservoir with Apsaras (11) The temple of the Gupati Panchayatani (12) The temple of Mahadev (13) The shrine of Murti (14) The temple of Kanoba (15) The shrine of Yeshwantdani (16) The tomb of Muhammadan Saint (17) The temple of Bapdeo	II (a)

Agreements

The Collector of Surat, reported in his letter No Mis 117, dated the 17th May 1913 that of the three marginally noted monuments Nos 1 and 2 are in charge of the Church Trustees, Surat, and No 3 of the Executive Engineer, and are maintained at Government expense and therefore no further action is necessary

The Collector, Sholapur, informed this office in his letter No 4105 of 15th August 1913 that he had executed agreements with the owners of the marginally noted monuments in his district, as authorized by Government Resolution No 7246 of 8th October 1913

The old Fort, Sholapur
Old temple and viragals or sculptured stones and old double shrined temple, Vela-
pur

The Collector of Hyderabad, Sind, informs this office in his letter No 4133

Tombs of Ghulam Shah
and Ghulam Nabi Kalhora,
Hyderabad

of the 16th June 1913 that he has secured agreements

Buddhist Stupa, Daulatpur
Tomb of Nur Muhammad
Kalhora Daulatpur

in the case of the marginally noted monuments
declared "Protected" in his district

In the case of the marginally noted monuments at Tatta, Karaachi

Jami Masjid
Jam Nizamud-Din's tomb,
Baradari

District, already declared "Protected," the Collector in

Nawab Amir Khalil Khan's
tomb

his letter No 5141 of 9th August 1913 reported to

Nawab Isar Khan's tomb

this office that the owners of these monuments have

Nawab Sharfa Khan's tomb

executed agreements in accordance with Section 3 of

Tughral Beg's tomb

the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act

Mirza Jami Beg's tomb

Nawab Isa Khan's Zanana
tomb

Mieza Isa Khan's tomb

The Collector of Dhauwai, in his letter No 8818 of 6-8th December 1913, favoured me with a list of the below mentioned monuments, with the owners of which agreements have been executed in the prescribed form —

Chundi maulisvara temple at Unkal

Temples of Baisankari and Sankarahug, Amrigol

Temple of Basanna at Timbur

Temple of Somesvari at Haralhalli

Temple of Galagesvara at Gulgnath

Temple of Siddhesvari, Haveri

Temple of Tirakesvara

Old Jain temple in Fort

Old ruined temple between the Fort and tank

Temples of Kamesvara and Ramesvara at Bulumbud

Temple of Suresvara at Naigal

Temple of Kadambesvara at Rattihalli

Temples of Suresvari and Somesvari at Gadag

Temples of Kameswari, Naneswari, Nigmath, Manikeswari, Kumbhargui, the Jain
Basti and Maskin Bhavi at Lakkundi

Temples of Doddabaisappa and Someswari, Dambal

Temple of Amteswari at Annigui

Temple of Mukteswari at Chivdanpur

} at Hungal

The Collector of Kanara reports that the owners of the marginally noted

Ketpar Narayan Devasthan
Santappa Nayak Tirumalla
Devasthan

monuments at Bhatkal have executed agreements

as per his No 617 of 9th February 1914 to the

address of the Commissioner, and further informs that

in the case of the following monuments, viz —

European graves 6 miles from Karwar across the

Kahnadi, at Chitkule, inscriptions in the Madhu-

keshwari temple at Banavasi, King's (stone) Seat at

Sonda, Fort and inscription stones at Mijun, carved

stones near the temple of Gramdeva at Hosur, inscrip-

tions at the temple of Markandeswari at Bailu and at Bhatkal, no agreement
is required as these monuments are ownerless

By Govt Res No 3615, General Dept, of the 10th May 1913 the Collector
of Nasik was authorized to execute agreements in the case of monuments —

(1) Gondeswar temple of Mahadev at Sinnar,

(2) Temple of Ajeshwar at Sinner,

(3) Caves at Ankai, Taluka Ycola, and

(4) The Hemadpanti temple of Mahadev at Jhodga, Taluka Malegaon,
and the action taken by him was approved as per Government
Resolution No 155 of 19th January 1914

The Collector of Broach in his letter No 2932 of the 6th September
1913 reported to Government that an agreement had been executed with the
manager of the Juma Masjid, Broach, and his action was approved by Govern-
ment as per Government Resolution, General Department, No 7371 of the
14th October 1913

APPENDIX L

Statement of Expenditure on Conservation Works carried out in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1913-1914

Northern Division

District	Taluka	Place	Name of monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year 1913-1914	Description of repairs done	Remarks
				Rs a p	Rs a p		
Presidency	Panvel	Gharapuri	Elephanta Caves	2,010 0 0	2,019 0 5	Maintenance of and repairs to caves, piers, etc	Completed
"	"	"	"	86 0 0	86 0 0	Current repairs to custodian's quarters	"
"	"	"	"	12 0 0	11 0 0	Current repairs to Assistant Custodian's quarters	"
"	"	"	"	11 0 0	11 0 0	Current repairs to Police Chauki and watchman's quarters	"
Thana	Bassein	Bassein	Portuguese Fort and ruins	7,191 0 0	1,189 6 10	Removing vegetation and repairs to masonry of churches	In progress
"	"	"	Portuguese Remains in the Fort	100 0 0	99 15 0	Removing jungle and shrubs and levelling up the ground	Completed
"	Salsette	Kondivte	Caves	20 0 0	19 8 0	Pointing and clearing compound and roads	"
"	"	Thana	Old graves of two Chiefs of Salsette in the English Church	10 0 0	10 0 0	Clearing the inscription	"
"	Kalyan	Ambarnath	Temple of Ambarnath	5,498 0 8	698 3 3	Materials are purchased and prepared to erect	In progress
"	Andheri	Kanheri	Caves	244 0 0	187 0 0	Purchased materials for painting with stone liquid	"
Kolaba	Mahad	Pal	Caves	60 0 0	59 15 3	Repairs to road clearing gutters, tanks and caves and numbering caves	Completed
"	Mangaon	Kuda	Caves	40 0 0	40 0 0	Repairs to approach road clearing caves and numbering them	"
"	Karjat	Ambiwli	Caves	30 0 0	23 8 0	Current repairs	"
Broach	Broach	Broach	Dutch tombs	35 0 0	30 0 0	Annual repairs	"
"	"	"	Jami Masjid	63 0 0	63 0 0	Shrubs and plants removed and the compound cleared	"
Surat	Olpad	Hajira	Vaux's tomb	25 0 0	25 0 0	Annual repairs	"
Ahmedabad	Daskroi	Ahmedabad	Archæological buildings	360 0 0	335 3 7	Pay of the caretaker	"
"	"	"	Archæological buildings	985 0 0	846 2 0	Removal of rank vegetation and petty repairs such as filling of cracks, etc	"
"	Sanand	Sarkhej					
"	Dholka	Dholka					
"	Virangam	Virangam	Archæological buildings	472 0 0	133 6 9	Surveying the city of Chauthani with its monuments	The survey work is partially done and is in progress
Panch Mahals	Halol	Champanur					
"	"	"					
"	"	"					
"	"	"	Jami Masjid	106 0 0	96 0 0	Pay of the caretaker	Completed
"	"	"	"	70 0 0	60 5 6	Minor repairs	"
"	"	"	Nagina Masjid	35 0 0	34 5 6	"	"

Northern Division—continued

District	Taluka	Place	Name of monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year 1913 1914.	Description of repairs done	Remarks.
				Rs a p	Rs a p		
Panch Maha's	Halol	Champaaur	Kevda Masjid	25 0 0	25 0 0	Minor repairs	Completed
"	"	"	Shikandar Shah's Rauza	120 0 0	119 12 0	"	"
Kaira	Mehmadabad	Sojani	Mubarak Sayyad's tomb	1,310 0 0	813 3 11	Shrubs grasses, vegetation, &c, are cleared off; the compound levelled and some pointing done. The fallen compound wall has been rebuilt and floorings have been renewed with chunam and cement	In progress
*Thana	Umbargaon	Umbargaon	Old Fort	.	95 1 0	Demolishing the remains of the old Fort	Completed

Central Division

Poona	Maval	Karhi	Caves	550 0 0	516 11 1	Caretaker's pay and ordinary repairs	Completed.
"	"	Bhaya	Caves	100 0 0	100 0 0	Current repairs	"
"	"	Bela	Caves	100 0 0	97 0 0	Current repairs	"
"	"	Tahgaol	Fort	215 0 0	25 12 0	Providing an iron gate to the fort	"
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Fort	300 0 0	243 15 9	Excavation of certain ancient underground structure discovered in the Fort	"
"	Shrigonda	Pedgaon	Lakshmi Narayan temple	25 0 0	18 0 0	Current repairs	"
"	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Tomb of Nizam Ahmed Shah		63 9 5	Current repairs	"
"	Kopargon	Kolamthan	Dumolar Mahadev temple		22 12 0	Current repairs	"
Nasik	Nasik	Pathardi	Pandu Lena caves	1,120 0 0	2,373 0 0	Drain and drain walls completed	In progress.
"	Sinnar	Sinnar	Gondeshwar temple	1,230 0 0	1,017 0 0	Cement pointing and making the roof water tight and other minor items	"
*Sholapur	Karmala	Karmala	Fort		12 2 0	Current repairs	Completed
"	"	"	Acsvara temple	.	132 0 0	Special repairs	In progress
*West desh	Khan	Shahada	Old well		101 9 11	Repairs to the domes	Completed
"	Sakri	Ba'sana	Old temples	12 0 0	13 0 0	Pay of the caretaker for 1913 1914	"
East Khandesh	Chalisgaon	Patan	Mahesvara temple	398 0 0	291 4 6	Roof made water tight by replacing eath with lime concrete; jungle in and about the temple was removed and scrubs eradicated and used. The crumbling stone work was strengthened by cement	"
"	"	"	"	1,203 0 0	288 5 6	Stone preserving solution was applied to carvings	In progress

* Omitted in the Superintending Engineer's list

Southern Division

District	Taluka	Place	Name of monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year 1913 1914.	Description of repairs done	Remarks.
				Rs a p	Rs a p		
Satara	Satara	Satara	Old palace on the Hill Fort	26 0 0	38 0 0	Putting up notice boards near the monuments to warn people not to do any damage to them	Completed
"	Malcompeth	Pratapgad	Afzull han's tomb	38 0 0			
"	Satara	Satara	Hill Fort	308 0 0	298 0 0	Repairs to drains and road dams, clearing side gutters, removing land slips, repairs to roads, posting gate, wire fencing parapet, etc and general maintenance	"
"	"	"	European Infantry barracks (main building) on Fort	269 0 0	272 0 0	Repairs to leakages, turning tiles, churning pointing, removing bamboo matting oiling doors and windows, replacing fixtures and fastenings, whitewashing repairs together, etc	"
	Malcompeth	Malcompeth	Tomb of General Peter Rodwick	7 0 0	7 0 0	Clearing the monument and keeping it in proper state of repairs	"
Kanara	Whole District	Whole District	All protected monuments	630 0 0	3 0 0	Putting up notice boards on all protected monuments	There was an expenditure of Rs 395 4 0 on this work to end of March 1913 This will be resumed on receipt of certain information from the Collector
"	Kumtha	Mujan	Old inscriptions	6 0 0	6 0 0	Clearing the slabs with soap and water, applying cauter oil, clearing grass all round and repairing shed	Completed
"	Siddapur	Bilgi	Old inscriptions	5 0 0	5 0 0	Clearing jungle and rank vegetation round the stone and applying two coats of Atlas fluid	"
"	"	Hosur	Carved stones near the temple of Giamadeva	5 0 0	5 0 0	"	"
"	Honavar	Nagarbastineri	Inscription	18 0 0	18 0 0	"	"
"	"	Bhatkal	"	11 0 0	11 0 0	Clearing the slabs with soap and water and applying castor oil and clearing grass around	"
Belgaum	Sampgaon	Degam	Jain temple	72 0 0	72 0 0	Repairing the roofing with elastic composition	"
Dharwad	Galag	Lalunli	Ka vi-ve-svara temple	47 0 0	46 0 0	Ordinary annual repairs such as removing rank vegetation, clearing compound, repairing stone pavement and jointing, &c	Completed
"	"	"	Namesvara temple	50 0 0	46 0 0		
"	"	Dambal	Doldabasavanna temple	69 0 0	67 0 0		
"	Banlapur	Banlapur	Nagaresvara temple	10 0 0	10 0 0		
"	Hubli	Unkal	Four poached temple	12 0 0	12 0 0		
"	Karaggi	Chavdanpur	Muktesvara temple	7 0 0	7 0 0		
"	Haveri	Haveri	Siddhasavanna temple	15 0 0	15 0 0	Special repairs, viz, rebuilding cavities and replacing loose stones on the roof in their proper places	In progress
"	Galag	Dambal	Doldabasavanna temple	422 0 0	65 0 0		

Southern Division—continued

District	Taluka	Place	Name of monument	Amount of	Actual	Description of repairs done	Remarks
				estimate	expenditure during the year 1913-14		
				Rs a p	Rs a p		
Bijapur	Badami	Badami	Caves	72 0 0	72 0 0	Pay of the caretaker for the caves	Completed
"	Hungund	Aihole	Old temples	9,717 0 0	2,195 0 0	Special repairs such as earth work dry stone compound walls, etc	In progress Last year's expenditure Rs 1,493
"	"	Pattadakal	Old temples	5,345 0 0	1,300 0 0	Special repairs such as clearing compounds and dry stone masonry	In progress Last year's expenditure Rs 199
"	Bijapur	Bijapur	Museum	150 0 0	152 0 0	Current repairs	Completed.
"	"	"	Quarters of the custodian of the museum	10 0 0	10 0 0	Ordinary repairs	"
"	"	"	Archaeological Buildings in the city	2,000 0 0	1,997 0 0	Annual current repairs	"
"	"	"	Gol Gumbaz	93 0 0	93 0 0	Clearing the compound and other petty repairs	"
"	"	"	Jami Masjid	70 0 0	69 0 0	Spreading murum in the compound and other petty repairs	"
"	"	"	Ibrahim Rauza	70 0 0	69 0 0	"	"
"	"	"	Asar Mahal	72 0 0	72 0 0	"	"
"	"	"	"	3,531 0 0	1,536 0 0	Special repairs such as fixing reinforced concrete roof, etc	In progress
Ratnagiri	Dapoli	Dabhol	Old Muhammadan mosque	666 0 0	53 0 0	Repairs to plaster and removing shrubs from masonry and treating them with shrubs eradicator	Outlay to end of last year Rs 591 6 6 completed

Indus Right Bank Division

Karachi	Tata	Malhi Hills	(1) Amir Khalid Khan's tomb (2) Mirza Isakhan's tomb (3) Jam Nizamuddin's tomb (4) Nawab Isakhan's tomb (5) Surfakhan's tomb (6) Tugral Beg's tomb (7) Jam Beg's tomb (8) Twelve pillared pavilion (9) Dabgir Mosque	416 0 0	363 10 2	(1) Grouting with cement (2) Chuanam plaster $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1" thick and refixing old stones (3) Scraping joint, cement, grouting and cleaning site (4) Repairing pavement and renewing wire gauze (5) Chuanam plaster, repairs to floor with oil tiles (6) Repairing pavement with old stones (7) " (8) Chuanam plastering (9) Grouting compound wall with cement	Completed.
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Indus Right Bank Division—*continued*

District	Taluka	Place	Name of monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year 1913-1914	Description of repairs done	Remarks
				Rs a p	Rs a p		
Karachi	Tatta	Makli Hills	Nawab Isakhau's Zenana tomb	1,102 0 0	581 9 0	Special repairs such as renewing pavement, setting up fallen down stones, cupola's lintels, chunam plaster to some, unlopping tomb refixing fallen down stone slabs in walls, and concrete under pavement, putting up stone slabs in roof over pillars	In progress
"	"	"	Jami Masjid	2,502 0 0	624 10 10	Special repairs such as grouting with cement, renewing tiles, resetting encaustic tiles in dado, refixing inscription slabs repairs to cracked arches in clerestory windows	"
"	"	"	Archaeological buildings on Makli Hills	120 0 0	120 0 0	Pay of the caretaker for tombs	Completed
Sukkur	Rohra	Rohra	Satyanjo Than	710 0 0	629 8 1	Special repairs such as chunam plastering portions of arches, minars and platforms. Renewing kangura parapet wall, paving of the platform and the tombs and filling up of cracks in the walls	"
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Ghulam Shah Kalhora's tomb	28 0 0	28 0 0	Special repairs Roof of main building was mud plastered	"
"	"	"	" "	131 0 0	120 0 0	Ordinary repairs Floors of turrets and patches lime plastered and jungle cut where necessary. Two notice boards purchased and put up	"
"	"	"	Ghulam Nabi Kalhora's tomb	164 0 0	164 0 0	Special repairs	"
"	"	"	"	125 0 0	126 0 0	Ordinary repairs Fallen portions of enclosure wall renewed, pillars lime plastered, stone pavement renewed where necessary and jungle cut. Enclosure wall wholly mud plastered	"
"	"	Miani and Dab	Monuments		118 9 0	Ordinary annual repairs	"

Indus Left Bank Division

Thar and Parkar	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas	Buddhist Stupa		169 0 0	Maintenance of and pay of the caretaker for	Completed
"	"	"	Custodian's quarters	210 0 0	200 0 0	Construction of a Landhi (quarters) for custodian of the Stupa	"
"	Narghar Parkar	Bhodesar	Old mosque	75 0 0	74 0 0	Resetting fallen marble stones in their original position	"
"	Mithu	Naokot	Fort	75 0 0	72 0 0	Putting up water spouts to drain off rain water	"

APPENDIX M

A Report on Conservation Works carried out in Central India

The following list of conservation work carried out at Mandu in the Dhar--Mandu Dhar State, during the year 1913-14 was received both from the Political Agent, Bhopawal and the State Engineer, Dhar

Name of monument	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Actual expenditure during the year 1913 1914	Description of work done	Remarks
	Rs a p	Rs a p		
Hoshang's Tomb ..	3,386 0 0	272 4 0	(1) Rubble coping was laid on the underpinned masonry wall on south (2) Refixed missing and bulging face stones of the south compound wall	Completed
Hindola Mahal ..	233 0 0	15 5 6	Fixed upon north side the balcony lintel and the wall stones with two gunmetal dowels	"
Mosque in Sir T. Roe's enclosure	462 0 0	460 9 11	(1) Built up the missing pillar in the centre and the four arches (2) Cut down the trees from the roof	"
Rupmati Pavilion .	1,113 0 0	708 8 0	(1) Restored the arches in the NE and SE corners of the N Pavilion (2) In the south chhatra the floor was rendered water tight (3) Filled up the crack opening under the south chhatra (4) Repaired and made water-tight the several gaps of the flat roof of the main building (5) Underpinned the small gaps in the wall (6) Filled up the arch in north gallery with dry rubble (7) Removed dry rubble from the arch facing west on lower terrace	"
Jami Masjid	7,802 0 0	1,654 1 9	(1) Built up top of arches in lower colonnade in dressed trap stone and sloped off above in rough rubble trap (2) Completed the flooring in South Dalana (3) Repaired the finials on big domes (4) Completed the upper half of the buttresses in north Dalan and the upper half of the relieving arch to the second arch from the east (5) Filled up the scaffolding gaps round the big domes above the prayer chamber (6) Made a portion of roof water-tight on west	"

Name of monument	Amount of sanctioned estimate			Actual expenditure during the year 1913 1914			Description of work done	Remarks
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P		
Baz Bahadur's Palace	1,505	0	0	757	1	6	(1) Built up the NE corner of the building up to the level of the floor above (2) Removed rubbish from the NE corner and sloped off the entrance terrace (3) Built up two piers in the centre of the west arches of the entrance (4) Repaired the SW corner of the room N of the east gateway (5) Repaired the west wall gap near the SW corner (6) Underpinned the walls at places (7) Fixed up a water sheet on east to throw off roof rain water	Completed.
Tower of Victory	585	0	0	503	2	7	(1) Faced the portion of the tower on west with ashlar masonry (2) Removed debris on S.W. side of the tower (3) Made the masonry water tight all round the building	"
Dharmashala	1,495	0	0	1,483	0	9	(1) Portico on roof of the building was repaired with rubble (2) Cleared debris from the remains on the roof (3) Cleared jungle, leveled the site, levelled and drained the roof, where necessary	"
Muhammad's Tomb	655	0	0	89	11	0	Cleared jungle and drained the tomb on round platform	"
Maliq Masjid	400	0	0	399	2	0	(1) Built up a square pier in the east Dildar and built iron railing to the pillars, also built up pillars in the west Dildar (2) Replaced broken portions of stones of arch under the NS domes (3) Inserted a new shaft for upper half of the column in the prayer chamber (4) Built up pier and supported the slabs of the ceiling with iron rails (5) Supported the lintels in the portico by inserting angle irons below (6) Repaired the missing arches of facade (7) Underpinned gaps in the east wall	"
Lat Masjid	244	0	0	13	0	6	(1) Substituted new stone lintels in north portico and west and north Dildar (2) Rebuilt SW corner (3) Cleared the jungle	"

Name of monument	Amount of sanctioned estimate			Actual expenditure during the year 1913-1914			Description of work done	Remarks
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P		
Kamal Maula	1,007	0	0	866	7	8	(1) Supported cracked lintels by giving masonry supports in the prayer chamber (2) Removed the masonry supports and inserted angle irons to support cracked lintels in the entrance (3) Cleared platform of rubbish and made it symmetrical by building up a rough rubble masonry wall round the same (4) Built up two buttresses to the south wall (5) Cleared jungle	Completed , " " ," ,"

In connection with the work of repairs to the monuments at Mandu in the Dhar-Mandu Dhar State, it is a matter of pleasure to note that the work is being carried out very carefully and judiciously under the supervision of Mr E R Aga, State Engineer. Mr R B Deshpande, Overseer Mandu, who is in direct charge of the work is deserving of much credit for the quality of work carried out during the last 3 years and half.

The Political Agent, Baghelkhand, favoured me with the following note furnished to him by the Rewah Durbar upon the conservation of ancient monuments carried out during the year 1913-14.

"The temples at Amarkantak and the inscriptions at Piwan and Allaghat were visited by an overseer and the buildings at Chandieh were inspected by the State Engineer.

"*Chandieh Buildings* — There has been no further damage either to the temple or to the other building adjoining it. No attempt was made to clear the building of the vegetation as the root stumps intertwine the stones and any disturbance is likely to bring down parts of it.

"*At Amarkantak* — The institution of the Mela ensures the clearing and protection of the existing temple annually. There has been no further damage to any of the temples.

"*Piwan Inscriptions* — Nothing was done on the box covering it nor is anything required to be done. The lock was found open but the lid was intact and there was no damage to the inscription.

"*Allaghat* — The corrugated iron sheet over the inscription has been blown away. The wood work was found to be rotten. Arrangements are being made to substitute a shed consisting entirely of iron work. This work will be taken up during the year 1914-15. The repairs to the temple of Maharani Ahilya Bai of Indore situated at Amarkantak will also be taken during the year 1914-15. The cost will be borne by the Indore Durbar."

The Resident, Indore, reported that the Indore Durbar during the year 1913-14, repaired the sides of the main passage to the monolithic temple of Dharmathasvara, and the steps to the caves with some petty patch work at a cost of Rs 512-2-3.

The Political Agent, Bhopal, reports that some repairs were carried out to the famous ancient Buddhist Stupa at Sanchi under the instructions and supervision of the Director-General of Archaeology in India

Bhopal-Sanchi

The Political Agent, Malwa, Neemuch, reports that no expenditure on conservation of ancient monuments was incurred in Malwa during the year 1913-14

Malwa

APPENDIX N

A Report on Conservation Works in Rajputana.

The returns of expenditure on conservation of ancient monuments during the last official year received from the marginally noted States are blank. It is also stated in the same return that the old Chhattis of the former Rajas and the temples at Chandivati received as usual the attention of the Kotah and Jhalawar Durbans, respectively

Bundi, Aimer, Merwara, Karauli, Alwar, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Seohi, Jaipur Tonk, Shahpura & Kishengari

In the Mewar State the following old forts, *viz*, Shitorgarh and Kumalgarh received attention of the Udaipur Durban. The temple of Minar Bai in the Chitorgarh fort and the door of the valley of Chuwa were also repaired by the Maharana of Udaipur

It is further reported that in the Bharatpur State some good work of repairs has been carried out to Chamasi Khamba at Kaman, Jid Masjid at Biambad and old palace at Ruphis. The following, *viz*, Great Mosque at Sikanderabad, Bayan Gumbaz, Jhalha Baori, minar in fort and the palace all at Bayan—received the full attention of the Bharatpur Durban. A conservation note for these works was supplied to the State by the Director-General of Archaeology in India. No details of repairs are noted in the report under reference. As the province, has, however, now been retransferred to this Circle, it is hoped to visit it in the next touring season with a view to seeing what has actually been undertaken and what yet requires to be done, to put the buildings in a satisfactory condition

APPENDIX O

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the Conservation of ancient monuments in H H the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1322 Fash

[6th October 1912 to 5th October 1913]

Name of District	Name of Work	Amount of Estimate	Expenditure during 1322 Fash (6th October 1912 to 5th October 1913)			REMARKS
			Rs	A	P	
Medhak	Repairs to mosque	186 1 4	186	1	4	Completed
Gulburga	Repairs to domes of ancient kings	6,829 0 0	4,705	10	9	"
"	Pay of caretakers for domes of ancient kings	96 0 0	96	0	0	"
Bedar	Emergent repairs to Bahmani Madrisa	271 0 0	270	8	0	"
"	Excavating an underground Building	200 0 0	163	9	0	"
"	Repairing tomb of Sultan Ahmed Shah Bahmani at Astoor	225 0 0	209	4	0	"
"	Special repairs to Tiruksh Mahal	44 1 6	44	1	6	"
Warangal	Repairs to thousand pillars temple at Hanam Konda	3,078 0 0	2,988	13	0	"
"	Preserving Kushi Mahal, Warangal	1,636 0 0	1,526	15	0	"
Aurangabad	Repairing Roshan Gate	637 0 0	556	4	10	"
"	Repairing Baradari at Daulatabad Fort	20,842 0 0	15,863	9	11	In progress
"	Repairing the Minaret on the Daulatabad Fort	3,307 0 0	123	11	2	Completed
"	Special repairs to Ellora caves	6,329 0 0	611	14	6	"

APPENDIX P

Inspection Reports

The Executive Engineer, Nasik, sent me a report of his inspection of the monuments in his District and for particulars of their condition refers to the conservation notes with which he was supplied by this office as the conservation notes in question were drawn up upon his joint inspection with the Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey

He informs me that he also visited the temples of Anjaneri and regarding these states that, since they are all classed II (b), which means that these monuments are in charge or possession of private bodies or individuals, he therefore does not submit the result of his inspection of these buildings

The Executive Engineer East Khandesh sent me the following inspection report upon the monuments in his District

Pandawa's Wada at Erandol

"It was inspected on the 28th February 1914 by me and found it in fairly good condition. An estimate for certain repairs amounting to Rs 2,023 was approved by the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, but the repairs to the extent of funds (Rs 265) allotted were executed in 1912-13. Repairs executed were — Stone preservative solution was applied to carved stone work which was fast disintegrating. Also stone masonry pillars were constructed to support the cracked stones supporting the Mehlabs in the wing. Nothing was done in 1913-14 for want of funds. An allotment for Rs 1,758 may be granted when funds can be made available to preserve old masonry. This Wada has been handed over to the Punch at Erandol for maintenance in 1912-13, *vide* G R, Revenue Department No 7716 dated, the 16th August 1912, but the Punch appointed to take care of the monument are considered poor and cannot be expected to do the necessary repairs and hence the request."

Changdeva's Temple at Changdev in Ediabab Peta, Taluka Bhusawal

"It was inspected by me on 14th February 1914. It was found in good repair state. It was repaired in 1912-13, at a cost of Rs 7.3 of which a sum of Rs 500 was contributed by the public. Repairs executed were — Stone preservative solution was applied to carved stone work. Also iron nails and girders were given underneath the cracked stone slabs supporting the central Mehlab. Compound wall of the yard requires some repairs. No funds were granted for repairs during 1913-14."

The Maheshvar's Temple at Patna in Chalisgaon Taluka

"It was inspected by me on 26th May 1913. Repairs such as making the roof watertight by replacing earth with lime concrete, removing growth of jungle in and about the building, stopping further appearance by using scrub's eradicator, strengthening the crumbling stone work by cement, etc, were executed at a cost of Rs 393 from the Government of India's grant, *vide* G R No A-2889, dated 14th March 1913.

"Further repairs to this temple have been taken in hand and are in progress. An estimate amounting to Rs 1,203 was submitted for approval to the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey Western Circle. A sum of Rs 289 was spent in applying stone preserving solution during the year under report. This temple was visited by Mr J A Page, Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, accompanied by my Sub-divisional Officer, Chalisgaon, on 22nd October last. The work already executed was approved by him and the estimate above referred to was in accordance with his personal instructions on the spot issued to my Sub-divisional Officer."

The Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar, inspected the monuments in his District and favoured me with the following report —
 Ahmednagar

“That the register of Archaeological buildings has been kept and the result of inspection has been noted therein after the buildings have been inspected. During the last year owing to the press of work I had no time to inspect the buildings which are situated in the District. I have, however, inspected the two such buildings which are situated at Nagar for which I beg to suggest that—

Nizam Ahmedshah's tomb at Nagar

“The tomb is situated to the north-west corner of the city and is surrounded by cultivated fields on all sides. There is inconvenience therefore in visiting the place especially as there are crops in the fields. The difficulty can be removed by means of a footpath with railing which would cost about Rs 500. The length of the same is about 2 furlongs. This would involve a recurring charge of Rs 15 for its maintenance. The following repairs are badly wanted to restore the building to a better condition —

Renewing plain chunam plaster,
 Restoring architectural chunam plaster,
 Providing 2 sign-boards, etc ”

“During the year under report the dome was plastered and the roof was repaired, the ashlar masonry originally painted with whitewash has been cleaned and the whitewash almost entirely removed. It is hoped to completely remove the whitewash stains when another grant is received ”

Damdi Masjid

“The terrace roof is in good condition. The ashlar masonry has been stained with whitewash in the past. This whitewash should be removed as has been done in the case of Nizam Ahmedshah's tomb. The chunam pointing has spoiled the appearance of the building to some extent. Arrangement will be made to remedy the defects if funds are sanctioned. An approach road and sign-boards are necessary in this case also ”

The following is a report submitted by the Executive Engineer, Surat, and
 Surat and Broach Bioach, upon archaeological works inspected by him
 in the Districts under his charge —

“(a) The Dutch tombs at Bioach — During year under report, they were inspected by the Executive Engineer on the 4th December 1913, and occasionally by the Assistant Engineer in charge of the Sub-division. The Superintendent objected to the whitewashing of the tombs and clearing of epitaphs except under expert supervision. The former is objectionable as frequent whitewashing is likely to fill in the relief decorations. His instructions were followed, and as there was possibility of improving matters, the old whitewash coats were scraped off, so as to restore the decorations to a condition as near to the original as possible. These monuments were afterwards lightly colour-washed so as to cover up the old colour patches, the shade used being what may be described as light chocolate or maroon. This particular colour was prepared from “Geru” and lamp-black dissolved in glue and water, and after many trials the preparation could be brought to the tint which some of the unattended portions of small tombs had attained, under natural climatic conditions. It has toned down the work to a natural shade, while on account of its being thin, has at the same time preserved the unequal effects of the weather on the different parts of the monuments. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs 35.

“(b) Jamī Masjid, Bioach — The Masjid was inspected on 4th December 1913 by the Executive Engineer and occasionally by the Assistant Engineer, Bioach. It has been declared protected. Lately an agreement has been made by the Collector, Bioach, with the Punch who were

in charge of the building, and it has been handed over to the P W D for its proper care. However, some fakirs yet occupy a portion of the building, and the Collector of Broach is being addressed to see if its use as a *shala* or a *takia* can be stopped. During the year under report, clearing the walls of vegetation was done as a preliminary measure. The plants growing in the joints of the masonry were generally small in size, and they have been bodily removed as far as possible. In two cases, however, they were a little bigger where acid mixture was tried but with little success. It appears that the tanks operated upon, were far too small to be properly treated with acids. The outlay incurred was Rs 63.

“(c) Tombs in the English, Dutch and American Cemeteries — During the year under report, these were inspected by the Executive Engineer on 29th March 1914, and by the Sub-divisional Officer occasionally. They are in a satisfactory condition. The foundation of some of the tombs requires attention and an estimate for the work is under preparation. Meyer's stone monument was tried but with little success. A broken piece of marble did not remain stuck fast. When the cemented piece was touched by hand to ascertain the adhesive power, the piece came out.

“(d) Vaux's tomb at the mouth of the river Tapti at Hajma (Sumat) — It was inspected by the Executive Engineer on the 5th April 1914, and occasionally by the Sub-divisional Officer. It is in a satisfactory condition. It is a storeyed building, and as the room on the ground floor was found to be used as a godown for stores for the light house, such as oil drums, chimneys, etc., by the Ports Fund Department, the Assistant Collector, in charge Coast Guard Service, Bombay, has been requested to arrange to discontinue such use of the tomb. The total outlay on this work during the year was Rs 25.

The Executive Engineer, West Khandesh, reports that he inspected the old well at Tavlai when it was under repairs in February 1912, and found it in good order.

The following is the report of inspection of the archaeological monuments in the Thana District by the Executive Engineer, Thana.

“Franciscan Church — All jungle was further removed around the building, due to the recent heavy monsoon, and in some places an attempt was made to remove certain dangerous roots by means of acids with a favourable result.

“The floor of the nave was further remedied by having a Steam Roller to be worked in this place, and has set advantageously as the monsoons were over, only dry rolling was resorted to, but every possible advantage will be taken in the ensuing monsoon to do the needful, as the Steam Roller is located at Bassem.

“Repairs to fallen masonry were done in certain places to the portico and the north wall of the nave and also to the back wall of the latter, where the statues originally were kept.

“Plastering was made to the top of the main arch in the nave to make it water-tight.

“St Paul's Church — The growth of jungle has been kept down around surroundings.

“Masonry filling has been done to the north wall, extending to the top of the high wall as well as in many other places where required.

“All jambs to doors and windows were in a very disorderly and fallen state and were repaired.

“The door steps to the main and side entrance were thoroughly repaired.

“The pulpit which was in a very dilapidated condition was strengthened.

“It may be noted that the end wall of the nave was repaired to restore the positions where the statues were formerly placed.

“Church of Nossa Senhora Davida —Jungle in places was kept down around surroundings. The church is in fair condition of preservation, but the numerous walls in the nave apparently erected long after the church was constructed and does not appertain to the church, may be removed and the nave kept clear.

“St Joseph Cathedral —Jungle around the building was kept down, also the growth inside was removed. Advantage was taken by the Steam Roller to dry roll the floor, and means will be effected by further action in this matter during the ensuing monsoon. The front tower is in a very dilapidated condition, and an attempt was made to fill in some gaping holes, but the tower above requires attention.

“Means will be taken in future to attend to the small vault at the north side adjoining the tower in order to preserve the pointing on the inner dome by grouting the vault above.

“Dominican Church —The jungle has been greatly cleaned within and without of the building and the Steam Roller was also utilized for dry rolling in the nave, which produced good results.

“Masonry repairs were done to the jambs of the entrances and filling of the broken entrances in many places to the north wall of the nave was completed. The entrances to the tower were thoroughly repaired and gaping holes to the adjoining east corridor were filled in. The entrances to the main large hall were repaired and a large division of the corner walls of the west room were raised, with new masonry, to prevent the dangerous portions of the walls falling.

“Palace of the Captain of Bassem —All jungle surrounding the buildings were removed outside as well as in the inside. The tops of arches to the east verandah were made watertight and in gaping places masonry was filled in.

“Temple at Ambarnath —This is an old Temple and is in a very bad state, a revised estimate for its repair is in hand and will be submitted on the lines suggested by the Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, in his conservation notes, dated 21st April 1913.

“Motabai Khan's Tomb and Kali Masjid on Shenala Tank —This building is in a fair condition, the up-keep is in hand of the Muhammadan community in Kalyan, and the work is carried out from their private funds.

“Caves at Kondivate —The Caves at Kondivate have been kept in fair order, so far as the clearing out of the jungle growth and the accumulated debris are concerned. An allotment of Rs 20 was granted and the work of clearing compound, removing jungle growth and painting iron railing was carried out. The caves are on hills near Kondivate village, on Kurla Vesava Road. The rock of the caves being soft, it is weathering away badly, of some of the caves.

“Old graves of Chiefs at Ihana —These graves are in the compound of the English Church, Thana, and are in fair condition. The annual grant for repairs is Rs 10 and the work of clearing compound, repairs to tombs, and painting railing was carried out.

Caves at Kanheri —The work of coating some of the rock in certain caves was proposed and the material for the purpose bought and will be used this year.

The Executive Engineer, Sholapur, reported “That during the last official year only the Fort at Sholapur was inspected by me and it was found to be in fair order.

“The vegetation on the walls and bastions requires removal this year as it was not removed last year, and an estimate will be sent soon for the purpose.

None of the archaeological buildings could be inspected by me during the last year, but I hope to inspect them this year.

The Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, favoured me with the following inspection report upon monuments in his Division —

Eastern Nara

(a) Buddhist Stupa at Mnpukhas — It is situated at Kahupo Daro about half a mile to the north of Mnpukhas. It was found buried under an earthen mound by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, in January 1910. The Stupa was inspected by Rao Bahadur V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on 22nd November 1913 and 10th January 1914 and found to be in good condition. During the year under report an expenditure of Rs 17 was incurred in repairing the Stupa and of Rs 122 in entertaining caretaker.

An estimate amounting to Rs 195 for repairs to and caretaker for the Stupa for the year 1914-15 against Rs 190 provided in the detailed schedule of requirements is herewith submitted for favour of disposal. As the living at Mnpukhas has become too dear, it is difficult to get a responsible Chokidar at Rs 10. Hence provision of a caretaker at Rs 11 per mensem has been made in the estimate. During the year under report a Landhu for the caretaker was also built at a cost of Rs 200.

(b) Jain Temple at Goru — It is situated 14 miles north-west from Vnawah and 27 due west of Haro, Nagai Parkai Taluka. A Jain temple about 150 feet by 50 feet built of marble. It was built in Samvat 1132 (A.D. 1375-76). It was inspected by Mr. Moujnam Sharma, the Sub-divisional Officer, on 14th February 1914, and found to be in the same condition as before. An estimate amounting to Rs 700 was sanctioned for special repairs to the temple and an allotment of Rs 400 granted under the G. R. No. A-9649, dated 24th September 1913, but no repairs were carried out and the allotment was surrendered under this office No. 626, dated 5th February 1914 as the Jain community of Nagai Parkai had objected to its repairs pending the decision of the Commissioner in Sind on the subject.

(c) Jain Temples at Bhodesar — These are situated 4 miles N.N.W. from Nagai Parkai. The date of erection is not known. These were inspected by Mr. Moujnam Sharma, the Sub-divisional Officer, on 18th February 1914 and found to be in the same condition as before. An estimate amounting to Rs 75 for repairs to temple No. 1 was sanctioned and allotment of Rs 75 granted under G. R. No. A-9649, dated 24th September 1913, but it was surrendered under No. 5741, dated 24th October 1913 and repairs not carried out as desired by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, in his No. 487, dated 13th May 1913 owing to the Government right to ownership of the temple being disputed by the Jain community.

(d) Temple at Vnawah — A Jain temple, which is situated at Vnawah in the latitude 24° 31' north and longitude 70° 15' east. It is said to have been founded in A.D. 456 by Jeso Parmaro of Barmer. It was inspected by Mr. Moujnam Sharma, the Sub-divisional Officer, on 15th February 1914 and found to be in the same condition as before. This temple is not considered worthwhile conserving by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, vide his No. 652, dated 22nd August 1912, no repairs were carried out to the temple during the year under report and none are proposed for the present year.

(e) A Stone Mosque with white marble pillars at Bhodesar — It is situated 4 miles north-west from Nagai Parkai and according to the Arabic inscription on the building it was built by Aladin in A.D. 1440 under the orders of Mohamad Shah. The mosque was inspected by Mr. Moujnam Sharma, the Sub-divisional Officer, on 19th February 1914 and found damaged by the heavy rains of September 1913.

The repairs have since been carried out to the mosque to the value of Rs. 74 during the year under report against the estimate of Rs 75. An estimate amounting to Rs 70 for repairs, proposed to be carried out during the year 1914-15 is herewith submitted for favour of disposal.

“(f) Fort at Naokot in Mithi Taluka—This fort was declared to be a protected monument, Class II (a) under the provisions of Section 3 (2) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act No VII of 1901 under Government Notification No 7111-A, dated 5th November 1912. An estimate amounting to Rs 279 for repairs to the fort was sanctioned and allotment of Rs 279 granted for expenditure late during the year, but as the Official year was drawing to a close repairs to the extent of Rs 72 could only be carried during the year and the balance, Rs 207, for which estimate is attached will be spent during the year 1914-15 in putting up rain water spouts to the rampart and repairing masonry of bricks for the fort pillars. The work is in progress. The fort was inspected by Mr Moujnam Sharma, the Sub-divisional Officer, on 27th November 1913 and found to be in good condition.

“(g) Mosque at Chotiani—It is situated 14 miles east from Sanghar. — A mosque about 30 feet by 15 feet of brick about the same age as the last.

“An estimate amounting to Rs 193 for special repairs was sanctioned but the work was already carried from the contribution received from the owner and the allotment of Rs 193 granted under G. R. No A-9619, dated 21st September 1913 was surrendered under this office No 5711, dated 21st October 1913.

“The mosque was inspected by Rao Bahadur V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on 19th February 1914 and found to be in good condition.

“A statement showing expenditure incurred during the year 1913-14 on conservation and restoration, etc., of certain archaeological buildings in the Eastern Nara District is attached.

“(h) Experiment with the composition called Meyer's Stone Cement—No experiment of Meyer's Stone Cement was made during the year under report. The place selected for making an experiment, viz., Jain temple of Gouri is very favourable for conducting the experiment, but unfortunately the repairs had to be postponed and allotment surrendered as stated above in para 2. This disposes of Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division's No 1491, dated 29th March 1914.

APPENDIX R

Regarding the use of a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids for destroying stumps growing in the masonry of old stone structures, I have received the following reports —

The Executive Engineer, Eastern Nara District, Sind, reported that 'The necessary experiment was made on the 1st June 1913 after cutting a Khabai tree standing on the platform of the Bhodesai temple. The tree was about 2½' in diameter. A hole 1½" in diameter was drilled into by means of an auger to a depth of 1'-3", and the two acids, nitric and sulphuric, were poured into the hole which was plugged tightly on the evening of the 1st May 1913. The plug was removed on the 23rd May 1913 and the hole found empty. On further inspection it was found that the acids had eaten a little portion of the stump downwards when they met with a stone round which the tree appears to have been grown. The acids have caused no further decay in the stump which is as strong as it was on the day the experiment was commenced.

"As it would appear the acids have been wasted on the stone inside the stump, another experiment will be made if considered necessary.

The same Executive Engineer again reported that 'The place was again visited on the evening of the 9th September 1913 and it was found that the stump had not rotted as expected but was as strong and green as before. The plugs over the hole in which the acids were put were very tight and on opening them it was found that the holes were made a little deeper but there was no sign of decay. Inside the holes a paste like substance was found.

"It appears that acids cannot have any effect on a Khabai tree as the latter itself is acidic."

The Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, forwarded me the following report submitted to him by the Sub-divisional Officer, Bijapur —

"The root destroyer composed of a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids was tried according to instructions in two places. In one place a thick creeper had entwined itself in the wall of a well. The creeper was shown, f all its leaves and branches and the main root exposed, the major portion of which was well inside the masonry. A deep hole was bored in this root horizontally and a pint of the mixture poured in. The result was that half of the mixture was wasted, owing to the violent action which took place. In the second place, the result was better, as an old tumbled down ruin was chosen, and which was covered with a thick creeper as before, the main root was exposed and this was on the top of the ruin. A number of holes were bored vertically down, and two pints of the mixture poured in, but in small quantities at a time.

"Results —The mixture just after being poured in, seemed to act on the wood and it appeared as if the root would be immediately destroyed, the action was so great. The result, however, is a failure, for, after two months there is no effect beyond the wood being slightly discoloured. The creepers in both cases have sprung up again and are at the present time in full bloom. Great difficulty was experienced in treating the vertical walls as the acid has got to be poured in horizontally and this cannot be done effectively unless some method of swinging could be adopted. But a lan trial was given to this mixture in the second case of the ruin, and has not proved effective.

"This root destroyer may have been found successful elsewhere and the cause of its failure in Bijapur may be due to weak acids. These acids were procured locally, and considering that nitric acid is known to burn a hole in almost any substance it has not in this case, mixed with sulphuric acid, done more than discolour the wood."

The Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, informed me that the Executive Engineer, Western Nara, reported to him "that thin stumps in Yarmahamed's tomb at Khudabad were destroyed in 15 days. All the other Executive Engineers who made trials did so on thick stumps and all, without exception, report that the results were practically nil. At the end of five weeks

the greatest result was slight charring of the wood round the auger hole but this charring was in no case more than 1/16" deep. All the stumps experimented on were babul."

The following letter was addressed by Sri N. G. Chandavarkar, Chief Minister of Indore State, to the Resident, Indore, who favoured me with a copy of it. It is as follows —

"I have the honour to refer to the correspondence ending with my letter No. 1322, dated the 22nd October 1913, regarding the destruction of stumps by means of acids.

"The agricultural expert reports that the results of the experiments are not encouraging as the stumps have become rotten only in parts although the acids were used in the proportion and quantity in the 'Magnet'. He further says that even if the experiments had proved successful they could not have been of any practical value as the price of the acids is prohibitive. The whole experiment cost him about Rs. 8 while the same stumps he says, could have been removed in less than Rs. 2 by engaging labourers and we would have got some wood in return."

APPENDIX S

Works proposed for 1915-1916

The list of Works it is proposed to be undertaken during the year 1915-1916 is as follows They are listed in the order of urgency —

Current Repairs.

Special No	Name of District	Locality	Name of Work	Amount
				Rs
1	Presidency	Gharapuri	Repairs to caves and piers at Elephanta	2,050
2	"	"	" Custodian's quarters	85
3	"	"	" Assistant Custodian's quarters	11
4	"	"	" Police Chowki and Watchman's quarters	11
5	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Pay of caretakers for archaeological buildings	360
6	Kaira and Panch Mahals	Champanur	" Watchman for Jami Masjid	100
7	Pooner	Karli	Maintenance of and repairs to caves	550
8	Nasik	Nasik	" " Pandu Lenu caves	141
9	West Khandesh	Balsara	Pay of the caretaker for the old temple	12
10	Bijapur	Bijapur	" " for the caves	72
11	Karachi Buildings	Hyderabad	" " for the tomb of Ghulam Shah Kalhora	42
12	"	"	" " for the tomb of Ghulam Nabi Kalhora	42
13	"	Tatta	" " for the tombs on Makli Hills	120
14	Eastern Nara	Mirpurkhas	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the Stupa	190
15	Thana	Bassein	" Portuguese remains in the fort	100
16	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	" archaeological buildings at, and in the district	1,000
17	Bijapur	Bijapur	" archaeological buildings	2,000
18	Karachi Buildings	Tatta	" tombs on Makli Hills	600
19	Kaira and Panch Mahals	Champanur	Repairs to Jami, Nagina and Kevda masjids	155
20	Karachi	Hyderabad	" the tomb of Ghulam Shah Kalhora	181
21	"	"	" the tomb of Ghulam Nabi Kalhora	125
22	Pooner	Bhaja	Repairs to caves	100
23	"	Bedse	" "	100
24	Nasik	Ankal	" "	100
25	Dhulewadi	Unkal	" four-porched temple	12
26	"	Chandrapur	" Muktesvara temple	7
27	"	Hareri	" Siddhesvara temple	15
28	"	Dambal	" Dodd Basavanna temple	69
29	"	Lakundi	" Kasavisvesvara temple	47
30	"	"	" Namesvara temple	50
31	Biorch	Biorch	" Dutch tombs	35
32	Surat	Olpad	" Vaux's tomb	25
33	Pooner	Junnar	" Caves	100
34	Belgaum	Saundatti	" Inscriptions	10
35	Karachi Buildings	Khudabad	" Jami Masjid	70
36	Pooner	Shelarvadi	" caves	20
37	Ahmednagar	Kokamthan	" old temple	60
38	Kolaba	Rugarch	" Shivaji's tomb and Mahadev's temple	70
39	Bijapur	Bijapur	Grant to Nagarbhana Museum	236
Total				9,323

Special Repairs.

Serial No	Name of District	Locality	Name of Work	Amount
				Rs
40	Thana	Bassem	Portuguese remains in the Fort	2,400
41	"	Ambarnath	Temple of Ambarnath	2,000
42	Nasik	Sinnar	" Gondeshvar	1,000
43	Karachi Build-ings	Tatta	Isa Khan's Zenana tomb at	520
44	"	"	Jami Masjid	1,877
45	Bijapur	Aihole	Temples	1,500
46	"	Pattadakal	"	1,000
47	Nasik	Nasik	Pandu Lena caves	220
48	Central Hydera- bad Canals Dist	Gidu Bandar	Erection of Memorial pillar on site of old Residency	4,655
49	Dharwar	Dambal	Dodda Basavanna temple	1,100
50	Poona	Karhi	Caves	116
51	Bijapur	Bijapur	Asar Mahal	1,986
52	Kaira	Champanur	Archaeological buildings	2,303
Total				20,677
Grant Total				30,000

PART II.

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PART II (a).

Original Research

Bhilsā, or Bhelsā as it is popularly called, is the head-quarters of the district and taluka of the same name and is a station of the Midland section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. A short account of the antiquities of this place will be found in Cunningham's *Archæological Survey of India Report*, Vol X, pp 34-36, and also in the *Gwalior State Gazetteer*, Vol I, pp 203-7. It is situated on the east bank of the Betwā river.

2 The traditions, that have been associated with Bhilsā, have been narrated by Cunningham, and there is nothing new to add to it. The old name of the place was Bhāillasvāmin. A copper-plate grant, dated V E 1190—A D 1134 represents a Chandella prince, Madanavarman, to have made a grant of land while residing at Bhāillasvāmin. A stone inscription (A D 1173) in the temple of Udayeśvara at Udaipur in the Bhilsā district, which will be described later on, speaks of Udaipur as being situated in the Bhāillasvāmin-mahādvādaśaka, *i e*, a group of twelve villages of which Bhāillasvāmin was the principal one. There was a fragmentary inscription originally discovered in the Bhilsā town wall, but now no longer traceable, which, according to Dr Hall, recorded the erection, by Vichaspati, minister of Rājā Kṛishna, of a temple to the Sun under the appellation of Bhāilleśa on the Vetravatī (Betwā) river. This shows that the town had received its name after this god.

3 The object of antiquarian interest that deserves to be mentioned first is a Masjid on the outskirts of the town near the Beshgate. It is also called Bijā Mandir. It was originally a Hindu temple, said to have been built by Bijā or Vijayā, daughter of a Baniyā, but afterwards dismantled and converted into a mosque by Aurangzeb. I am not aware of any evidence in support of these assertions. The style of the building, however, points to its being converted during the early part of the Muhammadan rule. It stands on a much higher level than the surrounding level and most probably represents the ground level of the original temple. It is divided into two chambers—that on the north being intended for a zenana gallery. The other, which is a public prayer hall, has three rows of twelve pillars each with a corresponding row of pilasters touching its walls. There are no less than five inscriptions here, all engraved in the Devanāgarī character. Of these no less than four have been incised on pillars. One of them contains twenty-six lines, and is the longest of the whole lot (Inscription No 2631). It begins with a panegyric of a goddess called Chachikā or Chaichikā, in which we are told that the lord of Dhārā became master of the earth through her favour and that when properly worshipped she conferred upon her devotee the supernatural power of flying in the sky. We are then told that Charchikā was a favourite goddess of Naravarmadeva *alias* Nirvāna-Nārāyanā, and that it was she who made the king fit for the work. The inscription then ends with telling us that it was the composition of one Thakkura Śrī-Mādhava, son of Sūpata and Jāsa. He is said to be a *dvija*, and belonged to the Māthura race. The record unfortunately is not dated, but the mention of Naravarmadeva, who can be no other than the Paramāra prince of that name, shows that it was inscribed sometime between A D 1104-33. The inscription, therefore, leaves no doubt as to the pillar on which it is incised as having belonged to a temple of Chaichikā. The other inscriptions in Bijā Mandir though they do not refer to this temple, do not, at any rate, speak of any other temple. And the conclusion is highly probable that the present Bijā Mandir represents the old fane of Chaichikā, which seems to have been constructed by Naravarman. The style of the pillars and sculptures found here are of the same age, *viz*, the 12th century. The other inscriptions on pillars contain names of pilgrims. One of these is Devapati, son of Sādhū Sādhala. Another is Mahā-mahattama Devaiāja of the Sodhā lineage. Sodhā is a well-known clan of the Paramāras. Sodhī Rappūts, however, are now-a-days found on the boundaries of the Jodhpur State and Sind. A third inscription has the date *Samvat 1216 Pausha vadī 10*. There is also a fourth inscription engraved

on an old temple basement to be seen from the zenana gallery of the prayer-chamber on the north side (Inscription No 2630) It consists of a *Śāṇḍilavikrīḍita* stanza, which specifies the maximum ages of the various classes of quadrupeds in accordance with the estimate of Sarvadevakṛtūn Thus normally an elephant and a *lāvaka* live each up to 120 years, a horse 32, an ass and a camel each 25, a cow and a buffalo each 26, a ram, a goat and a deer each 16, and a dog 12 only

4 On the Lohāngī rock which is near the railway station and which overlooks the town of Bhilsā are several buildings, all Muhammadan in character except one This last is a bell-capital of the Sunga period (Photo No 3966) As the hole, into which the pillar shaft was originally pushed, has been turned upwards, the people consider that it originally served the purpose of a trough, from which, according to the local traditions, the celebrated horse of Rukmāṅgada drank water The shaft of the pillar to which the bell-capital belonged, must have been a gigantic one, but has not been yet traced Of the buildings of the Muhammadan period one is a mosque, one a tomb to Lohāngī pī, after whom the rock is named, and one apparently a *Tah-Khanah* This last is a subterranean chamber for use in hot seasons supported on pillars originally belonging to a Hindu or Jaina temple The mosque contains no less than six inscriptions, of which all but one are extracts from Al-Quran (Inscriptions Nos 2625-2629) The one remaining records the erection of the mosque by Saif-al Mulk Khujaudi during the reign of 'Alā-ud-Dunyawad-Dīn Abul Muzzaffar Mahmūd Shāh Khiljī in the year 862 A H (Inscription No 2624) This latter can be no other than Mahmūd Khiljī I, Sultan of Mālwa

5 The only other building that deserves mention is a tomb in the town of Bhilsā called *Ghumbaz Ka Makbara* and containing graves of the two brothers Malik-ush Sharf and Malik-ul-tajjar, jewellers of Delhi, who were murdered here by dacoits It is overgrown with rank vegetation, and is now in a dilapidated condition It was originally an elegant structure consisting of a square chamber with four porches in front, one on each side, and surrounded by a dome It seems desirable that every effort should be made to make it structurally sound

6 Twenty-four miles north-east of Bhilsā is Gyāraspur, which abounds with ancient remains There is a *khavita* often repeated by the people here which gives in an epitome the various modern temples and monuments that are the attractions of Gyāraspur to a present day Hindu It also explains how the place has come to bear this name It says that the town was originally established by the gods and that it was so called because the vow of *gyānas* on 11th day was observed King Rukmāṅgada of Vīḍiśā (Besnagar), who was a staunch devotee of Vishnu, used to observe the *Ekhādasi-vrata* so strictly that not only did he himself observe a thorough fast but insisted upon even infants of his family and his own cattle being kept without food on that day Once his son-in-law called Śobhana came to Vīḍiśā to see him Unluckily for him he came on the 11th day Hard travelling had already made him ravenously hungry, and yet he was given no food The result was that he died But he obtained more than full recompense in the next world A Brāhmaṇ of Vīḍiśā, two or three years after this event came to pass, happened, in the course of his peregrinations, to halt for one night at the place where Gyāraspur is situated As soon as it was pitchy dark, he witnessed a strange phenomenon Vishnu's angels descended from Vāṇuṭha, swept the place, and made all *bandobast* for a *duibār* And soon after, lo! Śobhana himself descended, occupied the throne, and held his court This was the fruit he obtained by observing the *Ekhādasi* fast even at the cost of his life Every night he held his *duibār* here, and the place came to be called Śobhanapurī after him But it became more celebrated by the name of Gyāraspur, because *gyānas* on the 11th was the day which led to his elevation The founding of the present town, however, is attributed to a Gond chief called Mān, whose capital was Gada Madhalā near Jubbulpore He was suffering from leprosy, and started on pilgrimage to see whether any sacred waters could cure him He heard of the fame of Gyāraspur and came here The local

waters effected a complete cure. He was overjoyed, and built three tanks, one of which is known as Madāgan, which is on the south-western outskirts of the town. The other two are on the north-east and are close beside each other, the larger of which is known as *Mān-sarovar*.

7 The old remains of Gyāraspur are considerable and cover a large area. The noteworthy are—(1) Athkhambā and (2) the Bājrāmāth, outside the town on the west, (3) Chha-khambā inside the town, and (4) the temple of Mālāde on the peak of the hill to the south of the town. These have all been described by Cunningham and Beglar in the *Archaeological Survey of India Reports*, Vol. X, p 31ff and Vol. p 90 and ff. The following notes are intended only to supplement their accounts.

8 The Athkhambā of eight pillars are what now remains of an ancient temple (Photo, No 3967). Four of these belong to the *Sabhāmandapa* and two to the porch. The remaining two are, strictly speaking, pilasters, and pertain to the *antarāla* or shrine vestibule. Of the shrine nothing excepting the door now remains (Photo No 3968). On the dedicatory block of its lintel is Śiva with four hands, the two upper of which are gone and the two lower hold a rosary of beads and a water-pitcher. Below his right knee is Nandī. On his right and left at the ends are Brahmā and Vishnu. Between Brahmā and Śiva are five figures, the central of which is Tāṇḍava and the remaining are four of the Saptamātīs, the other three being sculptured between Śiva and Vishnu along with Ganapati and a male figure playing on the tabour. I was able to trace only three inscriptions here, which are all engraved on pillars, and are pilgrims' records. The most important of these commences with an obeisance to Kṛṣṇeśvara, who, no doubt, was the god to whom the temple was originally dedicated, and ends with the date *Samvat 1039 Chaitra-vadi 15 san* (Inscription No 2639). This shows that the construction of the temple cannot possibly be pushed later than A. D. 982, and disproves the view of Dr. Burgess, who tentatively assigns it to the 12th century (*Fergusson's History of Indian and Eastern Architecture* by Burgess and Spiers, Vol. II, p 55). A view of the pillars which are typical of this age, will be found in Photo No 3969. The temple of what is locally known as Bājā Math, but more correctly perhaps Bajānāth faces the east, and consists of three shrines in a row with a common verandah in front (Photo No 3970). The central shrine alone is crowned with a spire of the curvilinear type, and the side ones with roofs formed by low semipylamids rising in tiers and meeting the spire (Photo No 3971). Cunningham apparently takes it to be an original and integral temple, but even a superficial examination leaves no doubt as to the whole structure having been rebuilt. The verandah was originally supported on fourteen and not sixteen pillars as Cunningham asserts, and had a balcony on each side and a flight of steps to the east. The two extra pillars which he counted are props put up afterwards to support the architraves above, and did not belong to the original plan of the temple. The door frame of the central shrine is richly decorated (Photo No 3972). Immediately over the entrance is a seated image of Sūrya with seven horses below. The door has three jambs on each side. The lower parts of the innermost are carved with Gangā and Yamunā, and the upper split up into three compartments, the central ones projecting. These last are carved with Nāga figures with their bodies interlaced. One of the side bands is floral, and the other sculptured with an undulating line representing a lotus stalk, from which spring full-blown flowers supporting monkeys, elephants and then riders, musicians, and pairs of swans. The central door jamb has a female figure sculptured at the bottom, and, above, is, like the innermost jamb, divided into three bands, the middle one projecting. This last is covered with four figures of Sūrya, one above the other, and the side bands with wavy lines of lotus stems holding female archers in their curves. The outermost jamb of the doorframe contains a female figure below, and its upper portion filled up with deep-cut arabesque. All these upper carvings of the door jambs except the central are carried upwards into the corresponding compartments of the lintel. The middle one of these thus does not correspond with that of the jambs, and is sculptured instead with griffins and *Kirtimukhas*.

9 The doorframes of the north and south shrines are of the same style as that of the central. On the lintel of the former is Balarama, who is greatly mutilated but who can be recognised by the snake hoods over his head. Over the other lintel the post of honour is held by Siva. The images on both these lintels are repeated in the central door jambs, as in first shrine. In each one of these shrines are figures of Tirthankaras standing against the back wall.

10 In the niches on the exterior walls none but Brahmanical divinities figure. On the north side can be identified Kārtikeya, Sūrya, Siva and Ganesa, on the west or back Aidhanārīśvara, Tāndava, Balarama, Varāha and so forth, and on the south Narasimha, Kālī and Sūrya. The *Dikpālas* or Regents of the directions can also be recognised though not in every case placed in the proper directions. Thus coupled with the fact that the outer carved faces of these walls are of different patterns and somehow fitted one to the other is a clear and unmistakable indication of the temple having been rebuilt. Or it may be that the Jainas brought from elsewhere all materials from old Hindu temples and arranged them promiscuously into the present triple-shrined temple for installing images of their Tirthankaras.

11 Perched on the crest of a hill to the south of the town is the temple of Mālāde. It is no doubt a stupendous structure, and, standing as it does on a huge platform, cut out of the hill sides on the east and south and strengthened by retaining walls of rough blocks of stone, it presents a most majestic sight from a distance below. The temple has been constructed with its back against the rock, whose ledge has been so trimmed as to form the ceiling of the sanctum. It appears as if in this original hollow of the hill there was a divinity which afterwards became so sacred and renowned that a temple to it was found indispensable, but as the divinity could not be moved, its shrine had to be erected with the rock-ledge as its ceiling. This rock has been allowed to remain even in the *pradakṣhinā* at the north-west corner although it interferes with free circumambulation.

12. The temple faces the east, and is constructed of architectural pieces dating from the 9th to the 12th century (Photo No 3973). In front stands a tall open porch resting on four columns of the pot and foliage type of about the 10th century (Photo No 3974). Two of these bear records of four pilgrims which are of no particular importance. In the centre of the *Sabhāmanḍapa* or hall is a dais with the four hall pillars at the corners. This dais seems to have been dug into by treasure hunters, who have thrown earth round about in the hall itself. Between the hall and the shrine is an *antarāla* supported on the front walls of the shrine and two pillars like those of the hall. The pillars of the hall and the *antarāla* are in a row, and give the *Sabhāmanḍapa* an appearance of being divided into a nave and side aisles. These last lead to the *pradakṣhinā*, which is here provided with two doors, one on each side. A view of the hall pillars and pilasters is furnished by Photo No 3976. The shrine appears to have had originally three door-frames, one leading into the other. The lintels and jambs of the two inner have fallen, of which the former may still be seen in the hall. One of these has in the centre a goddess with the lion as her vehicle. The dedicatory block of the outer door lintel also contains a goddess, who here bears a child on her lap. The centre of the band above is occupied by a seated Tirthankara. The outermost jambs do not correspond. In the sanctum is an image of a Tirthankara placed against the back wall. Three or four Jaina images are also to be seen here.

13 On the projecting block of the hall door is a goddess with ten hands and seated on Garuda. A left hand holds a discus. Down below on the proper right and left respectively are Gangā and Yamunā, each with an attendant by her side and with a dwarf female in between. The attendant of Gangā holds a parasol over her, and, of Yamunā, a *morichel*. Above Yamunā's attendant is shown a group of five figures resting on a lotus. The central one is nude and seated on what looks like a *lot*. It bears a preaching attitude and holds a *luṅchā*. On its proper right are also two nude figures, one standing and the other sitting on knees, but both with hands folded towards it. On the left also

are two figures, both standing. One of these is represented as leaving the place in huff, and the other as pacifying it. On the other jamb also above Gangā's attendant is a similar group. The central figure here also is flanked by two figures on each side, of which one is sitting and the other standing. All of them are nude, and, excepting the central one, bear *kurchās*. The interior of the hall also contains a good many Jaina images, all of which except one are no longer *in situ*. This one is a colossal figure of a standing Jina. As it has been placed merely against the wall without having hold on it, a dry pile of rubble stones has been put up on each side to keep it in position, with a flight of steps inserted into each apparently to enable the devotee to anoint the head of the Jina with pigment and put flowers on it.

14 The exterior of the temple is provided with eight balconies, two in front and three on each side, which originally admitted light into the hall and the circumambulatory passage (Photo No 3975). But these have now been closed from inside, some entirely and some partly. All the large niches on the outside walls are empty, and most of the smaller contain images of goddesses. The names of three of these, who are seated, have been engraved on their *vāhanas*, in characters of the 10th century, if not earlier. They are Vahnīśikhā and Tārāpatī, of goddesses on the south side, and Himā, of a goddess at the back of the temple. The other goddesses are standing, and have all their heads canopied by cobra hoods.

15 The temple is in a sad state of disrepair. The outside walls have been torn asunder in two or three places. The domical ceiling of the hall and that of the *antīkā* have given way. But the shrine is in the worst condition. The south wall of it, is seen in the *pradakṣhinā*, has sunk and bulged out, pushing forward with it the inside pilasters and thus leading to the dislodgment of the ceiling slabs which have been dashed against the door and have caused cracks in two or three places.

16 On the southern outskirts of the town is what the people call *Chhakhambā* which is a name given conjointly to a *Kṛtistambha* and what appears to be the central portion of the hall of a once magnificent temple. The former is also known as a *Shulā* or *Hindolā* among the people. The lowermost panels of its sides, facing the cardinal points, contain the ten incarnations of Vishnu. Of the east pillar the north panel holds both Fish and Tortoise on lotus flowers, the west, Varāha, the south, Narasiṃha shown with flames issuing from his head and the east Vāmana. Of the other or west pillar the south panel is occupied by Paraśurāma, the west, Rāma, the east, Balurāma, who has peeled off, and the north, both Buddha standing and Kalkī on horseback. On these pillars rests an architrave, and at each end of it is a *Maharā* with tail outside and from whose mouth springs a tiny arch. These arches meet in the centre of the architrave. The apex of each is fronted on the south by a (Vaiṣṇava) Buddha with four hands, the two lower of which are held in the attitude of *Bhūmisparsa-mudrā*. The *Kṛtistambha* is surmounted in the middle by a miniature shrine holding Vaiṣṇava and Narasiṃha in the panels facing south and north.

17 On the top of the hill immediately on the west of Mān-sarovar are two shrines, which have escaped the notice of both Cunningham and Beglar, and which, though they are now almost wrecks, are worthy of note. Of one of these only the door is preserved with part of the inner core of the roof above. Immediately over the entrance is Garuda. The lintel above has been broken up into three bands. The lowermost is beautifully carved with ornamental *Chaitya* windows, the central of which is occupied by an elegant *Linga* resting on a *Pindikā*. The compartment above it is also artistically chiselled. In the centre is a Nāga with three hoods and on either side are a number of lotus buds and stems but only one full-blown lotus whose filaments are shown as being eaten by two swans with slender arched necks and standing in front of each other. The door originally had two jambs on each side, the outer of which has now disappeared from the proper right side. The inner bands are each carved with floral ornamentation with Gangā and Yamunā at the bottom.

18 Twenty-four miles north-east of Gyāraspur is Baro, properly Baloh,

Baro

which abounds with the ruins of mediæval temples. Baro is now a tiny village on the boundary of the Bhilsā District and of the Gwalior State on this side. But the old place, whatever its name was, extended as far as and included the neighbouring town of Pathārī now under Bhopāl Agency, as is evidenced by the remains. These have been described first by Beglar in *Archæological Survey of India Reports*, Vol VII, pp 64 ff and afterwards by Cunningham, *ibid* Vol X, pp 69-76. The ruins were also visited by Mr Cousens who refers to them in his Progress Report for 1893-94. There are here two distinct villages, *viz*, Baro and Pathārī. Beglar describes all these ruins as belonging to Pathārī. Cunningham, however, clearly distinguishes between the two places. But Mr Cousens, who knew of Beglar's account only, puts all these remains like him under Pathārī.

19 As the accounts of both Cunningham and Beglar are exhaustive, very little remains to be added to them. The most celebrated of the Baro ruins is the temple of Gadaimal, whose shrine contains a composition, nearly life-size, of a newly born babe lying by the side of its mother. They have been surmised to be Māyādevi-Buddha by Beglar, Tīśālā-Mahāvīra by Cunningham, and Yaśodā-Kṛṣṇa by Mr Cousens. A careful examination of this temple will convince any one that it is built of odd pieces ranging in date from the 8th to the 10th century and evidently brought from different adjoining temples. The image in question in all probability did not originally belong to this temple, which again may not have stood here at all before the heterogeneous architectural pieces were conglomerated into the present structure. Now, on the other hand, the inscription engraved on the column of Pathārī opens with an invocation in four verses to the Hindu god Kṛṣṇa and tells us that it served the purpose of a Gauda-stambha in front of a temple to Kṛṣṇa. No traces of the temple have remained, and it is possible that the image now in the shrine of Gadaimal temple originally pertained to the Kṛṣṇa fane, from which it was removed when it fell into disrepair.

20 Udaypur is a village in the Bāsodā Tahsil of the Bhilsā District, and

Udaypur

is four miles from the Bāeth railway station and sixteen miles north-west of Baro. It is now an insignificant village, but, in the mediæval Hindu period and during the Muhammadan rule, was a place of some importance, as is evidenced by the monumental remains at present existing. Of the Hindu remains the temple of Nilakantheśvara is the most noteworthy. Of special interest among the Muhammadan monuments are a mosque and a mansion both of the Mughal period and enclosed within a fort wall. The old market square with colonnaded sides formed of Hindu pillars, the gates of the fort wall some in Hindu and some in Muhammadan style, and the traces of an old wall constructed of great stone blocks packed dry half a mile south of the village deserve little more than a mere mention.

21 The monuments of Udaypur have been described by Beglar in *Archæological Survey of India Reports*, Vol VII, pp 81-88, and by Cunningham, *ibid*, Vol X, pp 65-69. The various legends connecting Udayasimha, the Paramāra king, with the foundation of the town and the building of the temple of Nilakantheśvara have already been narrated by them and are consequently not worth reiterating. By far the most important object of antiquarian interest here is the fane of Nilakantheśvara, built of a fine red sand stone. It faces the east, and stands upon a small podium in the centre of a courtyard to which access is now obtained through a gate in its south-west corner. It consists of a shrine, a hall, and three porches projecting from the sides of the hall and each approached by a flight of steps, that on the east being the principal entrance. The whole lower portion of each porch is covered except at the entrance opening with a stone screen surmounted by a stone bench provided with a back formed by an inclined dwarf wall. On these benches rest short pillars which support the roof above (Photo No 3994). The outer carved faces of these roofs, however, have almost completely disappeared. The eaves slabs also are more or less destroyed. The steps, leading to the eastern principal entrance porch, were originally flanked by two sculptured dwarf walls, very little of which has now survived and which have now to a large extent been replaced by rubble erections.

22 The hall or *Sabhāmandapa* is 24' square leading to an *antarāla*, 12' 9" × 9' 6" The centre is occupied by a Nandī, above which is the domical ceiling The roof of the hall is supported by walls and eight pillars and four pilasters very heavy but deeply and boldly carved (Photo No 3996) The door of the shrine is exquisitely sculptured (Photo No 3995) Each side consists of five jambs, the lower portions of which are occupied with statuary Above, the central jamb which projects is composed of a miniature spiral shaft crowned with a series of circular caps except the lowermost which is of the pot and foliage style The other jambs are floral except the outermost which is sculptured with a series of horse riders one upon the other On the dedicatory block of the shrine lintel is Ganeśa, above is Śiva Above still on the frieze is a row of five goddesses Inside is a stone *linga* covered with a brass sheet, which, from the inscription incised on it, appears to have been put up by one Khanderao Appaji in Samvat 1841 The outside walls of the shrine and hall are profusely decorated with figures, hardly any of which is intact Either the nose or the hands have been chipped off, and it is not, therefore, possible to identify the deities - This desecration must no doubt have been caused when the Muhammadans built the mosque, which stands immediately behind this temple

23 The hall, as described by Fergusson, "is covered with a low pyramidal roof, placed diagonally on the sub-structure, and rising in steps, each of which is ornamented with vases or urns of varying shapes" (Photo No 3994) This form of hall roof is met with not only in Rājputānā and Gujarāt, but also in the Dekkan The spine of the shrine, however, is peculiarly Dekkan in style and is almost identical with that of the temple of Gondeśvar at Sinnar in the Nāsik, and that at Ambanāth in the Thānā District The towers of these two last temples, however, are more or less destroyed, and that of Udaypur is the only one of this type that has been wholly and entirely preserved, and as such is of great importance It is a spine decorated by four bands with thirty-five miniature *śikhāras* between two consecutive bands arranged in five rows, each row holding seven of them placed one above the other (Photo No 3993) One noteworthy circumstance connected with the tower of this temple at Udaypur is the carving of a male figure immediately below the *amalaśilā* at the north-west corner I was not able to ascertain whose figure it was The man appears to be intended to hold in his hand the lower end of the flag staff, which no doubt was placed here, as clearly indicated by a round aperture in the *amalaśilā* just above the figure The superb dress and the profusion of ornaments point to his high rank, and it is possible that we have in him a sculpture of the Paramāra Udayāditya himself, who constructed the temple The only other instance of such a figure that I have found is furnished by the Taleśvar temple at Tilasmā in Mewār, where the figure was supposed to be that of a royal personage, who built it and ascended to heaven by this meritorious act

24 In front of the temple is a structure called *Veda*, which is said to have been used by Udayāditya for the performance of a sacrifice after building the temple It is a square chamber enclosed with walls of beautiful perforated stone work with a projection in the middle of each (Photo No 3997) This work is broken away in places, and the gaps thus caused have been filled up with rubble The present entrance is through a doorway in the west wall, but there was another in the opposite wall, which has now been closed with rubble Near the present entrance is a large *Pippal* tree, which has struck roots both into the perforated work and the wall joints The interior is unclean and is used as a cattle-shed, which is a great pity The exterior is silted up with debris, which also is undesirable The roof is flat and is now in a dilapidated condition

25 Behind the temple and touching the western extremity of the courtyard, a mosque has been constructed out of materials from old Hindu temples Beglar's description of this mosque is slightly inaccurate The flat roof of the hall is supported not by four (as he says), but five, rows of Hindu pillars There are again not twelve but eight pillars in each row, including the dwarf ones Cunningham thinks that there stood here the north-west corner attend-

ant shrine and the western *Vedi* which were knocked down, and this *Masjid* was erected in their place. Of course, there is every probability that a subsidiary shrine was existing here, but the examination of the materials of the mosque does not support the conclusion that there was another *Vedi* here. The back of this building clearly indicates that the larger portion of this material belonged to a temple which had porches similar to those of the present one (Photo No 3999)

26 In front of the mosque there are two archways one on each side of the back of the temple, apparently unfinished and bearing Persian inscriptions. They record the erection of a mosque (no doubt the one just referred to) by Ahmad Wajih during the reign of Abul Mujahid Mohammad bin Tughlaq Shah (Sultan of Delhi). While one of them bears the date 737 A H, the other 739 A H. This difference is unaccountable except perhaps on the surmise that the building of the *Masjid* commenced in 737 and was completed in 739.

27 The temple of Nilakanthesvara, like that of Gadarmal at Baio, must originally have had six attendant shrines, one at the north and one at the south, and the remaining four at the north-east (Photo No 3998), south-east, south-west and north-west corners. Of these the two last have completely gone and that at the south all but gone. The rest are more or less preserved.

28 On the walls and pillars of the eastern porch and hall door a number of inscriptions have been incised ranging in age from the 11th to the 16th century. Besides these there are two inscription stone slabs detached from their settings and now lying loose in the porch. It is not clear to which structure they originally pertained. But certain it is that they did not belong to the temple of Nilakanthesvara as there are no niches here wherein they could have been placed. The larger of these slabs contains but a fragment of an inscription setting forth the eulogy of the Paramara dynasty, showing that there was at least one more slab which has now been lost. This fragment has been edited by Buhler in *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol I, p 233 ff and carries the dynastic list up to Udayaditya. The second slab, which is somewhat smaller, has its inscription published by F Kielhorn in the *Indian Antiquary*, Vol XVIII, pp 347-8. From this inscription it appears that the slab originally belonged to a temple of Vaidyanatha, and it is not impossible that the first slab also was connected with it. The temple appears to have been of some importance as is clear from the inscription. And it seems tempting to suppose, though, of course, there is no strong evidence in support of it, that it was in the vicinity of Nilakanthesvara and that it was this Hindu fane that was demolished and served as materials for constructing the mosque behind Nilakanthesvara during the reign of Mohammad Tughlaq.

29 Of the other inscriptions in the porch of Nilakanthesvara, the important ones have been either published or summarised by Kielhorn. One of these credits Udayaditya with having established Udayapura, Udayesvara and Udayasamudra. The first of these is the village of Udaypur, the second the temple of Nilakanthesvara itself. It is not possible to identify Udayasamudra, though from the name it is evident that it refers to a tank or lake. As this is a contemporary record, the above statement is worthy of credence. Another inscription, which is, however, much later than the time of Udayaditya and is written in the vernacular of the day informs us that the construction of Udayesvara (Nilakanthesvara) commenced in V S 1116 (=1059 A D), and a third inscription which is of the time of the Paramara prince tells us that the flagstaff of the temple was erected in *Samvat 1137 Vaisakha sudhi 7*, corresponding to A D 1080. The god Udayesvara has also been called Udalesvara in other inscriptions, which enumerate various grants made to him at different times.

30 Another object of some archaeological importance at Udaypur, as stated above, is a mosque of the Mughal style which stands in an area enclosed by a fort wall on the southern outskirts of the village (Photo No 3992). An inscription on the outer face of the northern wall records the erection of this *Masjid* in the town of Udaypur, District Chanderi, in the province of Malwa,

begun by Qāzī Auliyā, son of Sayyid 'Alid-us-samad during the reign of the emperor Jahāngīr and completed after his death by his two sons Sayyid Hāmid and Sayyid Dāud in the reign of the emperor, Shāh Jahān in the year 1041 (A. H.) In front of the Masjid are several tombs, the principal among which are said to be those of the father and uncle of the finishers. At present it is in charge of the local Qāzī who claims to be a descendant of the original builders. As it is still used as a place of worship, the interior has been kept nice and clean. The building also is, on the whole, in safe condition except a portion of masonry near the north-east corner which has separated itself from the main structure and slightly buckled forward. The small ornamental minarets also at the four corners of the roof are leaning one way or the other.

31 The palatial building situated a few yards behind this Masjid is said to have been the private residence of the builder. The present owner of this building, as in the case of the *masjid*, is the local Qāzī. This is a spacious structure in the Mughal style consisting of a number of fine rooms decorated with arabesque and *jali* work of varying and beautiful design. The place, however, is now deserted and was so thickly overgrown with jungle when I visited Udaypur that it was not possible to examine the building thoroughly.

PART II (b)

Excavation at Besnagar.

32 The column called Khām Bābā and the ground round about it referred to in para 18 on p 4 *supra*, are the property of a Pujārī named Pratāp-purī Gosāī popularly known as Bābājee, who holds it as an *inām* from the Gwalior Durbar. The pillar itself is in the close vicinity and near the north-east corner of an artificial mound, on the northern end of which is perched the squalid dwelling of the Bābājee. In front, *i.e.*, on the east of the mound, runs a country track. Still farther east, the ground was fairly even though it rose a little towards its north-east and sloped off towards its south-east end. That on the north and south of the mound was very nearly of the same level. At the back, however, it sloped off considerably towards the west. Excavation was first started at the two places previously exposed by Mr. Lake, Superintending Engineer of the Gwalior State,* *viz.*, in the immediate south of the Pujārī's house (called Trench C), and about 100 feet to its south-east (called Trench A). After exposing parts of railings he filled the trenches, I was told, at the request of the Pujārī, who, on account of his cattle, was anxious to see them filled and restored to their original condition. These trenches I had, therefore, to re-open, but at right angles to these I sunk two cross trenches, called B and D. In Trench A traces of two different kinds of railings were found. They may be distinguished as (1) the open, and (2) the solid, railing. The first is of the well-known type, the most notable specimen of it being furnished by the Sāūchī remains. Here, however, it is of the plainest kind, and neither are the pillars bevelled nor the cross-bars decorated with medallions as at Sāūchī. Only two of the pillars of this railing are approximately in position, and the rest have fallen down. The railing originally ran from east to west, but it could be traced only over a length of about 51' 6". At the west end it meets the other railing, but on the east it must have run to a considerable distance, although not a vestige of it is now visible. This is intelligible enough as the soil on this side is of a lower level than even the original ground of this railing. The other railing which is contiguous with it was not at first recognised to be such, as it presented in appearance an altogether unknown variety. What here was brought to light was a continuous line of stone slabs with fragment of partition screen between them, the meaning of which, however, was far from clear when it was unearthed. It was not till a trench on the north side of Bābājee's house was sunk, and better preserved parts of this type of railing exposed that it was possible to recognise the existence of a similar one in Trench A also. The traces of this railing, however, could be detected only up to 28 feet approximately. Trench B, which crossed Trench A was comparatively abortive, though, in point of minor antiquities, such as coins, toys and so on, it proved by no means

* An account of his excavations is contained in the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Vol. XVIII, p 135 and ff.

inferior to the latter. In the southern part of this trench were discovered the remains of a brick and stone walling, which no doubt originally formed part of dwelling. In the northern part of it, also, similar remnants were visible though very few as compared with the former. Traces of habitation were not confined to Trench B only. On the north of Trench A also, just where the second or solid railing broke off, was exhumed a similar brick walling, with a water channel close beside it. Not far from it was found a *hauy* or cistern, the sides of which appear to have been badly knocked off when Mr Lake excavated here. The *hauy* seems originally to have been a square, with each side measuring not less than 11' 6". The surface seems to be constructed of mortar laid on a solid bedding of brick-bats intermixed with tiny boulders.

33 In Trench C which was cut immediately on the south of Bābājē's house, no less than eight pillars and one coping stone of an open railing were discovered. This was the second of the two trenches, which Mr Lake had dug on this site. He concluded from this find that a railing had stood here, running from east to west. But a little reflection will convince any one that there was no railing here. In the first place, in the case of open railings which have fallen the pillars have always dropped down either on one side or the other of the line in which they ran. In the present case, all the pillars have fallen in the direction of the line in which they have been supposed by Mr Lake to have run. Secondly, though here no less than eight pillars were found, there was but one coping piece discovered, and there was not a trace of any cross-bar, foundation slab or foundation layers. The absence of these last two is highly significant. From these and other reasons which cannot be detailed here the conclusion is irresistible that there existed no railing here and that the pillars had but been stacked at this place.

34 Trench D which was cut at right angles to Trench C was more fruitful and revealed the remains of the foundation walling of an old dwelling and of a brick wall in front. Very little in its line of alignment has survived, but this much is clear that it was approached from the north by a flight of three steps, which led to an antechamber floored with cement. I have no doubt that this was a dwelling of great importance as here bricks, pottery and nails were found in far larger numbers than in any other trench on this side. And this conclusion was confirmed by clearing the ground on its west, which yielded one stone mortar and two *hauyas*. Of the latter one is of the same level as, and the other of lower level than, the original ground here. The first of these again is more strongly built than the other. This shows that it was used as a cistern and the second most probably for storing grain.

35 A fifth trench (Trench E) was commenced from the north-east corner of the compound enclosing Bābājē's ground. The ground here was more rising than elsewhere. Besides, I was assured by Bābājē that his ploughshare, whenever it was employed, struck against large stones on this side of his field. Every thing thus seemed promising. And excavations here led to the discovery of another open railing corresponding to that found in Trench A, and running like it from east to west. Traces of this railing were found over a distance of 220 feet in a line till its western end met the solid railing unearthed on the north of Bābājē's house. Where its eastern end was could not be ascertained. Fourteen pillars are *in situ* or, at any rate, very nearly so. Six have fallen near their foundation slabs, and the rest have disappeared. All these except one were preserved only up to their lowermost socket holes, the upper portions being destroyed. Immediately on the north side of this railing were found remnants of a fairly large structure, whose stone walling extended over a length of 90 feet. Remains of its inside brick walling were also brought to light. The full plan and the purpose of this structure are far from clear.

36 *Pari passu* with Trench E we sunk two more trenches one immediately behind Bābājē's house (Trench F), and the other immediately on the north (Trench G). We began excavating the last from its western end and at first lighted upon only thin long foundation slabs running in a line, the significance of which was at first quite beyond our comprehension. On tracing this line over a distance of 74 feet, however, we came upon its superstructure and concluded that originally it constituted a railing. This railing is quite unique in design,

and, so far as my knowledge goes, has not yet been discovered by any archæologist in India. In contradistinction to the open railing such as is typically represented by that which, *e g*, surrounds Tope 1 at Sāñchī, and to such as was found in Trenches A and E at Khām Bābā also, the new one may be called the solid railing. The pillar of the latter is of comparatively small section. Its sides have no socket-holes to receive cross-bars as in the case of open railing, but are each cut into chases almost for the whole length exposed above ground. Into the chases of these pillars were fitted screens or panels. The upper portions of the pillars have broken off, and it is not therefore possible to determine the exact height of the railing. Of the broken pillars the highest was only 3' 6" above ground. Between this new railing and Bābājē's house another pillar was unearthed. Its height measured 6' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", but this pillar also is not whole and entire, as it exhibited the surface of a fracture at either end. But, though it is not possible from the pillars to settle the height of the railing, it is all but certain that its height could not have been less than that of the open railing which it met. The height of the latter was nearly 10 feet above ground, and this may, therefore, be taken to be the height of the new railing also. No coping stone of this railing was found in the trench which revealed it. But one was discovered in the *Chabutiā* or platform round the Khām Bābā column, when one side of it was broken open and a trench sunk in front of it to inspect the nature of its foundations. The whole of its underside is chased, and it, therefore, appears that it rested directly not only upon the pillars but also upon the panels whose upper side was fixed into its chase. This coping stone also is not whole and entire, but as its length is not less than 6' 6" and the intercolumniation of the railing varies from 3' 6" to 4' 4", it seems that, as at Sāñchī, it spanned two intercolumniations. The joint of the pillar which was found between this railing and Bābājē's house, and which has just been adverted to, consists of a central tenon with a side projection and shouldered recess, which indicates that the pillar in question supported not one but two coping beams. The end of one of these rested upon the projection and the end of the other upon the shouldered recess of the top of the pillar, and the two ends being held together by the tenon pushed into the mortices which must have been cut into them to receive it. Near this pillar was found the top piece of another pillar which ended merely in a tenon. This must be the intervening pillar of the railing, on which only one coping stone rested and which came centrally between its ends. A view of this remarkable railing restored from the different fragments found will be shown as accompaniment to my longer and more detailed account of these excavations, which I intend contributing to the Archæological Annual of the Director-General of Archæology. The north side of the solid railing which was discovered in Trench G is about 7 feet long and runs very near the north open railing dug out in Trench E. Whether they actually met is somewhat problematical because they do not run in exactly the same line.

37 To settle whether that which we thought to be the western end of the new railing was really so, and, if so, to determine where and how it turned off, we cut three trenches in three different directions. One of these called Trench G₁ showed us that our surmise was correct and that the railing afterwards turned off to the south almost at right angles to the first line. In Trench G₁, however, nothing but the line of foundation slabs was found. There was not a trace of its superstructure. This was, however, not surprising at all, considering that the ground here was of a very low level, lower even than the original ground of this railing. These foundation slabs again could be traced only up to a distance of 28'. The line then suddenly broke off but we continued to push the trench southwards when after a distance of about 64 feet we lighted upon another foundation slab with a second one running at right angles to it. The western side of the solid railing thus extended over a length of 152' after which it turned off to the east, as the second of these two slabs showed. We dug a long narrow trench in the line of the second of the two slabs just referred to, but in vain. But there can be little doubt that the southern line of the solid railing must have commenced from here and continued till it met the lowermost of the steps which gave access to the dwelling whose remains were excavated in Trench D.

38 It has been stated above that when Trenches E and G, which yielded the north open railing and the solid railing respectively, were cut, a third also (Trench F) was sunk immediately behind Bābājēe's house. This led to the unearthing of a masonry wall packed dry but very much out of plumb. At both its ends it seemed to turn off towards the east, and so at its north end we cut another trench. This exposed another wall of the same style and condition. A similar attempt was made at the south end, which had bare a third wall on the south, but we had cleared only about 5' when Bābājēe, being apprehensive of the safety of his house, requested us to stop all work on this side. I thought it expedient to accede to his request, and so did not push further the work of clearing the south wall. Thus on three sides of the mound which is surmounted by Bābājēe's house, three walls of the same pattern were exhumed, and the conclusion is all but certain that we had here the three retaining walls of a platform. It was rather difficult to find out the fourth wall of this platform, as this involved the demolition of the front part of Bābājēe's house. Next year if Bābājēe's house is acquired by the Gwalior State every endeavour will be made to unearth this wall.

39 Our attention was now directed to the Khām Bābī column itself. Was it *in situ* or not? This was the question that now troubled us most. On the one hand, the inscription on this pillar, as it stood, was on the same level with the human eye. This led us to think that it was in position. The solid railing, on the other hand, which passed in its close vicinity was on a much lower level than the platform from which the column emerged. Could the column have been put up in its present place at some later period and have had absolutely no connection with the railings exposed? The question was exceedingly tantalizing. It could be answered only by sinking a trench in front of the pillar. But Bābājēe was very obdurate, and would not allow us to defile the divinity in this manner. The column is a divinity not only in the eyes of Bābājēe but also of the local people from among whom we obtained our supply of labourers. These also refused to work, and the idea of excavating in front of the column seemed for a time completely quashed. We did not, however, stop our negotiations with Bābājēe, and we at last succeeded in securing his consent. We had a gang of Bundelkhundi coolies whose minds were not imbued with the local superstition, and these were consequently set to this work. It was not without some difficulty that we could induce them even, for they had hardly commenced work when, as ill-luck would have it, a cobra wriggled out from the platform of the column. The cobra produced a panic among the coolies, who thought that Khām Bābī, being offended at this sacrilegious act, came in that guise to bite and punish the offenders. Two Pathāns from this gang were forthwith ordered to kill it, and the cobra was soon laid lifeless on the ground. This quieted the fears of the coolies and they resumed work. Fortunately no further circumstances arose to dishearten them, and the work was continued uninterruptedly. And we were delighted to find that the column was *in situ* and very nearly on the same level, and hence connected, with the solid railing.

40 A succinct description of the column as exposed to view above the platform has been given by Dr. Marshall in the *Jour. R. As. Soc.* for 1909. An account of the concealed portion of it, as revealed by this excavation, is therefore, here necessary. The column as it emerged from the platform was known to be an octagon. How far this octagon extended, and whether it changed to some other form down below as it obviously did above, were questions whose answers it was impossible to give. The excavation, however, showed that it continued to be an octagon down to its lower end, which is 8' from the top of the platform. The first length of six feet is well dressed, and the remaining two feet roughly dressed. It is obvious that the dividing line between the rough and fine dressed surfaces must have coincided with the original ground-level of the pillar, and it is worthy of note that even the rough dressed portion of the shaft which evidently remained underground, is an octagon like that above, which was visible. This is a characteristic of the pillars of the Sunga period and was noticeable even at Sāñchi when some of them were unearthed. Again, the column above the platform gave us an impression that its present rough exterior was due to its being indifferently

dressed originally and consequently it led us to cast a slur on the art of the period. But the buried portion now revealed convinced us that the surface was very finely dressed indeed, though, of course, not to such a degree as to vie with Aśoka's columns and that the present appearance of the upper portion was doubtless caused by the wearing action of weather. The pillar itself rests directly upon a stone slab, and to keep it thoroughly perpendicular and bring its rough irregular lower end in direct contact with the slab a pair of iron chisels and two chips of stone were driven in between. The foundations, which began with this slab extend to a depth of about 3', and consist of stone slabs alternating with layers of broken up laterite masonry, black earth, and concrete well rammed down.

41 It was a matter of immense gratification to find that Khām Bābā was in its original position. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this discovery. In the first place this convinced us beyond all possibility of doubt that both the varieties of railing and the three retaining walls of the platform were all connected with a definite monument, *viz*, the temple of Vāsudeva, in whose honour no doubt Heliodorus erected the pillar. Secondly, as we knew the approximate age of the column, by comparing its original ground level with those of other structures we exhumed, it was easy to deduce their relative ages. Thus we know that Khām Bābā was put up *circa* 140 B.C. Now the original ground-level of the solid railing is at least 9" lower than that of the column. This shows that the former is anterior to the latter. How much anterior it is impossible to say, but we shall not be far wide of the mark if we assign this railing to B.C. 165.

42 It will be seen from the account given above, that the mound on which Bābājē's house is situated was surrounded on three sides by the solid railing. In the immediate proximity of this mound again stands Khām Bābā, which we now know to be *in situ* and which consequently must have been close beside the temple of Vāsudeva. The conclusion is thus almost certain that the present mound represents the original site of the old temple. As Bābājē's dwelling has been built on it, it was not possible to explore this mound thoroughly and systematically. I was, however, able to prevail upon him to allow us to dig a small trench in the court inside his house. One was accordingly sunk commencing from the north retaining wall of the platform. It was carried to a depth of 15' 1" till the yellow soil was reached. At a depth of about 8' 6" from the surface we came upon a thin floor of old broken tiles, well consolidated, with still thinner layers of yellow earth. Curiously enough it accords almost with the ground-level of the solid railing, and one is tempted to conclude that this was the original ground of the temple, which stood here and with which the railing was connected. But no satisfactory explanation can be adduced to show why no vestige of this structure has survived. It is possible that it was entirely built of wood as no doubt was the case with the ancient edifices of the Maurya period, and that wood being a perishable material no trace of the old temple now remains. But a time came when they perceived the necessity of raising the ground level of the temple, and a terrace was erected for building a new one. What that necessity was will be explained shortly.

43 Two or three other trenches we sunk in the soil on the north of the solid railing. But beyond yielding a few miscellaneous articles, such as coins, toys and so forth they were not very fruitful. An idea occurred to me that though we had dug trenches to the level of the foundation slabs of the solid railing, none had been sunk on this side to any greater depth with a view to see whether any ancient remains were hidden there. One was thus cut close to this railing at the north-west corner. After digging down to about three feet below its foundations we lighted upon a line of bricks, which was on further excavation found to be the top of a brick wall. Nearly sixty-six feet of this wall on its north side were exposed, and I have no doubt that it extended right up to the front of the Khām Bābā, where, in the trench sunk before it three courses exactly similar to those of this wall were detected. The wall ran thus on this side to 160 feet at least. As the season was far advanced and labour became scarce, I was most reluctantly compelled to leave off the work of tracing the line of this wall even up to Khām Bābā and also of seeing whether it

continued farther. This work, therefore, has been reserved for the next season. Of its west side only 15 feet of the wall could be traced when it suddenly broke off. We continued the trench fifteen feet farther but without success. It is just possible that still farther digging in the same direction may bring to light portions of this wall. But as it was too late in the season to persevere, this work too had to be put off till next year. Of the wall so far exposed only twelve courses were found, the topmost, however, containing one brick only. The maximum height of the wall here is 3' 4", but originally it must have been much greater. There seems to have been no definite principle according to which the bricks were laid. Most of them have been placed breadthwise and only a few here and there lengthwise. The only principle that seems to have been observed is that no two joints come immediately one above the other. The wall is only 2' 2" thick. Its interior, again, is not neat and finished as its exterior, face is. Further it is worthy of note that while outside the wall yellow earth is on almost the same level as its lowermost course, it has been found on the other side (wherever it was explored) to be of the same level as the height of the wall. All these facts taken into consideration leave no doubt as to the wall originally having served the purpose of a retaining wall of some platform. The platform in that case must have extended over a length of at least 160 feet on the north side at any rate. What this huge platform was intended for it is difficult, perhaps impossible, to determine. It deserves to be noticed in connection with this brick wall that it rests on yellow soil. But almost from its lowermost course commences the brick soil which continues right up to the top. It is by no means easy to decide whether this wall was originally built on yellow soil, or stood on black, its foundation courses alone being built upon the former. Whichever of these suppositions is accepted, this much is certain that the destruction of this brick wall was caused by some such agency as inundation, for, between the foundation slabs of the solid railing and the bottom of the wall the soil is purely of the alluvial kind, not a trace of any ancient remains such as pieces of bricks and pottery having been detected. This fact lends support rather to the supposition that the wall was constructed on yellow soil without any foundations. For, if this had not been so, fragments of pottery would have surely been detected between the top of the yellow soil and the foundations of the solid railing, as they are in all artificially raised levels of ground in the ruins of ancient sites. On careful inquiries with the old people inhabiting this place, I learnt that the soil here was still occasionally subject to floods. This is not at all incredible as one of the rivers of Bhilsā is not far from this site. One such inundation must have demolished the upper portion of the brick wall, buried the remainder under the silt brought in, and raised the height of the whole site to very nearly the original ground-level of the solid railing. The same agency also appears to be accountable for the destruction of this railing and the buckling forward of, at any rate, two of the retaining walls of the platform which it enclosed, to which reference has been made above.

PART III.

PART III

Conservation Comment.

Nothing of exceptional interest is to be recorded in the nature of conservation repair undertaken during the period under report and a general *resume* of such works will not include anything so out of the common as to warrant aught but the brief mention of its being

Detailed measures of conservation undertaken and the expenditure incurred are set out in tabular form in Appendix L herewith, and the following notes are intended to amplify somewhat, in the few cases desirable, the necessarily abbreviated remarks noted therein against them

Passing comment is also made upon visits to various archaeological centres undertaken during the past cold weather season, and items, already included in the routine "Conservation Notes" issued by this Department, that have casual interest in themselves, are further noticed here

A certain interest lends itself to the reparatory measures being undertaken to these caves, in that experiments are in progress with a view to discovering the immediate cause of the great amount of rain water that annually accumulates in the lower caves. Strange as it will seem, the channel of so much water accumulation is not definitely apparent, for while the fact of the cave fronts being quite open would normally account for the entrance of so much rain water, the counter fact of their facing north and hence away from the prevalent rain laden winds renders this natural assumption dubitable

That trouble of this nature was experienced by the original excavators of the caves is indicated by the fact that, in one or two instances, the bottoms of the caves were actually lowered by further excavation to act as tanks for the storage of the water which even then accumulated in them

However, though this periodic flooding of the lower parts of the caves may have occurred since their original excavation, its disintegrating action upon the parts thus subjected to alternating saturation and drying is very apparent through the crumbling surfaces, and to remedy this it is proposed to cut a small hole some 6" roughly in diameter through the rock from the face of the cliff beneath to slope gradually up to the floor of the caves affected, to ensure the immediate drainage of any water that may enter

In an endeavour to divert one apparent channel of this water accumulation, the top of the sloping rock face above the cave No 2, which cave exhibits definite evidence of free water percolation through some distended cleavage fissures in the roof and sides, is being cleared of its thin layer of covering earth and the fissures visible from above are being grouted with portland cement

Upon the efficacy of the scheme of guttering ranged about the sloping rock face immediately above the caves, which was put in hand and completed before the time of my visit in the later rains of 1913, I, in common with the present Executive Engineer, am unable to comment, as the relative condition of the caves prior to its installation was known to neither of us. I am informed, however, by the Sub-Divisional Officer in charge of the work, that water accumulation has diminished considerably as an immediate outcome, and it is hoped that the measures now in hand will effectively combat the disintegrating action of the weather to which, in their present circumstances, the caves are so susceptible

Special repairs to the many temples grouped together in these villages are comprised chiefly by the building of compound walls, clearing of vegetation, levelling and the like, and these interesting monuments have gained tremendously in appearance through their more orderly setting

Further measures of conservation were found upon my visit in January last to be very desirable in quite a number of instances, and these have been made the subject of "Conservation Notes" which are communicated in general routine to the officers concerned

The only special repair being undertaken in the city of Bijapur is that to the Asar Mahal, where the dilapidating original roof covering is being replaced externally by a modern roof of concrete and steel. This new construction is hidden from general view by the surrounding original parapet walls about the roof, and by the jealous retention of all the old interior wood framing and panelling that is in a condition permitting of its being securely affixed, so that the original appearance of the old structure has not been disturbed in the least. Upon my visit last December little else in the nature of conservation repair was needed, although the old wood casing to the high columns of the open front was showing indications of decay through its long exposure directly to the weather, and in my Conservation Note I have recommended to the Public Works Department the experimental use of a certain wood preservative on the market in England, to see if further decay cannot be arrested.

While repairs here during the last year were limited to those minor measures of conservation that are known as "Current repairs" and no recent work of structural consequence has been undertaken to claim a reference in this restricted note, I think it should be mentioned that the condition of the water-saturated plaster, spread in huge discoloured patches over the interior dome surface and pendentive, seems far from satisfactory, and I have recommended that this should be made the subject of close and careful investigation. Upon my visit its safety certainly appeared to be questionable, and should even a small portion of it become detached, its fall from such a great height may possibly be attended by serious injury to any persons present in the mosque.

Another matter which needs attention is what appears to be the reopening of an old crack extending through three stories in the south-east angle tower, but this, again, has been included among the departmental directions that are issued to the officers concerned.

To this great Tomb, and, again, to the *mayid* attached to the *Ibrahim Rauza*, the long chains, originally provided to facilitate access to the top of the domes externally, have, through the continued swinging of their lower loose ends in the wind, worn away the plastered brick core of the decorative *languras* out of which the dome appears to grow, and I have recommended that the chains be suitably lengthened with similar material to enable their ends to be anchored to the masonry projections that cover the angle stair exit at the flat spandils of main roof.

In the course of my tour I made a point of inspecting every "Protected Monument" in the various districts visited, and those in Bijapur city alone, numbering some 73, include some very interesting monuments of considerable architectural merit, which, however, have been up to the present sadly neglected with regard to conservation attentions. A notably excellent monument which should be numbered among these, although up to the present the recommendation for its protection which was published in this Circle's Progress Report for the year 1908 (page 18) has not been given effect, is the cenotaph of Afzul Khan and its attached mosque, which are massed together in the one design and form an imposing composition. This excellent architectural monument was erected by Afzul Khan for the eventual reception of his remains long before his fatal expedition, in the year 1653, to reduce the fort of Pratapgaur then held in occupation by his destined murderer, Shivaji, but the bones of this warrior lie yet at the spot where he fell, upon a jungle-grown knoll immediately to the east of the fort.

Owing primarily, I suppose, to its distance, some 4 miles from Bijapur city, and to the absence of a *pukka* road over the two miles or so of country that intervenes between the passing high way and this monument, no attempt towards its conservation has yet been made, and dense cactus now abounds about it. Structurally, the monument is still in quite good condition, but is abandoned to the mercies of the local Bhils, who utilize it as a convenient *caravanserai* and build their fires in and about it. It should be notified as a protected monument under Class II, for it is eminently deserving of being rescued.

from its present maltreatment. The necessary conservation recommendations to this end I have embodied in my "Conservation Notes", and it is to be hoped that funds for their execution will not be indefinitely withheld.

The monuments here are, generally, in a very satisfactory structural condition, and immediate attention in this respect is desirable in very few cases. Here again, however, an inspection of the many protected monuments—they are fifty in Ahmedabad city and suburbs alone—reveals the deplorable, if characteristic, fact that the most frequent source of artistic degradation with privately possessed monuments, protected or otherwise, is invariably associated with their respective owners or occupants.

As at Bijapur, the all-obliterating pall of whitewash is here to be seen covering in varying degrees almost every monument to its inevitable degradation as a work of artistic merit.

Delicately patterned arabesques, ruined beyond recognition, often buried wholly out of existence, by innumerable layers of limewhite are the general rule, and, if conservation endeavour is to result in anything pleasing or architecturally profitable, this ghastly disfiguration must be remedied, and in future prevented. Such limewhite coating has indeed, seldom even the cleanliness of its intention, and dirtied and draped, as it so frequently is, with dust-clogging cobwebs, it nullifies any effort towards the artistic amenity of an archaeological monument that assuredly should be incident to its intelligent conservation. In my "Conservation Notes" I have asked for the submission of an estimate for the eventual complete removal of this limewhited pall in the many instances affected, and I would recommend that the rigorous steps for which the Act provides be in future taken against offenders in this respect.

In Ahmedabad, too, and equally obnoxious from both sanitary and æsthetic points of view, is the pernicious practice on the part of the owners of these wonderful mosques, which grace in such glorious profusion the crowding thoroughfares of this changeling city of mills and manufactures—of adding, in architectural prostitution, *kachcha*-built latrines, limewhited and evilly pungent, which are erected in many instances even immediately against the actual façades of the monument.

These shameful excrescences, augmented in their baneful disfiguration by the even more general *kachcha*-built shed covering an adjacent, and frequently original, ablution tank, whatever their ritual significance, would effectively discount the decent pretensions of the meanest of buildings, and, seen in conjunction with these wonderful works of a long past architecture, the effect is appalling in the extreme. Roofed, too, as these *kachcha* additions invariably are, with galvanized corrugated iron—is there any material more aptly symbolic of a commercial modernism, meanly cheap, and impenetrably indifferent to aught pertaining to art?—they figure as characteristic contributions to the art of a glorious past, and should serve for those who read as they run as vital commentary upon Indian art of the present.

Further, too, to be deplored is the prevalent notion of decorative amenity that in so many instances occasions the erection of straggling "Tea garden" trellis work about, and even against, a mosque, and here, again, must the protective provisions of an agreement under the Act be brought to bear, and every endeavour made to secure the concurrence of the owners to the removal of all such abortive additions that prostitute an architecture, in my own view, high incomparable.

Internally to these mosques, and to the many tombs here also, one's susceptibilities are excruciated by the conglomeration of tawdry glass baubles, lamps or municipal pattern, and even the "Brummagen" chandelier, shuddering with its pendent glasses, that is, strung from column to column, and hangs in hideous profusion from wires roughly attached to delicate dome pendants, which are invariably badly damaged in consequence.

This, again, is another calamity which it is earnestly hoped, is open to some remedy, for the present state of affairs is deplorable. I think some action

is very urgently to be desired, and I should be very glad to supply designs for the economical provision of pendent lamps that would, at least, be in character with the architecture. These I would propose to substitute, where a monument of merit suffers badly in this respect, for the present tawdry baubles, which could then be cleared wholly from sight, if not from its memory.

I think such action would be quite compatible with the more liberal view of the term "Conservation" which should aim essentially at the preservation of the monument as a structure, and as a work of architectural amenity, jealously to be preserved from the ill-conceived attentions of the artistically impermeable, to which, in these days, it is exposed.

Another source of hideous disfigurement, which calls for protest at every proffering opportunity in the hope of its eventual remedy, is the unreasoning habit on the part of Public Works Department subordinates of annually pointing any archaeological building that is allotted a grant under the heading of "Current Repair." In these two archaeological centres above mentioned, and, again, in Champarni which I also visited last season, this pointing scourge is distressingly virulent, and almost every archaeological building is affected in differing degree. Essential as this practice may, with some reason, be deemed in the upkeep of general utilitarian building, its application to ancient monuments which were constructed of finely wrought and closely jointed masonry *essentially without mortar* is, except in most exceptional circumstances, inevitably to be condemned. Instances innumerable does one find in which the old jointing, slightly weathered at the meeting of the joints, but yet as closely bedded as originally in exclusion of water entirely, has been spread over for an inch or so in width with white *chunam* pointing, aggressively insistent through its hideous contrast with the time-mellowed tones of the old masonry.

In nearly every instance it is either quite unnecessary or unnecessarily hideous, and since the reason for it should be, primarily, to exclude water from the open joints of masonry, its use should be limited to those cases where the joints are sufficiently open to permit of its being *recessed* from the masonry face, and its omission, as obviously unnecessary, in those instances where this is not possible.

True as the foregoing observations may reasonably appear, the desirability for such insertion in this general note becomes increasingly obvious upon a detailed inspection of those many instances to which these remarks would apply.

Limited, too, as are the funds allotted for the execution of conservation repair, the application of even a small portion of them for use upon this frequently useless pointing, and again for its remedial removal, is scarcely to be desired, and it is hoped that the necessity for further comment upon this item will not be in future occasioned.

In February last I visited Dhar and its archaeological monuments to inspect the work carried out upon the recommendations of the Director General of Archaeology and of Mr. Bhandarkar, and found the work here, though not wholly completed—that at the Lat Masjid has yet to be undertaken—had been carried out in quite a satisfactory manner. I was able, however, to add somewhat to the conservation recommendations under reference in certain instances where this appeared to be desirable, but all were items of a minor nature.

Journeying on to Mandu in company with the State Engineer, I made a detailed inspection of the monuments to which conservation repairs had been undertaken, and found the work here very capably and intelligently carried out, and with an evident appreciation of the archaeological aspect of affairs. The few items of the present conservation programme remaining to be completed at the time of my visit have since been reported by the State Engineer to be, with certain exceptions, finished. (This report is published in Part I.)

Here again, however, certain further works are necessary before these wonderful monuments can be considered structurally satisfactory, and these I have embodied in a "Conservation Note."

Chief among these monuments is the *Jami Masjid* and the condition of

Jami Masjid

this mosque is such as will demand considerable attention in this respect. Owing primarily to the peculiar nature of the red stone of which it is built, spalled and shattered facing masonry is general over the whole structure, especially in those local patches subjected to concentrated pressure loads. One of the wall arches at the rear of the mosque, internally, which takes a very considerable amount of the central dome thrust shows signs of shattering badly, particularly upon the soffit, and I have recommended that, instead of the inner supporting arch used in these circumstances already in places in the side *dalans*, which here would necessarily decrease by its face width the present span of the old arch, and thus form a hiatus in the sequence of similar wall arcading, we should insert an angle-iron cranked to the curving intrados of the arch, and securely affixed at its springing, to receive the superincumbent load and support the shattering soffit of the old arch.

The shattering vault masonry under the *zenana* galleries is another serious item, and the best treatment of this is a problem, entailing considerable deliberation. Up to the present it would appear only to have been dealt within a contemplative capacity, and little beyond watching for further movement the various parts affected, has resulted.

Unfortunately, however, this watching has not been carried out in a systematic way, and I have recommended that for a short further period narrow glass strips be attached severally across each crack or disturbed portion of masonry and securely cemented in position. The least movement is apparent with this form of telltale which will settle more definitely whether active structural repair may with profit be undertaken.

In my view this latter will best be accomplished by the thorough and systematic use of injected cement grout under light pressure to permeate every crevice and so render homogeneous the whole structure.

In such a case as this, where the thin dressed-masonry facing, often

The Cement grouting Machine

disintegrating in itself and, seen through the gapped spaces whence it has fallen, quite separate and detached from the inner core of wall—and I could name innumerable similar cases in this Circle—the use of the apparatus known as a cement grouting machine and designed by Sir Francis Fox for application in similar circumstances in England, is the only possible treatment, and that, with the single alternative, prohibitively expensive, of wholly dismantling and rebuilding. Its principle lies in the steady and gentle injection under slight pressure of liquid portland cement to ensure that this binding medium thoroughly permeates every interstice, saturates the absorbent disintegrated particles, and so binds the whole into one solidly homogeneous mass. The necessity for something of this nature in the conservation repairs to Winchester Cathedral (I believe), where walls and detached piers were found to be built of unbonded stone work about a loose rubble core, led to its invention, and it is now common knowledge that this edifice and St Paul's London, to quote two very notable instances, owe their continued existence in a very great measure to the use of this apparatus.

Here in India among our loosely built monuments, where a heavily weighted structural wall is, as a general principle, constructed of a thin outer facing, exquisitely wrought, a thin inner facing, with it essentially unbonded, and with loose rubble heaped between them without a suggestion of mortar or binding material, the value of the apparatus cannot be overestimated, at least, that is my view after already inspecting some three hundred monuments in varying stages of dilapidation, and in many cases it is the only manner of repair economically possible.

I am hoping to obtain Government consent to the purchase of one such machine for use in this circle and I should be very glad to personally superintend its operations in those many cases where its use is urgently to be desired.

While at Mandu, in compliance with instructions received from the Director General of Archaeology, I visited all the monumental remains that have as yet not received attention with regard to their conservation. These number some twenty additional monuments, and noteworthy among them are the Dai ka Mahal and Dai ki Chhoti Bahin ka Mahal, each quite a gem of architecture and in a remarkably good state of structural preservation, though decades of neglect and occasional despoliation have left their marks upon them.

Quite a deal of the original enamelled work yet remains to these buildings in the form of applied tiles, and a very effective treatment of banded black and white marble still remains in position almost intact.

The buildings are actually tombs though locally misnamed "*Mahals*," and though quite small are excellently designed, the former upon the simple *motif* of square tomb chamber broken with central opening at each façade, and surmounted with a single dome which, internally, crowns a pendentive octagon springing from the lower square. The latter of these buildings is an octagon upon plan but otherwise, except for minor differences in decorative treatment, is almost identical in general design. They are, both, at present all but inaccessible to the visitor, who has to struggle through dense jungle-grass shoulder high in his effort to approach them from the passing road. All the reparatory measures desirable to these monuments I have noted in my conservation recommendations that are issued to the officers concerned.

On the flat topped hill here, and close by the famous old tope, exist the scanty remains of an old Gupta temple, of which the upper portions of its monolithic shafts—some 20 feet in height—were projecting from the general *debris* and jungle that covered the site in the immediate vicinity of the tope before Dr. Marshall commenced his recent excavating operations here. In the general clearing of the site these columns were exposed for their full height, revealing the very dangerous angle of inclination into which, in different directions, they had fallen. Upon finally setting in order the site, as excavated, the Director General of Archaeology desired to restore these columns to their original verticality and, in compliance with his directions, I spent a fortnight at Sanchi erecting about them a guillage of temporary, but substantial, enclosing walls, from the top of which it is proposed to negotiate operations for the proper resetting of the displaced columns. The ugly inclination of these ponderous monoliths and their total lack of aught that might, with any signification, be termed foundations, compelled a very circumspect method of procedure in the turning of tentative shovelful of earth from about their threatening bases to form a level bedding for the enclosing walls, for nothing that could be utilized in temporary support was available, but happily I was able to leave them at my departure undisturbed and *in situ* with their buttressing walls growing steadily about them.

In the course of my touring I visited the ancient Buddhist caves at Pitalkhora, which is 15 miles from Chalissa, the nearest railway station, by way of a decidedly *kachcha* track which now and again loses itself altogether in the dense jungle through which it passes.

These caves are comprised by two principal excavations forming a *Charitya* hall and a *Vihara*, and it was primarily to obtain reliable estampages of the inscriptions over the cells in the *Vihara*, upon instructions from the Director General of Archaeology, that was the object of my visit.

A point of considerable interest in the *Vihara* cave was in the existence of some structural masonry cells at the rear of the cave, erected to continue the sequence of adjoining rock-cut apartments where, it is to be assumed, the natural rock—here peculiarly friable—had failed and was even then badly disintegrated.

The structural notions displayed in the jointing of the component stones, and in the lack of sufficient learning at lintel ends, would not point to any long established recognition of rudimentary structural requirements on the part of the original erectors. The lintels are now falling away through the promiscuous manner of their support and I have recommended the insertion of angle irons to carry them in the several instances necessary.

In the *Chaitya* cave there yet remains a great deal of the original painted plaster decoration—badly deteriorated through long exposure to weather, it is true, but sufficiently well preserved to indicate the colours and contours of the figures used in decoration—and a band of haloed Gandhara Buddhas are still traceable as a frieze upon the enclosing aisle wall. I obtained a representative series of photographs of these decorations and of the caves generally before coming away, and have since supplied Dr. Marshall with a conservation note for communication to the Hyderabad Durbar, recommending necessary measures of general conservation, chief among which is the removal of the enormous amount of rock *debris* that now lies fallen about both the caves, and the clearing of a reasonably accessible path to facilitate approach to them along the narrow valley of their setting, high between adjacent hill tops.

In closing this note I would further remark that it is, of necessity, not to be considered as an exhaustive record of conservation activity on the part of the Archaeological Department during the period under general report, but rather as a brief commentary upon those works which may have a passing interest for the general observer, and that for full relevant particulars of the actual works undertaken, and in progress, and completed, a reference is invited to the information compiled under Appendix L.

Poona, }
 July 1914 }

J A PAGE, A.R.I.B.A.,
 Assistant Superintendent,
 Archaeological Survey, Western Circle.

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**Progress Report
of the Archæological Survey of India
Western Circle**

ARCHAEOLOGY



**Government of Bombay
General Department**

***For the year ending
31st March 1915***

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GENERAL DEPARTMENT

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Progress Report of the Archæological Survey
of India, Western Circle, for the year
ending 31st March 1915.

PART I.

I—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

During the year under Report there was no change in the *personnel* of the office, myself and my Assistant Mr Page remaining in our respective charges throughout the year

- Personnel
- 2 Owing to ill-health my Second Clerk, Mr Chintaman Ravji Gokhale, was, in October 1914, on privilege leave for 16 days only
- Establishment. There was no other change in the Establishment

II—YEAR'S WORK

- 3 Soon after the completion of my touring about the beginning of May 1914, I was engaged upon writing out my Progress Report The descriptive part of it, at any rate, being of the nature of scholarly work and consequently requiring much thought and sifting of evidence, is anything but an easy or light matter A brief summary of my research and exploration works had also to be prepared for the Administrative Part of the Director-General's *Archæological Annual*, and also a full and exhaustive article, describing all the results achieved during excavations for the second part of that *Annual* Mr Page was occupied with writing out his "Conservation Comment" for the Progress Report and helping me in various other matters connected with its compilation He was also very busy with drawing up and printing Conservation Notes from the jottings he had taken for the preservation of many archæological monuments he had visited
- Work at Head quarters

- 4 My Photographer was engaged upon developing 280 photo-negatives and preparing no less than 2,292 prints from them to accompany the last year's Progress Report submitted to Government From other negatives also he had to take nearly 340 prints, some of which were required by the Director-General of Archæology, some by Mr Cousens, the late Superintendent of this Circle, and some to accompany the Conservation Notes forwarded to the Director-General for his approval In this work he was no doubt assisted to some extent by the Third Draftsman-Photographer, but there can be no doubt that the photographic work of this Circle is increasing rapidly and has already become somewhat difficult for one single man to cope with The Head-Draftsman and the second Draftsman-Photographer were occupied with finishing the drawings they had plotted in the field In connection with the publication of Mr Cousens' volumes also, they had to finish a few drawings which were incomplete and prepare some new ones which were not available in the office They had also to prepare, for office references, copies of several tracings accompanying estimates from the different Executive Engineers framed in accordance

with the conservation proposals made by this Department My Second Draftsman I also set upon cleaning, and preparing lists of, the moveable antiquities which came to light during my excavations at Besh and which I had brought to Headquarters for careful examination

- 5 The first part of the touring season I spent in Kāthiāwar and Cutch, selecting or securing antiquities from the local museums for the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, and training

Tours

Mr K N Dikshit, Assistant Curator of the latter museum, for the work that is expected of him and for which he was recently appointed From about the end of December to about the middle of February last I was encamped at Besh for excavation purposes, making intermittent visits to Ajmer and Ajantā The third and last part of the touring season, i.e., during March last, I was at Tāndo-Mahammad-khān near Hyderābad in Sind, excavating at a *stūpa* mound The diary of my movements may be seen in Appendix A Mr Page, I am glad, was able to go through the whole of his touring programme given in paras 43-44, pp 10-11, of the last year's Progress Report, and was able to visit in addition Bāgh Caves in the Gwālior State which stood in great need of conservation measures and Sāñchī where he helped the Director-General of Archaeology in effecting repairs to certain monuments The same appendix contains a statement of his movements also

III—PUBLICATIONS

- 6 Beyond the Annual Progress Report for the year 1913-14 no official publications were brought out by this Department during the year under report An article was, however, contributed by me to the *Annual* of the Director-General of Archaeology, describing fully and exhaustively the excavation work carried out by me at Besh in the Gwālior State

IV-V—OFFICE LIBRARY AND ANNUAL EXPENDITURE

- 7 A list of new books added to the office library is given in Appendix F and a statement of the annual expenditure of the Survey for the last year in Appendix E

VI.—MUSEUMS

- 8 With the unanimous consent of the Trustees, the building of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India was, on the 10th of November 1914, converted by Government into Lady Hardinge Hospital for Indian troops As the building was nearing its completion, a Committee had been appointed by the Board to consider the question of furnishing and fitting it Being a member of this Committee, I was engaged on a scheme concerning the fitting-up of the Archaeological galleries and the selection of the most suitable and up-to-date types of exhibition cases with the co-operation and guidance of the Director-General of Archaeology But with the conversion of the building into the base hospital this work has temporarily been held in abeyance

Bombay

- 9 In August 1912, the Trustees held a meeting and passed a resolution asking Mr S M Edwardes, C S I, I C S, and myself "to recommend to the Board which of the archaeological specimens available in Bombay and the Presidency for the purposes of the Museum should be given a place there" Of course, it was impossible for us to undertake a roving commission through the Presidency for a work which required the services of a full-time expert Accordingly at a meeting held in February 1913, I brought to the notice of the Board the exceeding desirability of appointing a special official for that purpose, and suggested their applying to the Director-General of Archaeology to recommend a suitable antiquarian I was glad my proposal commended itself to the Board, and the Director-General of Archaeology was soon approached After some correspondence in regard to pay and position he recommended Mr K N Dikshit, M A, one of the scholars who was under his training The recommendation was approved by the Trustees, and Mr Dikshit joined his new post on the 1st of

November last and has attached himself to my office, pending the opening of the Museum. His first and important duty was to select articles suitable for exhibition in the Archæological Section from among the moveable antiquities which are to be found in numbers all over the Presidency. In order to give him a clear insight into his duties, I undertook a tour in Kāthiāwār and Cutch, and took him with me. My object was to visit the museums of Kāthiāwār and examine and make selections from archæological collections, with which again I was previously not personally acquainted. It is extremely desirable that the Prince of Wales Museum being the Presidency Museum, its antiquarian collection should be a thoroughly representative one, *i e*, representative of all the classes of antiquities obtaining in the Presidency. But this will be possible only if each State or Local Museum within the limits of the Presidency makes some presents from its antiquarian exhibits. Again, what I have said with reference to the Ajmer Museum in my Report for the year ending 31st March 1913, holds good with equal, perhaps greater, force in the present case also. For, if, in such a small province as Kāthiāwār, each State were to insist upon having an archæological section to its museum, none of these collections could be sufficiently extensive and varied to have any 'educative value'. To take an instance, it is scarcely necessary for me to tell a student of archæology how precious as records the inscriptions of the Kshatrapa dynasty are for the ancient history of Western India, and how exceedingly indispensable it is that they should all be brought together for patient study and comparison to a central place where they can be accessible to all interested in Indian antiquities. As it is, three of these Kshatrapa inscriptions are in the Watson Museum, Rājkot, two in the Junāgaḍh, and no less than five in the Bhuj, Museum. Over and above the sad drawback that these inscribed stones are distributed over three different places, there is this seriously unfortunate circumstance that they are all in places where there are no individuals possessing more than, at best, a dilettante interest in antiquities (at any rate I met none in the whole of Kāthiāwār and Cutch) and where it would be extremely inconvenient for real students of archæology to go and study. With reference to the Bhuj Museum, in particular, no particular care seems to have been taken of these precious relics of the past. The stones were for years lying in the stores of the Engineering Department, and some with inscribed faces downwards, notwithstanding that the State Museum was in existence. They have been removed recently, I hear, to this museum, but instead of being properly exhibited on masonry stands in a hall as they certainly would where they were valued, they were found by me in December last huddled together in a dark corner near the staircase on the ground floor, and what is more unfortunate, one of these stones was in the transit broken in twain. Evidently no care was taken of these objects, because nobody felt any interest in them, there being no antiquarians in the State. Taking an impartial view of the subject, no unbiassed and disinterested person can deny the extreme desirability, nay the absolute necessity, of these epigraphic records of the Kshatrapa period being brought together to Bombay and placed in the Prince of Wales Museum where they will be easily accessible to all antiquarians and scholars. I have represented this matter as best as I could to the Honourable Mr J Sladen, Agent to the Governor in Kāthiāwār, who is also President of the Watson Museum Committee, and to the Bhuj Durbār through Major Pottinger, Political Agent for Cutch and Morvi in Adhoi, but have not yet received any reply from them.

10 In Kāthiāwār I paid visits to four museums, *viz*, those of Bhāvnagar, Valā, Junāgaḍh and Rājkot. The Bhāvnagar Durbār, celebrated for his sympathy and munificence in all matters, was kind enough to make a present of many valuable antiquarian things from his Barton Museum, Bhāvnagar, a list of which will be found in Appendix G. The most important feature of this present was sixty silver Kshatrapa coins. Considering that these coins are coming to market for sale in less and less quantities every day and that very few well-preserved and dated specimens are now available, this present of sixty coins is of great value, and, in fact, they are the best sixty of the lot of Kshatrapa coins deposited in the Barton Museum, Mr Dikshit and I sparing no pains in this selection.

11 When I went to Valā, the Chief was away on a pilgrimage, but his Kārbhārī, who represented him, was good enough to show me the antiquarian

collection and allowed me to select any article which I required for the Prince of Wales Museum. Appendix G specifies the articles so selected and secured. The most valuable of these from the antiquarian point of view are five bronze images, nearly 7" in height. They are Buddhist figurines and are of approximately the 6th century. What constitutes their chief value is the inscribed letters they bear on their pedestals. They are, indeed, unique acquisitions for the Bombay Museum. The Valā Chief is said to be very fond of excavations, and is reported to have found these bronzes in a piece of land belonging to one Abbhal Girāsia and to the north of the city wall. In another place he appears to have lighted upon a hoard of nearly 4,000 silver Guptas, as a short note on a piece of paper in one of the Valā Museum cases informs us. I requested the Kārbbhārī to inquire about it, but no trace of these coins was forthcoming. It is feared that they were melted.

12 In regard to the Bahādur Museum, Junāgadh, I did not think it advisable to ask for any present of antiquities as the present Chief is a minor. But the fact that in April 1909 the Junāgadh Durbār allowed me to select the best fifty-seven of the Uparkot hoard of silver Kshatrapas described by Rev Mr Scott in *Four Bomb As Soc*, Vol XX, p 201 ff, inspires me with the hope that the Chief, when he assumes powers, will be sympathetic enough to make a similar handsome present of such antiquities from his State Museum as can in the interest of archæology be more usefully and profitably exhibited in the Prince of Wales Museum.

13 At the Watson Museum, Rājkot, and at the State Museum, Bhuj, also, I made a selection of antiquarian objects over and above the stone inscriptions of the Kshatrapa period referred to above. I have not yet been informed whether the Watson Museum Committee or the Bhuj Durbār has decided to present the Prince of Wales Museum with these articles. I have already stated that it serves no educative purpose at all for any museum to maintain a jealous grip on every one of its archæological exhibits if the transfer of any of these elsewhere can bring about a better appreciation and study which they most certainly deserve.

14 My tour in Kāthiāwār and Cutch came to an end about the middle of December, and by this time I was able to impart full instructions to Mr Dikshit regarding the classes of antiquities to be secured, how to secure them, and by what methods to know where they were existing. I then left him to undertake tours independently of me and advised him first to explore Dhārwar.

15 In September last Government informed me that the beautiful old Gujarāt wood-carving of Vādī Pārasnāth temple at Pātan in the Kadi Division, Baroda State, which has been described and illustrated in *North Gujarat* by Dr Burgess and Mr Cousens, was for sale and asked for my opinion as to whether and at what price it was worth purchasing. I replied that the article was worth acquiring even at Rs 1,500. On making inquiries, however, Government found that it had been sold as early as March 1914, through Mr P M Hutheesing of Ahmedābād, to an American gentleman, Mr Lockwood de Forest of New York, who acquired it for a museum in the United States. Mr Hutheesing, however, promised to give all help to any officer who might be instructed by Government to purchase the wood-carving of any houses or temples in Ahmedābād and other places which had been pulled down or were on the point of being pulled down. Accordingly by Resolution No 9560, General Department, of the 26th November 1914, I was directed by Government to avail myself of the co-operation of Mr Hutheesing and report which of the carvings might with advantage be purchased. I at once put myself in communication with him, and though I learnt from a man of his firm that Mr Hutheesing was dead, the firm was willing to give me all help in the matter. As, at the time I received this communication, it was not possible for me to leave Besh where I was encamped and where excavation work was in full swing, I instructed Mr Page to go to Ahmedābād and make the necessary report as he was then on tour in North Gujarāt. About the beginning of February Mr Page visited Ahmedābād, and, with a representative of Messrs P M Hutheesing and Sons, inspected a number of houses and temples containing specimens of Gujarāt wood-carving, but for one reason or another none that he saw were suitable or

available for museum purchase There are at least four houses in Ahmedābād, which, from an architectural point of view, are, indeed, gems, but their owners are not open to consider their sale except at a prohibitively inflated price I have already recommended them all to Government for notification as "Protected Monuments" in private possession They certainly deserve it, as, apart from being merely elaborate, they are eminently architectural in treatment Besides, when once they are declared protected, it removes all possibility of any American or foreign purchaser intruding, and Government will have the first chance of acquiring them in full or in part in case the owners owing to reduced or other circumstances are compelled to sell them With regard to temple wood work, it distinctly lacks the architectural merit of the house fronts, the treatment of the ornament and carving generally tends towards mere inordinate profusion, in the panelled reliefs especially Again, the price asked by the temple managers in two instances was Rs 10,000, which appears to be about twenty times the value It seems that the price demanded is that which will enable the wood work to be replaced with modern marble carving which these temple managers are all being anxious to obtain nowadays

16 I have stated in my last year's Report that when my office was shifted to Government Central Offices Buildings in Poona March 1914, the whole of the archæological collection, except large heavy stones and the coins cabinet, of the museum attached to my office, was sent to Bombay, there being no room in the suite of rooms assigned to us in the new building A list of the new articles acquired, most of which are presents of coins from other Governments, has been given in Appendix G, along with the acquisitions of other museums

VII-VIII—THE LISTING OF MONUMENTS AND ORIGINAL RESEARCH

17 The work of preparing an inventory of the archæological monuments of the Gwālior State, which was begun by me in 1913-14, is being pushed through vigorously by Mr M B Garde, Inspector of Archæology of that State During the period under report he surveyed parts of the Amjherā and Gwālior Gird, the major portion of the Mandasaur and Esāgarh, and the whole of the Narwār District, listing thereby no less than three hundred and five monuments The most important of these that he visited, are the celebrated caves of Bāgh in the Amjherā District No good photographs had so far been taken or reliable drawings made of these monuments, they not being easily accessible I, therefore, sent Mr Garde to these caves along with Mr Page and my office photographer and draftsman The long felt desideratum has thus been supplied, and my office now contains excellent photographs and most reliable drawings of the caves, which, I have no doubt, will be of great use to an archæologist in his study of ancient architecture The most interesting discovery, however, made during Mr Garde's tours is the identification of Padmāvati, one of the seats of the Nāga dynasties and the scene of the well-known drama called *Mālātī-Mādhava* by the Sanskrit poet Bhavabhūti Various attempts at locating this place had been made by scholars and antiquarians like Wilson and Cunningham, but none proved satisfactory It is now impossible to doubt that Padmāvati is Pawāyā, 15 miles south-west of the Dabrā railway station on the Midland section of the G I P Railway The reasons for this identification will be found duly set forth in Part II, p 68, para 17

18 Equally important "listing" work was carried out in the Baroda State In my last year's Report I adverted to the genuine solicitude evinced by the Baroda Durbār for the care and preservation of the archæological structures obtaining in the State But no systematic programme it was possible in this respect to lay down unless the various districts were surveyed and the necessary inventory of the monuments compiled The Kadi District of the State was no doubt surveyed so long ago as 1890, but no such work had been undertaken in the other divisions Hence the Baroda Durbār was anxious to see this work taken up as early as possible, and with this end in view Mr Coyle, Chief Engineer, Baroda State, put himself in communication with me As a preliminary to the execution of this work I drew his attention to the enumeration of antiquarian places at the close of the volume on *North Gujarat* by Dr Burgess

and Mr. Cousens, and showed the great desirability of preparing an initial list based upon reports from the local officials in regard to the archæological remains at each place. Thanks to the perseverance and enthusiasm of Mr. Coyle, this list was within a short time compiled and submitted to me for revision. It was, however, no easy matter for me to arrange for this revision, as I and Mr. Page were both more than fully occupied with other kinds of work. Besides, the revision of an initial list always means the weeding out of a good many entries from it of objects which district and other officials from their not being well conversant with antiquarian matters often erroneously fancy to be archæologically important, and consequently involves waste of time in proportion to this weeding out. We could ill afford to waste time in this manner, when we were already hard pressed with other duties. Accordingly I entrusted this work of revision to my draftsman Mr. L. R. Date, who had helped me in Rajputānā where I was engaged a few years ago in the preparation of such lists for that province and who thus fully knew what exactly was required for this purpose. He toured from the 22nd November 1914 to the 13th February 1915 in the Baroda State, and completed the inspection of monuments so far as the Baroda and Navasari Districts were concerned. He visited seventy-five monuments in all and has classified them according to their importance. Those of the first and second classes will be duly inspected by Mr. Page with a view to propose measures for their conservation to the Durbār. Amreli, which is the only district now outstanding, will be explored most probably next season.

IX — EXCAVATION

- 19 As intimated in the programme published in my last year's Report, I resumed excavations at Besh near Bhilsā in the Gwālior territory. This year also the Gwālior Durbār was kind enough to place a sum of Rs. 4,000

Besh

at my disposal and direct Mr. Garde, Inspector of Archæology, to help me. Excavations were started at three different places, *viz.*, (1) the Khām Bābā site, (2) on a mound in the heart of the ruins of Vidiśā (Besh), and (3) on a hillock of *debris* on the north-western ridge of the Udayagiri hill. A full and illustrated report will appear in the Director-General's *Archæological Annual*, but a summary of the results achieved will be found in Part II of this Report. The excavations at the first two sites were in every way a great success. The finds of genuine steel and of lime mortar on the Khām Bābā site are indeed very sensational discoveries (*infra*, pp. 59-60 and paras. 2-3). No archæologist would have ventured to assert that the Indians were conversant with the art of manufacturing steel and lime mortar of the best kind at such an early period as the second century before Christ. But the chemical analyses of these finds no longer leave any doubt on this point. A third equally interesting discovery on the Khām Bābā site was the remains of a canal of the Maurya (300 B.C.) or possibly pre-Maurya period (*infra*, pp. 61-62, para. 6). So long we had known about the existence of an organised irrigation system in ancient India only by inference from foreign accounts and epigraphic references. But the unearthing of this canal is actual and unmistakable evidence on the subject. The excavation of the mound in the heart of the ruined Vidiśā was equally successful. The most noteworthy feature of it was the discovery of three *yajña-kundas* or sacrificial pits of the 3rd century A.D. together with two spacious halls, indicating the existence of a *yajña-sālā* here. I am not aware of any *yajña-kundas* having been found so far anywhere in India. This and the fact that the sacrificial pits here exhumed are of an early period constitute it to be a unique discovery. What perhaps still further augments interest already great is the most probable fact attested by a clay seal found on the spot, that the *kundas* were constructed for sacrifice by an individual called Timitra, i.e., Demetrius,—a Greek! This fact need not surprise us as we already know that the Khām Bābā column at this very Vidiśā (Besh) was set up by a Greek, Heliodorus, who calls himself a *Bhāgavata* or devotee of the Hindu god Vasudeva and was standing as a *Garudadhvaja* in front of a temple to this divinity close by.

- 20 After finishing my work at Besh I went to Lāndo Mahammad-Khān in the Hyderabad District, Sind. About six miles north by west of this place near Gajā mouth of the Fulehī Canals was a mound locally called Sudheran-jo dhado,

containing the remains of a Buddhist *stūpa*. It was first inspected by Mr Cousens in 1910 and two years later by me. Mr Cousens very much wanted to excavate here, but as he retired from service soon after, it was not possible for him to carry out his intention. At his express desire, supported by the Director-General of Archaeology, I undertook to open the mound before the last touring season expired, and though it was the second week of March and the hot season of Sind had commenced to make itself unbearable, excavation operations were started which came to a completion only at the end of that month. I am exceedingly obliged to Mr C O Lowsley, Executive Engineer, Fuleh Canals, for having made all arrangements in regard to the necessary number of pick-axes and spades for our work, and, in particular, for having supplied me with the requisite number of labourers who had to be brought with great tact and coaxing. The mound of Sudheran was associated with a superstitious belief, shared by all local people—Muhammadans as well as Hindus. It was believed to be the dwelling-place of a cobra so fearful that its very hiss emitted fire and so stupendously long that from the mound it could easily elongate itself and reach the Gājā branch of Fuleh Canals to drink water when it felt thirsty! And the story again was in the mouth of the people that once upon a time a band of *bairāgis* came there with the express object of charming the cobra and snatching away the treasure which it jealously guarded. They had brought with them cart-loads of cow-dung cakes to counteract the fires from its hisses. And then they played upon flutes to lure it away from its hiding place. The cobra came out, and on beholding the *bairāgis* was so wrath that lo! with but one hiss he burnt them to ashes along with the cow-dung cakes they had brought. The slag pieces, with which the site here as far as one mile is profusely strewn, are pointed out by the people as evidence of the cobra's fury. It was, therefore, a very difficult matter to obtain coolies to work here, imbued as they were with this superstitious belief. And if it had not been for the help and support which Mr Lowsley most cordially and unostentatiously gave, it would not have been possible for me to bring the excavations here to a speedy and successful termination. Part II contains an epitome of the results achieved (pp 65-66, paras 12-14). No discoveries of a sensational character, it is true, were made here, nevertheless these excavations have a peculiar interest of their own.

- 21 The preceding remarks relate to the excavations actually carried out, but my work in connection with exploration also leads me to visit places which offer likely sites for excavation.

Vasavad

Two such places I visited. One of these was Vasāvad in the Sorath Prānt, to which my attention was drawn by Mr J Sladen, Agent to the Governor, Kāthiāwār, who forwarded a note prepared by the Agency Educational Officer. The note began with "Vasāvad is a place extremely rich in archaeological remains. My hypothesis is that it was the capital of one of the Prānts into which the ancient Gupta monarchy had divided Kāthiāwār for purposes of administration." I visited the place in April 1914, and have to confess that I was a little disappointed on inspecting the antiquarian remains there which in the first place are few and secondly are scarcely earlier than the Solanki period. It is true that two miles from Vasāvad Gupta coins are reported to be found in the rainy season, but there is not a single mound which can be safely depended upon to yield antiquities of an early age or at any rate to produce results commensurate with the money that might be expended upon it. I wonder what led the Agency Educational Officer to surmise that it was the head-quarters of a Gupta District in Kāthiāwār.

- 22 The other place which I visited was Devki-Vansol in the Mehemadābād tāluka of the Kairā District. In October 1914 the

Devki-Vansol

Collector of the district wrote to inform me that Sheth Bhailal Amratlal of Kairā had been granted permission to excavate the ruins of a Jaina temple at this village and asked me whether he should be allowed to remove the sculptures dug out by him. Thinking that some of the sculptures might be worth securing for the Prince of Wales Museum and intent upon knowing whether the site was promising for excavation, I visited Devki-Vansol at the beginning of March last. Here too disappointment awaited me. The objects exhumed were of the thirteenth century and of no importance whatever except one sculpture. This last is locally believed to be a Hanumān,

but, as a matter of fact, it is an image of Lakutśa, the last incarnation of Siva. This I have requested the Collector to reserve for the Prince of Wales Museum as soon as its building is ready to receive it. There is just one remark which I wish to make in this connection, *en passant*. It is not clear how permission came to be granted to Sheth Bhailal Amratlal to excavate at Devki-Vansol. Fortunately the site was of no consequence, but if it had proved rich in antiquities, I am sure the excavation, carried out as it was by inexperienced and raw amateurs, would have been even worse than useless, because there are so many points which an expert notices during an excavation before their indications are effaced and these would all have been lost beyond recovery. It is for this reason that Government of India have distinctly laid down that no excavation will be permitted "except by thoroughly competent persons" (*vide* paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the Government of India quoted in the preamble of the Resolution of the Bombay Government, General Department, No 4253, dated the 13th August 1903). It is, therefore, exceedingly desirable that no heads of districts should grant permission for excavation to any private individual or Society without first consulting the Archæological Department.

X—EPIGRAPHY

23 In my remarks on section VI (Museums) I have alluded to the Kshatrapa inscription stones lying in the State Museum at Bhuj in Cutch. The stones were no doubt seen by me nine years ago when I first visited Bhuj. But then I had no time to decipher the inscriptions. The letters are so curiously weather-worn that they do not yield even passable estampages, but it is possible to prepare satisfactory transcripts from the originals. Last time I had not sufficient time to make these transcripts, and had to content myself with giving a very brief account, indeed, of them. This season I was glad I could devote the time necessary for this work. There are two other Kshatrapa inscriptions, which also I was able to inspect this season. They are lying in the Watson Museum, Rājkot. They both have been published in the *Indian Antiquary*, one by Buhler in Volume X, page 157, and the other by Dr Hoernle, in Volume XII, page 32. But their transliterations are far from satisfactory. There is one more Kshatrapa inscription whose transcript also has been prepared. The Bhuj inscriptions, as stated in one of my Reports, were originally found at Andhau in Khāvdā, also called Pachchham. While at Bhuj I heard that all the stones discovered at Andhau had been brought there except one, and that this one was still lying at the original find-spot. Accordingly I sent Mr Dikshit to Andhau when I was to leave Cutch. The transliteration, which he prepared and which was checked by me with the help of his estampage, also be published in the *Epigraphia Indica* along with those of the other inscriptions. The publication of all these transcripts will, I believe, supply a long-felt desideratum amongst antiquarians studying the history of the Kshatrapa period. A summary, however, of the contents of all these epigraphic records will be found in Part II, pp 66-67, paras 15-16.

24 In the course of his touring in the Kanarese districts for the purpose of selecting antiquarian objects worth exhibiting in the Prince of Wales Museum, Mr Dikshit was fortunate enough to find a set of three ancient inscribed copper-plates in the possession of a copper-smith named Mallappa in the village of Sāngolī near Bailhongal in Belgaum. They are a record of the Kadamba dynasty and have a special character of their own. A summary of this inscription also will be found in Part II, pp 68-69, paras 18-20.

XI—NUMISMATICS

25 In my last year's Report I have referred to the hoard of 2,393 Kshatrapa coins discovered at Sarwānī in the Bānswārā State, Rājputānā, and secured by me for inspection. This hoard has now been thoroughly examined by me, and I have contributed a detailed article on it together with an illustration to the Director-General's *Archæological Annual*. As this article will take long to publish, I have given in Part II, for the information of scholars and antiquarians, two tables—one classifying the coins and the other specifying the dates

The new dates furnished by this lot are happily not few and throw a flood of light on the durations of some reigns

26 Appendix H contains the report of the Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society regarding the examination and distribution of coins acquired by Government under the Treasure Trove Act and also accounts, appearing in the *Government Gazette*, of the treasures found in the Bombay Presidency. The Collector of Kairā was the only officer who gave me information of the discovery of coins in the district as required by Government Resolution, No 3407, General Department, dated the 1st July 1904. A particularly gratifying circumstance, however, was the dispatch, for my inspection, by the Udaipur and Kotāh Durbārs, of the numismatic finds in their States. An account of these also will be found in the same Appendix.

XII—PROTECTED MONUMENTS

27 During the year under report no less than 160 monuments were declared protected (Appendix K) as against 41 of the preceding. This is very satisfactory progress, indeed. Of these, 132 alone are from the Bijāpur District. In the case of seven monuments—four from Kairā and three from Ahmednagar, the sub-classification had to be changed. This sub-classification which indicates whether the monument is Government-owned or private property and which has invariably to be settled by the head of the district had to be revised by the Collectors of Kairā and Ahmednagar in regard to the seven monuments just referred to in the light of the information that became available last year.

28 A new feature introduced for the first time and by this Department is the inclusion of archæological buildings classed III in the list of monuments proposed for Government protection. Buildings of this class have no doubt been considered by Government as "monuments which from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve", and have so far been excluded from protection. It is true that such a monument, because it is on the brink of becoming a total wreck, may not be worthy of any money being expended on its repairs, but if it is invested with historical associations or architectural interest, it most certainly deserves to be protected against the depredations of vandals and to be allowed to fall down by itself and in its proper time. This object can be realised only by its being brought under protection. Six such monuments were, therefore, declared protected during the year under review.

29 Only twelve agreements were executed with the owners of the monuments during the last year as against 43 of the previous. This progress though not very gratifying is by no means disappointing. This Department, however, is yet longing for the day when the Collector of Ahmedābād will be able to enter into such agreements with the owners or trustees of the monuments of the Ahmedābād City itself where it is impossible otherwise to prevent disfigurement to which monuments in this locality are particularly susceptible and enforce the necessary degree of cleanliness and tidiness.

XIII—CONSERVATION

(a) Bombay Presidency

30 Particulars of the conservation work executed in the Bombay Presidency during the year under report will be found in Appendix.

Works carried out. L. Over and above the current repairs to a good many monuments, special repairs were either carried out or being carried out in the case of the temple of Ambarnāth, old Portuguese Fort and ruins at Bassein and Kanheri caves in the Thānā District, Mubārak Sayyad's tomb at Sojāli in Kairā, Kārli caves in Poona, Āsar Mahalla in Bijāpur and old temples of Aihole and Pattadkal in the Bijāpur District, temple of Doddā Basavannā at Dambal in the Dhārwar District, Isākhān's Zenana tombs on the Makli Hill and Jāmi Masjid of Tattā in Sind. The conservation of most of these monuments has been in hand for the past few years, and anyone now visiting them cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that they now present a very orderly and cared-for appearance.

31 In November 1912 the Director-General of Archaeology visited the ruins of Chāmpānir in Panch Mahāls and drew up detailed conservation notes. These were added to by Mr Page when he inspected the monuments in March 1914. There was thus an exhaustive and systematic programme laid down for undertaking full and effective remedial measures for overhauling them and rendering them structurally sound. The Executive Engineer, Kairā and Panch Mahāls, was, thereupon asked to frame the necessary estimates. This involved among other things the entertainment for three months at least of a full-time Overseer and his staff to make the preliminary survey of the site. Further, as the buildings were in the heart of a jungle, it was necessary to construct *kachcha* roads connecting them with one another and also to clear a space of at least fifty yards round about each monument. All these preliminary measures have been carried out, and the necessary estimates drawn up and approved. The next financial year will see the commencement of the repairs which will restore the monuments almost to their original condition.

32 In pursuance of the policy to visit, systematically in the different districts, all the monuments that have so far been declared protected, Mr Page completed his inspection of them in the Ahmedābād, Kairā and Panch Mahāls Districts which were begun last year and then took up and finished that of the Surat and Broach Districts. He next undertook tours in North Kanara but was not able to complete his inspection as the touring season had far advanced. Printed copies of his proposals for the care and repairs to the monuments examined have been submitted to Government both in the General and Public Works Departments. His remarks on some of these monuments will be found also in Part III. His "Conservation Commentary" shows that the disfigurements and the unclean and slovenly surroundings which characterise the monuments of Ahmedābād and to which reference has been made in my last Report manifest themselves with equal prominence in other parts of Gujarāt, and, in particular, in regard to the tomb of Mubārak Sayyad in Sojālī, Kairā District (p 75). So far as "pointing" is concerned, the Public Works Department subordinates are responsible, and steps can be easily taken to set matters right in this respect. But the other disfigurements and nuisances emanate clearly from the custodians and owners of the monument. Fortunately the Collector of Kairā has recently entered into an agreement with them, and there is every hope that things will rapidly improve here. Such has not yet been the case with any of the Muhammadan buildings at Ahmedābād, and it is extremely desirable that similar agreements are executed there. The only question that is likely to give some trouble is the ubiquitous limewhite. No divergence of opinion is possible with regard to the desirability of its removal. But it must not be forgotten that the local Muhammadans have a strong predilection for limewhite, as, it must be admitted, many of those responsible for the upkeep of old Gothic churches in England still have. Accordingly the question must be handled with due sympathy for the Muhammadan feelings. No civil authorities, I admit, will ever assent to any wholesale campaign against this limewhite, and I am inclined to think that the best course will be to get one or two structures cleaned each year after their owners have duly signed the necessary agreements and educate local taste in the matter without creating any stir about it or evoking organised opposition.

33 I am sorry I have to report to Government the complete destruction of a monument in Sind which had been declared protected. Four Jaina temples at Bodesar in the Thar and Parkar District were declared protected monuments by Government Resolution No 2704, General Department, of the 26th May 1909, and were classed II (a), the sub-classification (a) showing that they were Government property. In 1913, however, the Firm of Sheth Anandji Kahanji, as trustees of the Jaina temples, laid claims to their ownership, which was acknowledged by Government in their Resolution No 3541, General Department, dated 5th May 1914, by the change of the sub-classification. Estimates for their repairs were duly framed by the Executive Engineer, Eastern Nārā District, approved by this Department, and placed in the hands of the Overseer engaged by and represen-

tative of the Firm, who, being the owners of the temples had promised to carry out the repairs themselves. In January the Collector of Thar and Parkar was kind enough to visit these monuments and see in person how the repairs there were being actually executed. "As regards Temples Nos 2, 3, 4," he writes, "I regret to say that this same man (the Jama Overseer) has done a great deal of mischief. To begin with his worst offence he has utterly demolished Temple No 2 in order to provide stone with which to repair temples 3 and 4. Even as regards these last, he has neglected the estimates drawn up by the Public Works Department and approved of by your department and has attempted to go beyond them. For instance in Temple No 3 he has built up the wall to its original height over the two main entrances using stones from the demolished temple and ordinary bricks, which produces a most unsightly effect. The pointing to this and in No 4 is disgracefully bad, the plaster being smeared broadly over the surface of the wall. In temple No 4, an unsightly plastered column has been erected inside to support a portion of the roof, though this was not provided for in the estimates. Lastly the compound wall surrounding temples 2 and 4 has been entirely coated with plaster so that the original stone is entirely invisible. The effect is most unsightly and incongruous." Vandalism and contempt for art cannot farther go. Fortunately the monuments are not of first class importance. I am glad the work has been stopped by the Collector, pending its inspection by an archaeological officer. Mr Page may possibly visit the temples next cold season, and see what further steps are needed.

34 The list of works to be undertaken during the year 1915-16 is contained in Appendix R. I am glad that for this year too Government in the Public Works Department has sanctioned a grant of Rs 30,000 for the conservation of archaeological buildings and remains. It is, however, to be borne in mind that during 1915-16 no less than 218 monuments will be conserved as against 92 which were repaired in 1902 when the conservation work of the Presidency was for the first time placed on a systematic footing. Even this number is nothing as compared to that of the monuments which have been declared protected and regarding the care and preservation of which Government have consequently acknowledged their responsibility. More funds are, therefore, absolutely necessary, and will, I have no doubt, be forthcoming as soon as finances are restored to their normal condition.

35 This year only six inspection reports were received, viz, from the Executive Engineers of the Ahmednagar, Nasik, Sholapur, West Khândesh, Nasrat Canals and Eastern Nāra Districts, those of the last two officers being sent through the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division (Appendix O).

36 In usual routine all repairs to archaeological monuments are either proposed or approved by Officers of the Archaeological, and executed by those of the Public Works, Department. Where the Executive Engineers have been able to bestow personal attention, these repairs have always been carried out in an exceedingly satisfactory manner. But owing to the manifold and onerous duties they very often have to discharge, they are not in a position to exercise personal supervision especially when the monuments are far removed from the head-quarters of the districts. In such cases the work is begun and completed by the lower subordinates according to their lights and without any personal guidance, with the result that lime-wash, pointing and other eyesores are frequently found to disfigure the archaeological buildings. The only way out of this difficulty was the selection of special sub-overseers for the execution of such repairs and their training by the Conservator of each Circle in the requirements peculiar to the archaeological conservation. A recommendation to this effect was actually made to the Government of India by the Conference of Orientalists held at Simla in July 1911. The Government of India was disposed to agree with this view and approached the Bombay Government on the subject. The Public Works Department of this Presidency was, however, found to have already more work on hand than its existing staff could conveniently undertake, and it was not, therefore, possible to spare any men from the Sub-overseer class for conservation purposes. But the Bombay Government in the Public Works

Department, with their characteristically sympathetic attitude towards archæology, agreed to make an addition to the Sub-overseer staff corresponding to the number of men required for specialisation in the conservation of archæological monuments. And it is a matter of exceedingly great delight that in accordance with Government Resolution No E-2506, Public Works Department, of the 27th February 1915, four sub-overseers have actually been appointed and temporarily posted at (1) Ahmedābād, (2) Chāmpānir, (3) Bijāpur and (4) Dhārwar. This has supplied a long-felt want, and archæological conservation will in future have the advantage of being carried out by trained subordinates.

37 The Superintending Engineer, Central Division, Poona, reports that experiments for destroying stumps with a mixture of
Acids Mixture nitrate and sulphuric acids were made by all the Executive Engineers in his Division, except those of Ahmednagar and East Khāndesh Districts and the majority of them consider the results satisfactory. The Executive Engineer, West Khāndesh, remarks "the stump was softened to a considerable extent, but it was not so destroyed as to be easily removeable. I hope to make experiments myself very shortly when a further report will be made." This is very interesting especially as the results of the experiments made by three other Executive Engineers of the Presidency were rather disappointing, as will be seen from Appendix R (pp 52-53) of my last Progress Report.

38 In paragraph 47, page 11 of my Progress Report for the year ending 31st March 1913, I have stated that during that year
Stone Cement I recommended the use of a composition called Meyer's stone cement to be had at Messrs Garlic and Co, Bombay, to the various Executive Engineers of the Presidency with a view to making experiments especially in the case of archæological buildings. In 1912-13 the Executive Engineer, Belgaum, put it to test, the favourable results of which have been alluded to in that Report. No communication was received on this subject from any of the Executive Engineers during 1913-14. But, during the year under review, reports were received from no less than five of these officers. They have all been embodied in Appendix P. No doubt can now be entertained in regard to the extreme usefulness of the composition. Its high cost, however, is against its being used for any but the most important of works.

(b) Native States in the Bombay Presidency

39 Whilst at Junagadh, last year, I supplied the Darbār with a short
Junagadh State conservation note upon the Uparkot and Khāprā Kōdiyā caves and also those near Bāvā Pyārā Math, and I am exceedingly glad to record here the following information received from Mr H D Rendall, I C S, Administrator, Junagadh. The Junagadh Darbār has "taken all necessary steps both for the Khāprā Kōdiyā and Bāvā Pyārā Math as well as Uparkot caves at a total cost of over Rs 2,000. All refuse and earth has been removed to a great depth and jungle growth has been cleared. The enclosures have been built up, and a road provided." The whole credit is due to Mr Rendall, the enlightened Administrator, who has left no branch of activity unattended to in his *regime*.

(c) Baroda State

40 In paragraph 19 *supra*, I have alluded to the genuine anxiety evinced by the Baroda Durbār for the conservation of the ancient monuments of the State. A systematic scheme of conservation involves (1) the preparation of the list of archæological buildings previously unexplored and (2) recommendations for the repairs and upkeep of those which are already known. Of the initiation and progress of the former kind of work undertaken by this Department, I have already informed Government in the paragraph referred to above. To achieve the second object Mr Page was instructed to visit all the archæological places described by Dr Burgess and Mr Cousens in "North Gujarāt" which constitutes Volume XXXII of the Archæological Survey of India (New Imperial

Series) He accordingly inspected the monuments at Siddhapur, Modherā, Pātan, Sūnak and Dilmāl which are all in the Kadi District. Copies of the conservation notes he drew up have already been submitted to Government.

41 Mr Page also visited Dabhoi in the Baroda District, whose antiquities have been described by Dr Burgess in a volume published at the expense of the Baroda State. This visit was of paramount necessity. My draftsman who was entrusted with the work of preparing an inventory of the monuments of the State was touring in the Baroda District, and during the course of this work came to Dabhoi where he was dismayed to find the citadel walls being demolished. He forthwith apprised me of the fact. Thereupon I at once put myself in communication with Mr Coyle, Chief Engineer, Baroda State, and requested him, if it were possible, to stop this work of destruction till the place was visited by an Archæological Officer, and as Mr Page had shortly before received sanction to tour in the State, he was asked to go and see personally what damage had been effected there. The walls of the square-planned citadel of Dabhoi, it appears, had for the past three years been given over to building contractors for the purpose of obtaining stones to be used in the erection of the various buildings of the State. When Mr Page was there, little, indeed, remained of them, and what remained was in unrelated fragments, rising here and there from among the general dismantled debris. The portion of the wall unaffected by these operations was that flanking the "Baroda Gateway". This is much to be regretted, for apart from historical associations, the effect of the interior treatment—with its ranging length of trabeated colonnade stretching as a sheltered way far into the distance to right and left—must have been as architecturally impressive as it is unusual in the examples of fort or citadel wall architecture left to us at the present day. The only recommendations that were possible under the circumstances were made to the Darbār. One was to repair and maintain intact the preserved portion of the wall immediately flanking the "Baroda Gateway", and the other was to dismantle the odd fragments remaining but to prohibit all demolition of the remaining length of the gapped and broken wall below a lozenge-patterned band defining the plinth. The preservation of this outlined base will lend evidence of the existence of a previous wall and give some significance to the fine old gateway centred within its length.

(d) Central India.

42 No conservation work appears to have been accomplished in Central India except at Dhāmṇār in the Indore, Sānchī in the Bhopāl, and Dhār and Mandu in the Dhār, State. An account of the repairs carried out at these places will be found in Appendix M. That at Dhāmṇār Caves was of the nature of current repairs. The work at Sānchī was of an entirely different kind and executed under the personal supervision of the Director-General of Archæology. A detailed account of it will duly appear in his Report. Mr Page also was at Sānchī for about a month to help him. What work he was able to carry through has been described by him in Part III of this Report, p. 83, paras. 133-5. In the Dhār State also beyond current repairs, very little of a special character was done, and what little was done was carried out in regard to the Jāmī Masjid of Mandu. The restoration of the front door of the porch of this monument referred to in my last but one year's Report (page 11, paragraph 50) has just commenced. The marble to be used was selected by the Director-General of Archæology when he was at Mandu in February last, and arrangements have been made to secure the required blocks from Makrānā. The work, it is hoped, will be complete by the end of the next year.

(e) Rajputana

43 So far as Rājputānā is concerned, thanks to the Director-General of Archæology, two new places have been added to my Circle for conservation purposes, *viz*, Ajmer and Bayānā in the Bharatpur State. The preservation of the ancient monuments of Ajmer had from the very beginning been entrusted to the Superintendent of the Northern Circle, but under orders of the Government of India

Transfer of Ajmer and Bayana
to Western Circle.

printed in the preamble of the Resolution of the Bombay Government, No 5999, General Department, of the 30th July 1914, it has now been transferred to the Western Circle. This is but natural, for when the whole of Rājputānā was comprised in this Circle, the exclusion of merely Ajmer from it was something of an anomaly. Economy and convenience also are decidedly in favour of the new transfer. In regard to Bayānā, it was originally included in the Western Circle, but had to be temporarily made over to the Northern Circle a few years ago. I am glad it has now been restored to my circle.

44 A brief account of the inspection made by Mr Page of the Rājputānā monuments during the year under review will be found in Part III of this Report. Appendix N contains a statement of the conservation work accomplished in Rājputānā. It will be seen from it that during this and in the preceding year the work of repairing ancient monuments was executed only in two places, *viz*, Dilwārā on Mount Ābū and Bayānā in the Bharatpur State. The repair of the Dilwārā temples was carried out by the Jaina Community principally in accordance with their ideas and inclinations without any control by this Department. As might be expected under such circumstances, there has not only been restoration of the missing, but, what is worse, replacement of the already existing members. The custodians of the temples seem to be averse to fractured lintels being supported by angle irons along the edges, though the lintels contain excellent sculptures and this device is most effective and very unobtrusive, and appear to be inordinately fond of substituting for them new ones of very indifferent workmanship as compared with the old. When Mr Page was there in November last, he took two photos—one of an old dismantled *hathu* frieze and another of its reproduction in the old position. One does not need much subtlety of perception to apprehend the anatomical and artistic defects of the new work. It is a great pity that these temples which are gems of their kind are thus being gradually shorn of their deep, vigorous and artistic old work. The temple custodians were open to persuasion ten years ago, and I am sure they can again be induced to show some consideration for archæological ethics if the higher authorities step in and represent to them the enormous loss archæology and art will sustain by the pursuance of their present replacement policy.

45 The repairs to the old monuments of Bayānā have been in progress for a good many years and are being carried out in accordance with the conservation notes of the Director-General of Archæology. These also have not in every case been of a satisfactory nature, especially in regard to the Jāmi Masjid, though they have been extensively executed. The quality of the delicate and intricate work, where restored, falls conspicuously short of the original. There is one restoration, again, which calls for stringent criticism. This concerns the over-sized capital inserted in the lower north colonnade. Here, instead of chiselling a capital to fit into the space left by the removal of the old one, the three meeting lintels which it supports have each been cut back for some two inches in their depth to accommodate the new capital! Instances of this nature show how very necessary it is that close supervision be exercised in the repair of an archæological monument.

XIV—TOUR PROGRAMME FOR 1915-16

46 About the beginning of November 1915, I propose running up to Nagari, 11 miles north of Chitorgadh in the Udaipur State, Rājputānā, where I wish to start my exploration work of the season. Nagari is a very ancient place, as attested by the coins and sculptures found there. Its antiquarian remains have been described in Cunningham's *Archæological Survey Reports*, Vol VI, by Carleyle, who lays special stress on two or three mounds which to all outward appearances appear to contain the ruins of Buddhist *stūpas*. The Udaipur Durbar has been so kind as to grant me the necessary permission to conduct exploration work here, and I intend opening these mounds and excavating at any other sites that may seem promising. It is impossible to say at present how long this work will detain me, but in all likelihood I shall be occupied with it till the middle of January 1916. After finishing my work here, I intend going to Junāgadh in Kāthiāwār to under-

take exploration in that State also. The Junāgadh State abounds with antiquities and ancient sites fit for excavation, and Mr Rendall, the Administrator, has shown anxiety to have systematic and scientific excavation carried out in the State, and I have for the present decided to concentrate my attention on an old deserted place in a valley six miles from Junāgadh. It is here that the locally celebrated temple of Boriyā devī and Lākhā Medhī are situated, and it was here that the late Sir James Campbell in 1888 opened a *stūpa*, the finds of which have now been exhibited in the State Museum. The ground here is thickly strewn over with ancient bricks and pottery to a distance of at least one mile, and a half. As there are no surface indications of any old structure in these ruins where excavations would be worth carrying out, I intend taking trial pits at different places to enable me to settle as to where I should persevere for substantial results. The Baroda State is also desirous that I should undertake exploration at the ancient places of Kārvān and Pātan and has agreed to provide for the necessary funds during the year 1916-17. It is, therefore, essential that I should inspect these places beforehand and select mounds for excavation purposes. These places I shall therefore have to visit next cold season. If any time is afterwards available, it will be utilised in undertaking a tour in the Jaipur State with a view to make further progress in the listing work of Rājputānā which I had taken up when I was Assistant Superintendent. In addition to these there are likely to be, as in the past, unforeseen calls to other places.

47 Now that Sub-overseers have been appointed for conservation purposes, as stated in paragraph 36 *supra*, it has become a matter of very great importance to train them in the special work for which they are intended if they are to be of any real service to archæology. Mr Page will, therefore, commence his touring season with visiting Chāmpānīr, Ahmedābād, Bijāpur and Dhārwar where they have at present been posted and impart to them the necessary training in the very course of the execution of the special repairs which they will have to carry out there. At Chāmpānīr Mr Page will be engaged also in re-setting Sir Francis Fox's grouting machine which, as said in paragraph 35, page 8 of last year's Progress Report, Government in the Public Works Department have been so generous as to purchase for the benefit of archæological monuments and which has been sent there as its use is at present needed more urgently at Chāmpānīr than at any other place. He will also have to teach the Sub-Overseer there how to handle the machine so as to use it to the best advantage.

48 Pursuant to the scheme of inspecting systematically all the monuments of the different districts which have been declared protected, Mr Page will complete the Kārwar District which he had taken up last year and then tour in the Belgaum District and afterwards in Sind, the archæological buildings of which both have for long been not inspected by an archæological officer.

D R BHANDARKAR, M A ,

Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle

Poona, 1st August 1914

·APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A

Superintendent's Diary.

<i>1914</i>		
April	1st to 6th	At headquarters
	7th	Poona to Bombay
	8th	Halt at Bombay
	9th	Bombay to Poona
	10th to 15th	At headquarters
	16th to 18th	Poona to Vasāvad in Kāthiāwār
	19th	Halt at Vasāvad
	20th to 21st	Vasāvad to Ajmer
	29th to 30th	Ajmer to Mandsaur
May	1st to 4th	Mandsaur to Poona
	5th to 18th	At headquarters
	19th	Poona to Bombay
	20th	Halt at Bombay
	21st to 25th	At headquarters
	26th	Poona to Bijāpur
	27th	Halt at Bijāpur
	28th	Bijāpur to Poona
	29th to 6th	At headquarters
August	7th	Poona to Bombay
	8th	Bombay to Poona
	9th to 17th	At headquarters
October	18th	Poona to Bombay
	19th	Halt at Bombay
	20th	Bombay to Poona
	20th to 28th	At headquarters
	29th	Poona to Bombay
November	30th to 2nd	Halt at Bombay
	3rd	Bombay to Poona
	4th to 12th	At headquarters
	13th to 14th	Poona to Rājkot
	15th to 17th	Halt at Rājkot
	18th	Rājkot to Junāgadħ
	19th to 22nd	Halt at Junāgadħ
	23rd	Junāgadħ to Verāval
	24th to 26th	Halt at Verāval
	27th	Verāval to Bhāvnagar.
December	29th to 30th	Halt at Verāval
	1st	Bhāvnagar to Hāthab
	2nd	Halt at Bhāvnagar
	3rd	Bhāvnagar to Valā
	4th to 5th	Halt at Valā
	6th to 7th	Valā to Bhuj
	8th to 10th	Halt at Bhuj
	11th to 14th	Bhuj to Bhilsā for Besh
	15th to 16th	Halt at Besh
	17th to 18th	Besh to Ajmer
	19th	Halt at Ajmer
	20th to 21st	Ajmer to Besh
	22nd to 29th	Halt at Besh
	30th to 31st	Besh to Poona
<i>1915</i>		
January	1st to 2nd	Halt at head quarters
	3rd	Poona to Bijāpur
	4th	Halt at Bijāpur
	5th to 7th	Bijāpur to Besh
	8th to 9th	Halt at Besh
February	10th to 11th	Bhilsā to Ajantā, to meet Director-General of Archaeology
	12th to 14th	Halt at Ajantā
	15th to 16th	Ajantā to Besh
	17th to 23rd	Halt at Besh
	24th to 25th	Besh to Indore
	26th to 3rd	Halt at Indore
March	4th	Indore to Mehmedābād
	5th	Halt at Mehmedābād
	6th to 7th	Mehmedābād to Fāndo-Mahammad-khān (Sind)
	8th to 31st	Halt at Fāndo-Mahammad-khān

Assistant Superintendent's Diary

1914

April	1st to 7th	Halt at Sānchi
	8th to 10th	Sānchi to Baroli <i>via</i> Kotāh
	11th to 14th	Halt at Baroli
	15 to 16th	Baroli to Poona
	17th to 19th	At headquarters
May.		
May	20th	Poona to Mahābleswar
	21st	At Pratapgari
	22nd	Pratapgari to Poona <i>via</i> Mahābleswar
	23rd to 17th	At headquarters
June		
June	18th	Poona to Nāsik
	19th	Visit to Sinnar
	20th	Nāsik to Poona
	21st to 24th	At headquarters
	25th	Poona to Gadag
	26th	Visit to Dambal
	27th	Gadag to Poona
	28th to 6th	At headquarters
August		
August	7th	Poona to Bombay and back
	8th to 12th	At Head-quarters
October		
October	13th to 14th	Poona to Ahmedābād
	15th to 16th	Halt at Ahmedābād
	17th	Ahmedābād to Dholkā
	18th to 20th	Halt at Dholkā
	21st to 22nd	Dholkā to Surat
	23rd to 24th	Halt at Surat
	25th	Surat to Broach
	26th to 27th	Halt at Broach
	28th	Broach to Kāpidvanj
November	29th to 2nd	Halt at Kāpidvanj
	November	
November	3rd	Visited Kankapur and proceeded to Nadiād
	4th to 5th	Halt at Nadiād
	6th	Nadiād to Siddhapur (Baroda State)
	7th to 9th	Halt at Siddhapur
	10th	Siddhapur to Mount Abū
	11th to 17th	Halt at Mount Abū
	18th	Mount Abū to Mārwar
	19th	Visit Auwa
	20th	Mārwar to Jodhpur
	21st to 22nd	Jodhpur to Kīrādu
	23rd	Kīrādu to Mārwar
	24th	Halt at Mārwar
	25th	Mārwar to Ajmer
December	26th to 2nd	Halt at Ajmer
	December	
December	3rd to 4th	Ajmer to Bāyanā
	5th to 15th	Halt at Bāyanā
	16th to 18th	Bāyanā to Khajrāha <i>via</i> Harpālpur and Chhatarpur
	19th to 21st	Halt at Khajrāha
	22nd	Khajrāha to Rājgad
	23rd to 24th	Halt at Rājgad
	25th to 28th	Khajrāha to Sānchi
	29th to 22nd	Halt at Sānchi
	* January 1915	
January	23rd to 24th	Sānchi to Mhow
	25th to 26th	Mhow to Bāgh <i>via</i> Sardārpur
	27th to 2nd	Halt at Bāgh
February		
February	3rd	Bāgh to Sardārpur
	4th to 5th	Sardārpur to Mhow
	6th to 7th	Mhow to Dabhoi
	8th to 11th	Halt at Dabhoi
	12th	Dabhoi to Ahmedābād
	13th to 15th	Halt at Ahmedābād

1915

February	16th	Ahmedābād to Pātan (Baroda State)
	17th to 20th	Halt at Pātan
	21st	Visit to Kasarā (Pālanpur State)
	22nd	Visit to Sunak (Baroda State)
	23rd	Pātan to Modherā (Baroda State)
	24th	Halt at Modherā
	25th	Visit to Dilmāl (Baroda State)
	26th	Modherā to Pātan
	27th to 1st March	Halt at Pātan
March	2nd to 3rd	Pātan to Nāsik
	4th	Visit to Ambegāon
	5th to 6th	Nāsik to Hāveri
	7th to 8th	Hāveri to Sīrsī
	9th	Halt at Sīrsī
	10th	Visit to Sondā
	11th	Visit to Banavāsī
	12th	Visit to Kadbāl
	13th to 14th	Halt at Sīrsī
	15th	Sīrsī to Siddapur
	16th	Visit to Bilgi
	17th to 19th	Halt at Siddapur
	20th	Siddapur to Sīrsī
	21st	Halt at Sīrsī
	22nd	Sīrsī to Girsunkop
	23rd	Girsunkop to Hāveri
	24th	Halt at Hāveri
	25th to 26th	Hāveri to Poona
	27th to 31st	At headquarters

APPENDIX B

List of Drawings prepared during the year 1914-15

Serial No	Locality	Title of Drawings	Remarks
1377	Besnagar	Kham-baba pillar and its details	Completed
1378	"	Site Plan of excavation about Kham-baba	"
1379	"	Solid Railing restoration	"
1380	Pattadkal	Plan of the temple of Papanatha	[Copied from original drawing]
Nil	"	" , Virupakshi	Do
Nil	Degamve	" , Kalla Gudi	Do

APPENDIX C.

List of Photographs taken by the Archæological Survey,
Western Circle, during the year 1914-15.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Serial Number	Size	Subject	Locality	District
4226	Full	Mohalabhai Maganbhai's house, view from NW	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
4227	Do	Chhotadas Jamnadas Tanksali's house, view from NW	Do	Do
4228	Half	Chhotadas Jamnadas Tanksali's house, view from SW	Do	Do
4229	Full	Jaina temple (Balabhai Nathubhai), view from NW	Do	Do
4230	Do	Do ceiling	Do	Do
4231	Do	Another Jaina temple, view from NW	Do	Do
4232	Do	Third Jaina temple, view from SE	Do	Do
4233	Do	Mancharam Gokuldas' house, view from SE	Do	Do
4234	Half	Gopaljee Dalubhai's house, view from SW	Do	Do
4235	Do	A private house, view from NE	Do	Do
4236	Do	Siddi Basir's Masjid, view from NW	Do	Do
4237	Full	Temple of Mahadeva, general view	Ambergion	Nasik
4238	Do	Ruined temple, view from NE	Arishubidi	Bitapur
4239	Do	Madhukeshvar temple, view from south	Banvasi	Kanara
4240	Do	Do do SE	Do	Do
4241	Half	Do carved litter in	Do	Do
4242	Do	Memorial stone	Bedkani	Do
4243	Full	Trikuteshvar temple, general view from SE	Bilgi	Do
4244	Do	Virupaksha temple, view from NE	Do	Do
4245	Do	Kalyandevra math, view from NE	Do	Do
4246	Half	Marigudi temple, view from east	Do	Do
4247	Full	Well, interior view from east	Borsid	Kurni
4248	Do	Do another, east	Do	Do
4249	Do	Do a third, east	Do	Do
4250	Do	Do general view from SW	Do	Do
4251	Do	Baroda gate, view from SW	Dibholi	Baroda
4252	Do	Mahodi gate, view from SE	Do	Do
4253	Do	Nandod gate, view from SE	Do	Do
4254	Do	Hira gate, view from NE	Do	Do
4255	Do	Do view from SW	Do	Do
4256	Do	Do another view	Do	Do
4257	Do	Jami Masjid, general view from NE	Dholka	Ahmedabad
4258	Do	Khan Masjid, general view from NE	Do	Do
4259	Do	Do doorway	Do	Do
4260	Half	Tank, general view from NW	Do	Do
4261	Full	Temple of Limbhaji Matu, back view of Sikkhara	Dilmal	Baroda
4262	Do	Do torana, view from SW	Do	Do
4263	Half	A small temple, view from SE	Do	Do
4264	Do	Image of Gyanina near above temple	Do	Do
4265	Half	Portuguese remains, view from NE	Ghodbander	Phansa
4266	Do	Memorial Stone	Kadbal	Kanara
4267	Do	Caves Nos 1 to 3, general view in two plates	Kanheri	Thana
4268	Do	Do do do	Do	Do
4269	Do	Cave No 3, railing decoration on compound wall	Do	Do
4270	Full	Do standing Buddha on north wall of verandah	Do	Do
4271	Do	Do do in cell outside	Do	Do
4272	Half	Do sculptured panel in verandah to the left of the entrance	Do	Do
4273	Full	Do sculptured panel in verandah to the right of the entrance	Do	Do

APPENDIX C—continued

Serial Number	Size.	Subject	Locality	District
4274	Full	Cave No 3, pillars in hall	Kanheri	Thána
4275	Half	Do do another view	Do	Do
4276	Full	Cave No 10, pillar in hall	Do	Do
4277	Do	Cave No 11, dagoba in shrine	Do	Do
4278	Half	Cave No 21, eleven headed figure in verandah to right	Do	Do
4279	Full	Cave No 38, stone ruined stupa	Do	Do
4280	Do	Do brick votive stupas	Do	Do
4281	Do	Cave No 65, front view	Do	Do
4282	Do	Cave No 66, Buddhist litany	Do	Do
4283	Do	Do do another view	Do	Do
4284	Half	Cave No 78, front view	Do	Do
4285	Do	Do seated figure of so-called Bahiroba in shrine	Do	Do
4286	Do	Kirtistambha, view from SW	Kapadvanj	Kaira
4287	Full	Triple shrined temple, view from SE	Kasara	Baroda
4288	Half	Do do view from NW	Do	Do
4289	Do	Fort, view from NE	Mahim	Thána
4290	Full	Rauza of Mubrak Sayyid, view from south	Mehmadabad	Kaira
4291	Half	Do of porch from SW	Do	Do
4292	Full	Temple of Surva, general view from SW	Mudhera	Baroda
4293	Do	Do of interior from NE	Do	Do
4294	Do	Do of Sabhamandapa, view from south	Do	Do
4295	Do	Kunda, view from SE	Do	Do
4296	Do	Carved wood work of dismantled Jaina temple of Vadi Parasnath	Patan	Do
4297	Do	Do do another view	Do	Do
4298	Do	Do do third view	Do	Do
4299	Do	Khan Sarovar gate, view from north	Do	Do
4300	Do	Shaikh Jodh Masjid, view from SE	Do	Do
4301	Half	Shaikh Jodh tomb, view from south	Do	Do
4302	Full	Shaikh Farid Masjid, view from NE	Do	Do
4303	Half	Old Tahsil office, view from NE	Do	Do
4304	Do	Anonymous tomb to the west, view from SE	Do	Do
4305	Do	Rani wav, view from east	Do	Do
4306	Do	Afzulkhan's tomb's shed, view from NE	Pratapgad	Satara
4307	Do	Another tomb, near Afzulkhan's tomb	Do	Do
4308	Do	Jesuit monastery, view from SE	Revdanda	Kolaba
4309	Do	Kothi, view from east	Do	Do
4310	Do	Angre's tomb, view from NW	Do	Do
4311	Full	Cathedral, view from SE	Do	Do
4312	Do	Land gate, view from NW	Do	Do
4313	Half	Rudramala, view from NW	Siddhapur	Baroda
4314	Full	Temple of Gondesvar, Nandi inside	Sinnar	Nasik
4315	Do	Siva temple, general view from NW	Somesagar	Kanara
4316	Do	Do interior, view from east	Do	Do
4317	Do	Do view from SW	Sonda	Do
4318	Half	Temple of Nilakantha Mahadeva, view from NE	Sunak	Baroda
4319	Do	Dutch tomb, view from north	Surat	Surat
SIND				
4320	Full	Stupa, before excavation, view from SE	Tand o-Mahamad-Khan	Hyderabad
4321	Half	Do do view from NE	Do	Do
4322	Do	Do while excavating, view from NE	Do	Do
4323	Full	Do tunnel showing centre of bottom	Do	Do
4324	Do	Do after excavation, view from NE	Do	Do
4325	Do	Do do view from north	Do	Do

APPENDIX C—continued

Serial Number	Size	Subject	Locality	District
4326	Full	Stupa after excavation, view from SW	Tando-Mahmad-Khan	Hyderabad.
4327	Do	Do dagoba in tower	Do	Do
4328	Do	Do after excavation, dagoba in tower, after opening front	Do	Do
4329	Do	Do pilaster on west wall	Do	Do
4330	Half	Do front mouldings	Do	Do
4331	Do	Do do another view	Do	Do
RAJPUTANA				
4332	Full	Vimala Sah's temple, interior carved lintel, view from NW	Abu	Sirohi State
4333	Do	Do lintel, view from south	Do	Do
4334	Do	Do carved pieces with row of elephants	Do	Do
4335	Half	Do brass jali doorway	Do	Do
4336	Do	Do old and new lintel, view from SE	Do	Do
4337	Do	Three buffaloes near Achalesvara temple, view from SE	Achalgarh	Do
4338	Full	Parsvanath temple, general view from SE	Do	Do
4339	Half	Major Colonel Tod	Ajmer	Ajmer
4340	Full	Tahsil magazine, general view from west	Do	Do
4341	Do	Adhai-din-ka-jhonpra, general view from east	Do	Do
4342	Do	Do central arch, view from east	Do	Do
4343	Do	Rai Bahadur Seth Shobagh Mal's house jali work, view from south	Do	Do
4344	Half	Abdulla Khan's tomb, general view from SW	Do	Do
4345	Do	Abdulla Khan's wife's tomb, view from SW.	Do	Do
4346	Do	Anasagar marble baradari pavilion, view from west	Do	Do
4347	Do	Taragarh fort gateway, view from NW	Do	Do
4348	Full	Kamesvar temple, view from south	Auwa	Jodhpur State
4349	Do	Do interior of sabhamandapa	Do	Do
4350	Postcard	Do ceiling	Do	Do
4351	Full	Temples, general view from SE	Baroli	Bhainsorgarh State
4352	Do	Temple and pavilion, general view	Do	Do
4353	Do	Do of Siva, view from SE	Do	Do
4354	Do	Do of Mahishasuramardini, view from SE	Do	Do
4355	Do	Do of Trimurti, view from SE	Do	Do
4356	Do	Do carved lintel lying near	Do	Do
4357	Do	Group of small temples, general view	Do	Do
4358	Half	Seshasayi in shrine	Do	Do
4359	Full	Temple with brick sikhara, general view	Do	Do
4360	Half	One of the gateways, view from north	Bayana	Bharatpur State
4361	Do	Jami Masjid, central mehrab	Do	Do
4362	Do	Do old and new jali windows	Do	Do
4363	Do	Jahangir gate, view from SE	Do	Do
4364	Full	Zagri, view from SW	Do	Do
4365	Do	Temple of Siva, general view from SE	Kiradu	Jodhpur State
4366	Postcard	Temple of Siva, doorway from west	Do	Do
4367	Full	Do interior, view from west	Do	Do
4368	Postcard	Do do another view from SW	Do	Do
4369	Half	Another temple, view from SE	Do	Do
4370	Do	Group of small temples, view from SW	Do	Do
4371	Postcard	A small temple, view from SW	Do	Do

APPENDIX C—continued

CENTRAL INDIA

Serial Number	Size	Subject	Locality	District
4372	Full	Caves, general view	Bagh	Amjhera, Gwalior State
4373	Do	Cave No 2, front view	Do	Do
4374	Do	Do interior of hall	Do	Do
4375	Do	Do pillar in hall	Do	Do
4376	Do	Do 2nd pillar in hall	Do	Do
4377	Do	Do 3rd pillar in hall	Do	Do
4378	Do	Do pilaster in hall	Do	Do
4379	Do	Do dagoba in shrine	Do	Do
4380	Do	Do Buddhist sculptures in the antechamber, the north eastern group	Do	Do
4381	Do	Do Buddhist sculptures in the antechamber, the south western group	Do	Do
4382	Half	Do north-eastern dwarapala in the antechamber	Do	Do
4383	Do	Do south-western dwarapala in the antechamber	Do	Do
4384	Do	Do bas-relief of tiger (lying in debris)	Do	Do
4385	Full	Cave No 3, front view with tiger's head	Do	Do
4386	Half	Do part of façade carved (fallen down)	Do	Do
4387	Full	Cave No 4, N E chapel of verandah	Do	Do
4388	Do	Do N E corner verandah	Do	Do
4389	Do	Do a colossal Buddhist image near N E chapel of verandah	Do	Do
4390	Do	Do main door	Do	Do
4391	Do	Do pilaster in hall	Do	Do
4392	Do	Do pillar with painting in hall	Do	Do
4393	Half	Do painted image of Buddha on pillar in antechamber	Do	Do
4394	Full	Do round columns with frieze in hall	Do	Do
4395	Do	Do round column in hall	Do	Do
4396	Half	Do capital of a column	Do	Do
4397	Do	Do capital of a pillar	Do	Do
4398	Full	Do dagoba in shrine	Do	Do
4399	Do	Painting on wall in verandah of caves No 4 and 5	Do	Do
4400	Do	Cave No 5, S F corner of verandah	Do	Do
4401	Do	Do interior of hall (Sala)	Do	Do
4402	Do	Pilaster in vestibule connecting caves Nos 5 and 6	Do	Do
4403	Do	Mound near village, loose earth before excavation, view from north	Besh	Bhilsa, Gwalior State
4404	Do	Do after excavation, view from SW	Do	Do
4405	Do	Do do another view	Do	Do
4406	Do	Do do view from north	Do	Do
4407	Half	Do do another view from north	Do	Do
4408	Full	Do brick platform, view from east	Do	Do
4409	Do	Do do view from SW	Do	Do
4410	Do	Do general view of site showing northern Kunda	Do	Do
4411	Do	Do northern Kunda, enlarged view	Do	Do
4412	Do	Do general view of site showing southern Kunda	Do	Do
4413	Do	Do southern Kunda, enlarged view	Do	Do
4414	Do	Cross bar of a Buddhist railing	Do	Do

APPENDIX C—concluded

Serial Number	Size	Subject	Locality	District
4414a	Full	Coping stones	Besh	Bhilsa, Gwalior State
4415	Do	Kham-Baba site, general view of trench G showing two brick walls from NW	Do	Do
4416	Half	Do steps in trench G	Do	Do
4417	Full	Do N E corner of brick wall in trench G	Do	Do
4418	Do	Do well in front of Babajee's house	Do	Do
4419	Do	Chaturbhuj temple, view from SE	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur State
4420	Do	Kandaria Mahadeva temple, view from east	Do	Do
4421	Do	Nilakantha temple, general view from south	Do	Do
4422	Half	Chhatra-ko patr temple, view from SE	Do	Do
4423	Do	Sib-sagar tank, view from SE	Do	Do
4424	Full	Chandragupta's cave, after excavation of sabhamandapa view, from east	Udaygiri	Bhilsa, Gwalior State
4425	Do	Do pillar in hall	Do	Do
4426	Half	Vishnu in cave, near cave No 7	Do	Do
4427	Do	Lion capital near cave No 7	Do	Do
4428	Full	Narasimha image on slab	Do	Do
4429	Do	Mound on top of north end of the hill after excavation, view from NE	Do	Do
4430	Do	Do do view from SW	Do	Do
4431	Half	Do carved stones found in debris	Do	Do
4432	Full	Do heads found in debris	Do	Do
4433	Do	Do broken pilasters found in loose earth	Do	Do

APPENDIX D

Inscriptions copied during 1914-15.

Serial Number	Place	Position of Inscription
2695	Sangoli	Copper-plate of Kadamba king Hari Varman
2696	Masar (Baroda State)	On a slab in the temple of Mahadeva
2697	Walan do	In the left niche in the well
2698	Do do	In the right niche do
2699	Karnali do	On the front wall of the small temple of Vishnu
2700	Tentalav do	On a memorial stone to the north of talav
2701	Do do	On another do do do
2702	Dabhoi do	In a niche to the west of Kālikā Mātā's temple
2703	Do do	In a niche to the left of Hirā Bhagol
2704	Do do	In a niche to the right of Hirā Bhagol
2705	Petlād do	On the wall of tomb of Arjunshāh Pīr
2706	Do do	On another wall of do do
2707	Peej do	On a pillar in east porch of the temple of Kapilesvar Mahadeva
2708	Sojitrā do	On a beam of Sabhāmandapa of the temple of Khem-Kalyāni Mātā
2709	Gateswar do	On a wall in Sabhāmandapa of the temple of Mahadeva
2710	Bayana	On a memorial stone in the graveyard to the north of the town.
2711	Do	On the 2nd side of do do
2712	Do	On the 3rd side of do do
2713	Do	On the 4th side of do do

APPENDIX C—continued

Serial Number	Size	Subject	Locality	Distric
4414	Full	Coping stones	Besh	Bhilsa, Gwa- hior State
4415	Do	Kham-Baba site, general view of trench showing two brick walls from NW	Do	Do
4416	Half	steps in trench G	Do	Do
4417	Full	N E corner of brick wall in trench G	Do	Do
4418	Do	well in front of Babage's house	Do	Do
4419	Do	Chaturbhuya temple, view from SE	Khayraha	Chhatapur State
4420	Do	Kandaria Mahadeva temple, view from east	Do	Do
4421	Do	Nilakantha temple, general view from south	Do	Do
4422	Half	Chhatra-ko-patr temple, view from SE	Do	Do
4423	Do	Sib-sagar tank, view from SE	Do	Do
4424	Full	Chandragupta's cave, after excavation of sabhamanadapa view, from east	Udaygiri	Bhilsa, Gwa- hior State
4425	Do	pillar in hall	Do	Do
4426	Half	Vishnu in cave, near cave No 7	Do	Do
4427	Do	Lion capital near cave No 7	Do	Do
4428	Full	Narasimha image on slab	Do	Do
4429	Do	Mound on top of north end of the hill after excavation, view from NE	Do	Do
4430	Do	do view from SW	Do	Do
4431	Half	carved stones found in debris	Do	Do
4432	Full	heads found in debris	Do	Do
4433	Do	broken pilasters found in loose earth	Do	Do
2695	Sangoli	Copper-plate of Kadamba king Hari Varman		
2696	Masar (Baroda State)	On a slab in the temple of Mahadeva		
2697	Walari	In the left niche in the well		
2698	Do	In the right niche do		
2699	Karnali	On the front wall of the small temple of Vishnu		
2700	Tentalav	On a memorial stone to the north of talav		
2701	Do	On another do		
2702	Dabhori	In a niche to the west of Kalika Mata's temple		
2703	Do	In a niche to the left of Hira Bhagol		
2704	Do	In a niche to the right of Hira Bhagol		
2705	Petlad	On the wall of tomb of Arjunshah Pir		
2706	Do	On another wall of do		
2707	Peej	On a pillar in east porch of the temple of Kapileśvar Mahadeva		
2708	Soytra	On a beam of Sabhamanadapa of the temple of Khem-Kalyani Mata		
2709	Gaiteśvar	On a wall in Sabhamanadapa of the temple of Mahadeva		
2710	Bayana	On a memorial stone in the graveyard to the north of the town		
2711	Do	On the 2nd side of		do
2712	Do	On the 3rd side of		do
2713	Do	On the 4th side of		do

APPENDIX D
Inscriptions copied during 1914-15.

APPENDIX F.

The following is the list of books added to the office library during the year 1914-15 —

- Archæological Survey of India, Annual Report, Part II, for 1909-10
- Archæological Survey of India, Annual Report, Part II, for 1910-11
- Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1914
- Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1914
- Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1913-14
- Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1914
- Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Eastern Circle, for 1913-14
- Buddhism by Rhys Davids
- Purāna Text of the Dynasties of the Kali Age by F E Pargiter
- Viśvakarmā, Parts VI—VIII, by A K Coomaraswamy
- Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1913
- Annual Report (1912-13 and 1913-14) of the Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot
- Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin No 56
- Blue Book Quarterly, 2nd and 3rd Quarters, 1914
- Early History of India, 3rd Edition, by V A Smith
- Memoirs of Baber by A S Beveridge
- Hutchinson's History of Nations, Parts III, IV and V
- Report of Nagpur Museum for 1913-14
- Buddha Story in Stone by H Hargreeves
- Annual Report of the Working Committee of the Rājputānā Museum, Ajmer
- Preservation of Antiquities by F Rathgen
- Harivamśa
- Bhaviṣya Mahā-Purāna in 3 Volumes
- Vishnu Purāna
- Matsya Purāna
- Antiquities of India by Lionel D Barnett
- Reportoire D'Art et D'Archæologie, 1914
- Report on coins dealt with under the Treasure Trove Act in the Central Provinces during 1913-14
- List of Coins in the McMahon Museum, Quetta
- Antiquities of Indian Tibet, Part I, by A H Francke
- Coorg Inscriptions (revised) by B Lewis Rice
- Bihar and Orissa Archæological Manual
- Indian Antiquary (current numbers)
- Epigraphia Indica (current numbers)
- Epigraphia Moslemica
- Journal of Indian Art and Industries (current numbers)
- Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London (current numbers)
- Bombay Quarterly Lists

APPENDIX G

List of Coins and Antiquities acquired by different Museums

LIST OF ANTIQUITIES PRESENTED BY THE BHAVNAGAR DARBAR TO
THE PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM, BOMBAY

King's name	Father's name	Title	Metal	Number of coins	Date	Remarks
Vāsishthīputra Sāta-karni	}	{	AR	1	,	Oblong Kārshā-pana with various symbols
Sāmantideva			Æ	1		
Dāmajidāsi I	Rudradāman I	MK	AR	5	No date	Gadhariya coins
Rudrasimha I	Do	"	"	1		Horseman and bull type
Rudrasena I	Rudrasimha I	"	"	1	104	Λ=4 to 9
Dāmasena	Do			1	114	
Prithvisena	Rudrasena I	"	"	2	134	
Vīradāman	Dāmasena	"	"	1	13[Λ]	
Yasodāman I	Do	"	"	1	141	Λ=4 to 9
Vijayasena	Do	"	"	1	14[Λ]	
Dāmajidāsi III	Do	"	"	1	144	Λ=6 to 9
Rudrasena II	Vīradāman	"	"	1	15[Λ]	
Vīśvasimha	Rudrasena II	"	"	1	160	
Bhartridāman	Do	"	"	1	161	
Viśvasena	Bhartridāman	"	"	1	16[Λ]	Λ=8 or 9, date is very faint
Rudrasimha II	Jivadāman	"	"	1	162	
Yasodāman II	Rudrasimha	"	"	1	164	
Rudrasena III	Rudradāman II	"	"	1	165	
Kumārāgupta I	(Chandragupta II)	"	"	1	166	Λ=8 or 9
		"	"	1	169	
		"	"	1	16[Λ]	
		"	"	1	16[Λ]	
		"	"	1	177	Λ=8 or 9
		"	"	1	177	
		"	"	1	188	
		"	"	1	19[Λ]	
		"	"	1	200	Illegible
		"	"	1	209	
		"	"	1	214	
		"	"	1	215	
		"	"	1	215	Λ=8 or 9
		"	"	1	216	
		"	"	1	21[7?]	
		"	"	1	220	
		"	"	1	235	Square coin of bull type
		"	"	1	241	
		"	"	1	272	
		"	"	1	290	
		"	"	1	[2]92	Usual type
		"	"	1	29[3]	
		"	"	1	2[9]6	
		"	"	13		

Two stone sculptures (not yet received)

Two copper-plate grants, each consisting of two plates. One of these is from Timānā and was issued by the Mchāra Rājā Jagamalla during the reign of the Chaulukya Mahārājādhirāja Bhimadeva II (*Indian Antiquary*, Volume XI, page 337). The other is a Valabhi grant of king Dhruvasena I dated Valabhi-Samvat 210.

LIST OF ANTIQUITIES PRESENTED BY HIL VALA DARBAR
TO THE PRINCE OF WALES' MUSLUM, BOMBAY

- (1) Bronze image of Buddha with halo as back ground, standing on circular lotus-seat, over square pedestal (height 10"), the protuberance of the skull (*ushnīsha*) and long ear-lobes well marked out, hair treated in ringlets, right hand broken, left one hanging at side, clad only in a lower garment (*saṃghātī*), which reaches almost to the ankle, and is tied in a knot about the waist

Inscription on pedestal in characters of the 6th century A D

dharma-maya pra-ti-(mā) Maḡhayanasa

- (2) Bronze image (height 7") similar to above but with the pedestal and halo gone, hands at side, drapery treated as above
(3) Bronze image (height 7 4") on pedestal, but with the disc lost, similar to above, hands at side, face somewhat worn, also inscription on pedestal
(4) Bronze image (height 7") with halo at the back of the head, standing on pedestal, broken about the knee, similar in style to the above, inscription on pedestal illegible
(5) Bronze image (height 6") without halo, similar to above, in good preservation
(6) Steatite statuette (5 5" height) of the goddess Durgā, four-handed, in the action of killing the demon Mahiṣāsura
(7) Small stone pedestal (2" square and 1" height) intended as a seat for a Śivalinga
(8 to 10) Three silver coins of Kumāragupta of the Imperial Gupta dynasty
(11 and 12) Two copper coins of Kumāragupta of the Imperial Gupta dynasty

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay, favoured me with a copy of the Annual Report of the Society for 1914, in which it is stated that "the number of coins added to the Coin Cabinet during the year was 38. Of these one was gold, 19 silver, 14 copper and 4 lead. Of the total 6 were presented by the Dewās Durbār, 2 by the Durbār of Akalkot, 11 by the United Provinces Government, 6 by the Central Provinces Government, 8 by the Madras Government, and the rest were acquired under the Treasure Trove Act

The coins are of the following description —

SOUTH INDIAN (GOLD)

- 1 Nawab of Cuddappa Mint Kharpa or Cuddappa
(Presented by the Madras Government)

SULTANS OF DELHI (SILVER)

- 1 Qutbuddin Mubarak I Khilji
(Presented by the United Provinces Government)

MUGHAL COINS (SILVER)

- 2 'Ālamgir II Mint Benāras (1)
(Presented by the United Provinces Government)
6 Shāh 'Ālam II Mint Benāras
(Presented by the United Provinces Government)

COINS OF GUJARATH SULTANATE (SILVER)

- 2 Mahmud Shah I
(Found at Halol, Panch Mahals District)
3 Muzaffar II
(Found at Halol, Panch Mahals District)

FRENCH COLONIAL (SILVER)

Mahe $\frac{1}{8}$ Rupee*(Presented by the Madras Government)*

ROMAN COINS (SILVER)

1 Dinarius of Augustus

1 Dinarius of Tiberius

(Presented by the Madras Government)

2 Punch-marked (silver)

(Presented by the Akalkot Durbar)

BAHAMANĪ KINGS OF KULBARGA (COPPER)

1 Ahmad Shāh I

1 Humāyūn Shāh

1 Muhammad Shāh II

1 Muhammad Shah II (?)

1 Kalīm Ullāh

(Presented by the Central Provinces Government)

SULTANS OF DELHI (COPPER)

2 Fīroz Shah III (Tughluq)

(Presented by the United Provinces Government)

6 (Copper) struck by some Native States in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II

(Presented by the Dewas Durbar)

4 Āndhra Coins (lead)

(Presented by the Madras Government)

The Curator and Secretary, Victoria and Albert Museum, has supplied me with a typed copy of the Annual Report of his Museum in which it is stated that "Three photographs of Nasik Caves were purchased and framed, and now hung upon the walls in the archæological section"

Victoria and Albert Museum,
Bombay

"Three Memorial tablets bearing inscription in English, Gujarati and Urdu were removed from the site of the Nabbi's tank in Majgaon and lodged in the Museum under orders from the Municipal Commissioner, as the tank is now filled in. From the inscription it appears that the work of digging the tank was commenced in the year 1789 under the Government of His Excellency Major General Meadows and completed in the year 1790. The tank was dug as a memento of the regard and esteem held for Sir Edward Hughes, K B, Rear Admiral of the Blue and Commander-in-Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Squadron in the East Indies, by His Highness Ayzulla Khan Bahadur Hayazi Dowlah Haffer Jung Nabab of Bednore."

The following is the list of coins, etc., received for the Archæological Museum, Poona, during the year 1914-15 —

Poona.

GOLD COINS

1 of Pratāpadevarāya, found at Khed in the Poona District

1 of Venkata of Vijayanagar

SILVER COINS

1 of Shāh 'Ālam II found in the Gazipūr District, United Provinces

1 found in the Lucknow District, United Provinces

1 of Aurangzeb, of Surat mint Dated 1091—23

1 Do do Dated 1093—25

1 of Shāh 'Ālam I Dated 3

1 Do Dated 2

} Found in the Fyz-
abad District,
United Prov-
inces

- 1 of 'Alamgīr II, of Benāras mint Dated 1174—4 } Found in Gorakh-
 1 of Muhammad Shāh do Dated 1164—4 } pur District,
 1 of Aurangzeb of Sūrāt mint Dated 1102—34 } United Provinces
 District, United Provinces Found in Fyzabad
 1 of Bahādur, of Sūrāt mint Found at Monza Bansa Kalan, District
 Damoh, Central Provinces
 3 of Aurangzīb, of Sūrāt mint, detailed as below —

Regnal Year	Hijra.
1 of 22	1089
1 of 23	1090
1 of 24	1091
1 of 24	1092
1 of 26	1093
1 of 27	1095
1 of 28	1096
1 of 29	1097

2 found in the Gonda District of United Provinces detailed as below —

1 of Allā-ud-dīn Muhammad Shah, of Delhi mint, of 713 A H, and
 1 of do do do 711 A H

1 of Allā-ud-dīn, of Delhi mint of 714 A H } Found in the
 1 of Allā-ud-dīn Muhammad Shah II of 711 A H } Bahraich District,
 United Provinces

2 punch marked coins found in the Akalkot State

1 of Bahādur of Sūrāt mint

1 of Akbar

2 of Shāh 'Ālam II

2 of Do

COPPER COINS

1 of Muhammad bin Tughlaq found in the Hardoi District

1 of Mubārak I found in the Fatepur District, United Provinces

1 of Allā-ud-dīn Muhammad Shah II, dated 705, found in the Fatepur
 District, United Provinces

8 coins found in the Unao District, United Provinces, as detailed
 below —

1 of Fīroz with Fateh, dated 241
1 of Fīroz III, dated A H 762
1 of do do 769
1 of do do 773
1 of do do 775
1 of do do 776
1 of do do 780
1 of do do 783

2 of Chāhadadeva } Found in the Etah District, United
 1 of Mahmūd bin Muḥdīn } Provinces

3 of Akbar

16 found in the Fatehpur District, United Provinces, as detailed
 below —

1 of Malayavarmadeva
4 of Muhammad bin Sām
5 of Altamsh
3 of Kubach
1 of Jalāl-ud-dīn
2 of Tāj-ud-dīn Yalduz

THINGS PURCHASED

One brass image of a Devi with Ganeśa lying at her feet was purchased and presented by the Director General of Archaeology in India

The Executive Engineer, Bijapur District, informs me that the following were the additions to the Bijapur Museum —

- 1 Silver tray
- 1 Copper box
- 1 Silver coin
- 2 Cosmetic boxes
- 1 Hookah mount.
- 1 Copper bowl (turned)
- 1 Copper bowl

The Curator of the Watson Museum of Antiquities of Rajkot, Kathiawar, Rajkot, favoured me with the following information —

"The Curator has, during his usual district tour, taken the rubbings of 26 inscriptions in all. Sixteen of these are from the Jain temples of the Shetrunjaya hill near Palitānā. Nine of them, however, have been already published in the *Epigraphia Indica* (Volume II, Parts IX and X). The rest are unpublished and are dated V S 1615, 1789, 1789, 1650, 1430, 1675 and 1343, respectively

"The remaining 10 are from Jasdan State and out of them the following are, important from a historical standpoint —

Name of Village	Locality	Date	Contents
Vinchhiya	Deraser	1350	Idol of Parsuanath was donated
Do	Deraser	1450	Idol of Chaturvimsati Patta
Jasdan	Kalupir	1292	Land granted

11 Coins—

- AR 2 Kshatrapa coins illegible
- AR 2 Skandagupta Kramāditya
- AR 1 Kumāragupta Mahendrāditya
- AR 1 Gupta (?)
- AE 2 Kārshāpanas
- AE 3 coins of the Mahomedan period
- AR 6 Jāmshāhī, Dewānshāhī and Rānāshāhī Koris and half Koris
- AE Dokadas which were current at Jāmnagar, Māngrol, Paliad, Porbandar, Khīrasarā, Nilvalā, Vadod, Khambhālā

The Honorary Secretary, Barton Museum, Bhāvnagar, reports that no important acquisitions were made to the archaeological sections of the Museum during the year 1914-15

The Director, Baroda Museum, informs me that the following coins were added to the coin collection of the Museum —

Name of King	Mint	Date (A H)
Rafiu-d darjat	Sūrat	1131
Farukh-Siyar	Shāhjahānābād	1130
Do	Junāgadh	
Do	Cambay	1125
Do	Sūrat	
Shāh Jahān II	Bombay (?)	

Name of King	Mint	Date (A H)
Aurangzīb	Aurangābād	1074
Do	Sūrat	1098
Do	Do	1105
Do	Do	1106
Do	Do	1109
Do	Do	1110
Do	Do	1113
Do	Do	
Do	Bareli	1116
Do	Cambay	1117
Do	Junāgadh	1117
Mahamad Shāh	Bombay (?)	1135
Do	Do (?)	1136
Do	Shāhjāhānābād	
Do	Cambay	
Do	Sūrat	..
Shāh 'Alam I	Cambay	

The Superintendent of the Rājputānā Museum, Ajmer, favoured me with the following report upon the new acquisitions for his Museum during the year 1914-15 —

“ PREHISTORIC ANTIQUITIES

No

- (1) Sword 1 made of iron
- (2) Knife 1 do
- (3) Dagger 1 do
- (4) Chisel 1 do
- (5) Hatchet 1 do
- (6) Stone Roller 1

“ IMAGES AND SCULPTURES

- (1) Sculpture representing Shivā with 2 female attendants
- (2) Jain image bearing inscription dated Sam 12[xx]
- (3) Do of Sam 12[6]4
- (4) Do do 1713
- (5) Do do 1730
- (6) Do do 1632
- (7) Do do 1654
- (8) Jain image of Adinath bearing inscription of Sam 1573
- (9) Do of Sumatinath do 1654
- (10) Do of Parsvanath do 1665
- (11) Jain image bearing inscription of Sam 16[xx]
- (12) Do do 1650
- (13) Do do 1573
- (14) Part of a sculpture representing a small standing Dīgambar Jain image
- (15) Part of an ornamental Jamb representing figures of Vishnu
- (16) Image of Vishnu seated on Garuda (broken)
- (17) Lower part of a Dīgambar Jain image bearing inscription of Samvat 1640
- (18) Lower part of a Dīgambar Jain image of Chandraprabhu bearing inscription of Samvat 1625
- (19) Jain image of Sumatinath bearing inscription of Sam 1648
- (20) Do of Sreyamonath do. 1648

- (21) Standing Jain image of Digambar bearing inscription of Sam 1130
 (22) Do do do 1137
 (23) Do do without any inscription
 (24) Image of Vaman, incarnation of Vishnu.
 (25) Standing image of Vishnu with 3 faces and 20 arms

" PORTRAITS

From Jaipur—

Maharaja Bhagwandasji
 Raja Mansinghji
 Mirza Raja Jaisinghji
 Maharaja Pratapsinghji
 „ Ram Singhji

From Bharatpur—

Maharaja Churamanji
 „ Surajmalji
 „ Ranjit Singhji

From Karauli State—

Maharaja Harbakoh Palji
 „ Manik Palji
 „ Gopal Singhji

" INSCRIPTIONS COPIED (IMPORTANT ONES)

(1) An inscription of the Parmar Prince Chamundaraj, dated Sam 1136 (A D 1000) and is engraved on a well preserved large slab built into the wall of the Mandlesar temple at Arthuna in the Banswara State (*Vide* Indian Antiquary, Volume XXII, page 80.)

(2) An inscription of the time of the Parmara Prince Chamundaraja It mentions the name of an officer but unfortunately the portion of the slab containing the name is destroyed He (the officer) had three sons Asadeva, Bhavyasaraja and Anantpal Anantpal founded a temple of Shiva It is dated Sam 1137 (A D 1080) and was found in a ruined temple of Shiva at Arthuna

(3) An inscription of the time of the Parmara Prince Chamundaraja It is dated Samvat 1157 (A D 1102) and was found in a Jain temple at Arthuna It is much defaced

(4) An inscription of the Chālukya King Siddharaja Jayasimha of Gujarāt It is engraved on the pedestal of the image of Ganesa and is defaced Found at Talwara (in the Banswara State)

(5) An inscription of the time of (the Chālukya) King Bhimadeva II of Gujarāt, dated Samvat 1253 (A D 1196) and is engraved on the pedestal of the image Found at Barti Dimada in the Dungarpur State The inscriptions Nos (4) and (5) show that the country known as Vagad (which contain the Dungarpur and Banswara States) was under the rule of the Chālukya Kings of Gujarāt in the 12th century A D

(6) An inscription of Maharaja Samantsimhadeva (of Mewar and Dungarpur). It records that he made a gift of Suvarna-Kalasa (golden pinnacle) to the temple of Ambadevi at Jagat It is dated Samvat 1228 (A D 1171) and is engraved on a pillar of the temple at Jagat in Mewar

(7) An inscription of the time of the Prince Sumanta-Simha (mentioned above) It is dated Samvat 1236 (A D 1179) and was found in the temple of Breshwar, about 3 miles from Nathanva on the bank of the river Mahe in the Dungarpur State

(8) An inscription of the time of Ra (Rawal) Sihadadeva (of Vagod) It is engraved on a pillar of the temple of Ambadevi at Jagat It is dated Samvat 1277 (A D 1220)

(9) An inscription of the time of Maharajadhiraj Sihadadeva (mentioned above) It records that the temple of the goddess (Vindhyavasini) situated at Vinjhalpur, was rebuilt by Vajja, the son of Mahilana, when Sihadadeva was ruling at Vatapadraka (i.e., Baroda) in Vagod It is dated Samvat 1291 (A D 1234) and is engraved on a slab built into the wall of the temple of the goddess Vejava, about a mile from Bhekrod in the Dungarpur State

(10) An inscription of the Samvat 1306 (A D 1249) engraved on a pillar of the temple of the goddess Ambikadevi at Jagat It records the erection of Suvaradamda (golden flagstaff) on the temple by Jayasyamghadeva son of Sihadadeva and grandson of Jayatasiha Jayatasiha of this inscription is the famous King Jaitrasimha of Mewar

(11) A copper plate grant of Maharajakula (Maharawal) Virasimhadeva of Vagod It is dated Samvat 1243 (A D 1186) and records the grant of a land and a house to Brahmin Tala, the son of Vajja for the spiritual welfare of Maharajakula Devapaladeva It was found at Mar about 3 miles from Baroda in the Dungarpur State

(12) An inscription of the time of Maharajakula Virasimhadeva It records the construction of a stone cistern on which it is engraved It is dated Samvat 1349 (A D 1292) and was found in a ruined temple of Shiva at Baroda in the Dungarpur State

(13-14) Two inscriptions of Maharajakula Virasimhadeva They record grants of lands, and are engraved on stone pillars fixed in fields, at Vanva about 3 miles from Bhekrod in the Dungarpur State Both are dated Samvat 1359 (A D 1302)

The inscriptions copied during the last tour are of great importance for the history of Rājputānā and most of them help us in fixing the dates of the early rulers of Udepur, Dungarpur and Banswara States, whose correct dates are still unknown

"The following is the list of coins added to the coin cabinet of the same Museum —

Received from the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras —

1 gold of South Indian Fanam of Moghal or Nawab of Cuddappa	}	Cuddappa Mint
1 silver of Roman Denarius of Augustus		
1 Do do Tiberius		
1 Do French Colonial Mahe ($\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee) dated 175[2]		
4 lead Andhra coins (without any inscription on them)		
1 gold half Pagoda of Venkata of Vijayanagar	}	

Received from the Director of Agriculture and Industries, Central Provinces, Nagpur —

1 gold of Sultan Mohammad Tughlaq of Delhi	}	Delhi Mint
1 Do Firoz III		
1 Do do (square)		
3 copper of Akbar		
1 silver of do II		
1 Do of Aurangzeb, regnal year 25 (Hijri 1093)		
1 Do. do do 27 („ 1095)		
1 Do do do 28 („ 1096)	}	

Received from the Under Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Allahābād —

1 silver of Shāh 'Ālam II, dated 1225-26	Lucknow Mint
1 Do do do	Benares „
1 Do do I	Lucknow (?) „
1 silver of Alamgir II	Gorakhpur Mint
1 Do Alauddin Mohommed Shah II	Delhi „
3 copper do	„ „
1 Do Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq	
1 Do Firoz	
1 Do do III, dated Hijra 777	
1 Do Chahadadeva (?)	
1 Do Qutb-uddin	
1 Do Muhammad-Bin-Sam	
2 Do do	
1 Do Jelaluddin (?)	
1 Do Kubach (?)	
3 Do Altamash	
1 Do Jelaluddin Elduz	
1 Do Mohommed-Bin-Sam	
1 Do Malayavarmadeva	

Received from the Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay —

2 silver Punch-marked Hindu coins

2 „ coins of a Native State bearing the name of Shāh 'Ālam II

Received from the Resident, Western Rājputānā States, Jodhpur —

4 silver Undeciphered Have Persian inscriptions "

APPENDIX H

Treasure Trove

Regarding the old coins acquired by the Government of Bombay under the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, and forwarded for examination and distribution to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Honorary Secretary of that Institution has favoured me with a printed copy of the Society's Annual Report for 1914, from which the following information is taken "There were 343 coins, 1 gold nose-ring and one silver ring under examination at the close of 1913 and 1,043 were received during 1914. The latter included 5 gold and 1 silver from the Māmlatdār of Shīrpur, 200 silver from the Māmlatdār of Bassein, 590 from the Māmlatdār of Akola, 203 from the Māmlatdār of Sangamner, 42 gold from the Māmlatdār of Khed, 1 gold and 1 silver from the Collector of West Khāndesh. Of these 586, the gold nose-ring and the silver ring were examined, reported to Government and disposed of, one silver from the Collector of West Khāndesh was returned as it possesses no numismatic value. The Akalkot Durbār was good enough to allow the Society to distribute to the several institutions 32 of the coins sent by it for examination. The coins were examined for the Society by Mr Framji J Thānāwālā and Professor S R Bhāndarkar. Five from the Collector of Kairā, 590 from the Māmlatdār of Akola, 203 from the Māmlatdār of Sangamner and 1 from the Collector of West Khāndesh have yet to be disposed of

"The selected coins have been distributed and the balance after distribution has been forwarded to the Mint Master for sale and disposal Eighty-one were returned to the Akalkot Durbār —

Institutions	Gold	Silver	Total
The Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India	11 and gold nose-ring	33	44
The Indian Museum, Calcutta	7	15	22
Madras Museum	2	13	15
The Provincial Museum, Lucknow		9	9
The Lahore Museum	2	10	12
The Nagpur Museum	2	10	12
The Public Library, Shillong	2	10	12
The Archæological Museum, Poona	1	9	10
The Peshawar Museum		7	7
The Quetta Museum		7	7
The Ajmer Museum		7	7
The Rangoon Museum		7	7
Dacca Museum		2	2
Asiatic Society, Bengal		7	7
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society		7	7
The British Museum		7	7
Fitz-William Museum, Cambridge		6	6
For sale at Mint	26	286 and silver ring	312
Returned to Akalkot Durbār		81	81
	53	533	586

"The Librarian has commenced preparing a complete list of the coins in the coin cabinet of the Society with details of each with a view to making a catalogue after the work in connection with the catalogue of books is over"

On the 30th June 1914, the treasure consisting of the articles described below was found under vacant Gaathan land of Taloda town, taluka Taloda, while digging a pit for making a shed for the God Māruti —

West Khandesh Di

Golden coins, 15, weighing Rs 4-14-0

Golden ornament 14 (dol), weighing Re 1

Do. (Karnaful) 2, weighing *Masas* 4

Do (Chhatra) 1, weighing *Masas* 3

Silver coins 120, weighing Rs 44

While excavating near a house formerly belonging to Mr Ibrahim Khan Mohamed Fitavala and now acquired by the City Improvement Trust in case No 2 of their East Agripáda Scheme No 32, 21 pieces of silver ornaments specified below and 3 pieces of silver weighing in all about 21 tolás were found by certain coolies named Laha Chakori, Geni Dhanu, Gangadin Bhika, Frai Gayadin and Datadin Dabaj —

6 Talismen

2 Tops of tassels

8 Earrings of two kinds

2 Old coins used as pendants

1 Armlet

2 Pieces of an arm plate

Mr J Ghosal, Collector of Kaira, informed me in his letter No R-1105 of the 15th February 1915, that "silver coins (631 whole rupees and 28 half rupee pieces, total Rs 645) have been discovered at Dharoda, a village in the Mátar Táluka of his district. They are not of British mintage. I have sent recently some coins out of them as samples to the Secretary to the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay, to ascertain whether they are worth acquiring."

The Resident, Mewar, with his No 419 of 23rd February 1915, forwarded to this office a copy of an abstract translation of Vernacular Khat No 202, dated the 28th January 1915, from the Mahkmá Khās, Mewār, to his address, in which he states as follows — "With reference to your Vernacular Khat No 2719, dated the 17th July 1908, and subsequent reminders requesting for a report regarding treasure trove coins, we beg to state that no treasure trove was found during the years 1907 and 1908. In 1909, forty-one pieces were found at Tegle Ghat near Parsoli, a Jágir village, but the coins are not of such antiquities as to warrant their transmission to the numismatic expert for examination. Ten rupees and forty-five pieces were found at a place between the temple of Nil Kanth Mahadeoji and Miran Bai in the Chitorgarh Fort. The number of rupees found being small and the piece in question being not of a very old date. The coins were not sent to you. No treasure trove was found during the years 1910 to 1913."

"In 1914, 386 big copper pieces, 10 small round and 7 small square copper pieces were discovered in the court yard of the Chitorgarh Fort. These coins are believed to be of old dates. Of these, 14 big, 2 small round and 2 small square pieces will be sent to you later on."

"Five hundred and fifty-seven old coins have been found within the limits of Jágir village Hatana in the Hurra District. Of these, 14 coins are sent herewith."

Of all the coins referred to above, 32 coins were forwarded to me for examination and report —

14 Coins of Firoz Shah Tughlaq, of various dates (all these coins appear to be made of billon)

1 coin dated 766 (A H) issued from Delhi

1 coin dated 770 (A H) Do

1 coin dated 773 (A H) Do

1 coin dated 775 (A H) Do

1 coin dated 776 (A H) Do

1 coin dated 777 (A H) Do

2 coins without date, issued by Firoz Shah, with Fateh Khān

6 coins with illegible or no dates

—

14

—

4 coins of Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah (son of Alla-ud-din Khilji)

2 silver coins, square in form, dated (7) 19 A H

2 billon coins

—

4

—

14 silver coins, irregularly circular in form, called 'adivarāha' coins

Obv. Two-line inscription, partly seen on different specimens, in Nāgari characters

‘ (Shrī) Madādi
Varā (hah) ’

Rev Rude representations of the boar inscription of Vishnu

(These coins seem to be some of those common imitations of the original type, issued by king Bhojadeva I of Mahodaya)

The Political Agent, Kotah and Jháláwár, with his letter No 553-T—65 of the 9th April last, sent me for examination an old coin received by him from the Nazim of Manohar Thána in the Kotah State which has no date but with the following —

Obv Rama and Sita seated on a throne, on left one of Rama's brothers holds umbrella over him The other two are on the right Below is Hanuman with his hands folded Shown as prostrate

Rev Two standing figures, with bows and arrows presumably Rama and Lakshman with the following legend in modern Nagari, around the figures in a circle “ Rama Lachhaman Janaka ja vala ha na mana ” incorrect for “ Rāma Lachhamana Jānaki Jaya bolo Hanumānaki ”

In his letter No 1813, dated the 18th March last, the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, gave me the following information regarding the treasure trove found in which he states “ that old silver coins numbering 194 were found from the bed of the river Khari in the vicinity of the village of Dabhoda, 14 miles north-east of Ahmedabad under this Agency in the year 1894 A D , and that they have been kept in the Agency Húzur Treasury at Sádra On a reference to the Secretary, Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the coins seem to have been struck at various mints such as Surat, Ahmedābād, Akbarābād, Shāhjahānābād, etc , and they are of the following description —

Mahomedshah	137
Alamgir Aurangzib	18
Faruksir	16
Names not legible	8
Shah Jahan II	4
Shah Alam	2
Jahandar	2
Bearing names of a regent	2
Firukseer (Half rupee)	2
Mahomed Shah (Half rupee)	2
Alamgir Aurangzib (Half rupee)	1

194

“ The Secretary has further stated that the coins are of historical interest and worth preserving The approximate quantity of silver in a whole rupee is 168 grains and in half rupee, half the amount I would therefore request that you will be so good as to let me know whether you would like to have them for any collection If so, please state the price in the current British coin that you will pay for the old coins Rs 178-9-6 were spent as regards to the finders On hearing from you the coins will be sent to you for inspection, if necessary ”

At present I am in correspondence with the Political Agent about the disposal of these coins

APPENDIX K.

Protected Monuments

1. The undermentioned Monuments in the Central Division have been declared protected by Government Resolution No 9291, General Department, dated the 17th November 1914 —

EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT

1	Erandol	Erandol	Pāndaws' Vāda	II (b)
2	Pāchora	Sangameshvar	Mahadeva temple	II (b)
3	Chāhsigāon	Vaghli	Mudhai Devi temple	III
4	Do	Do	Three inscription slabs in the temple of Krishna	I (b)
5	Do	Pātna	Mahesvara temple	I (a)
6	Do	Do	Temple of Chandika Devi	III

WEST KHANDESH DISTRICT

1	Sākri	Bhāmer	The old gateways in the ruined fort and caves	III
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NASIK DISTRICT

1	Igatpuri	Tringalvadi	Jaina Cave	III
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AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

1	Shrionda	Pedgāon	Bāleshwar temple	III
2	Rāhuri	Bāmini	Hemādpanthi tank	III

POONA DISTRICT

1	Junnar	Junnar	Small Dargah near Habshi Gumbaz	II (b)
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2 The undermentioned monument in the Sātāra District was declared protected by Government Resolution No 4320, General Department, dated the 1st June 1914 —

1	Sātāra	Karanja	The brick column erected by Emperor Aurangzib	II (a)
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3 The undermentioned ancient monuments in the Panch Mahāls District were declared protected by Government Notification No 5325A, dated the 7th July 1914, General Department —

1	Hāloli	Chāmpānir	The Lih-Gumbaz-kī Masjid	} II (a)
2	Do	Do	Some old ruined Jain temples in the old town of Chāmpānir	
3	Do	Hāloli	The Ek-Mīnar-Kī-Masjid	} II (a)
4	Do	Do	The Panch-Mahud-Kī-Masjid	

4 The undermentioned ancient monument in the Panch Mahāls District is declared protected by Government Resolution No 9512, General Department, dated 25th November 1914 —

1	Hāloli	Chāmpānir	Citadel walls	II (a)
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5 The undermentioned monuments were declared protected as per Government Resolution No 9099 of the 11th November 1914, General Department —

Serial No	Place where the monument is situated		Name or description of the monument.	Class of monument or other remarks.
	Táluka	Town or village.		
1	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	The Jumā masjid	I (a)
2	Do	Do	Ali Shāhid Pīr's masjid	"
3	Do	Do	The Andu masjid	"
4	Do	Do	The Zanjiri or Malik Jahān Bagam's Mosque	"
5	Do	Do	The Zāmrud masjid	"
6	Do	Do	The Makkā masjid	"
7	Do	Do	The Gagan mahāll	"
8	Do	Do	The Sāt Mazli	"
9	Do	Do	The Mihtari mahāll	"
10	Do	Do	Ali I Rauzz	"
11	Do	Do	The Gol Gumbaz	"
12	Do	Do	The Jod Gumbaz	"
13	Do	Do,	The Kamarkhi Gumbaz	"
14	Do	Do	The Chand Bāvri	"
15	Do	Do	The Tāj Bāvri	"
16	Do	Do	The Ibrāhim Rauza	"
17	Do	Do	The gates and walls of the city and citadel	"
18	Do	Do	The water pavilions	"
19	Bādāmi	Bādāmi	The Jain and Vaishnavā caves	II (a)
20	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Batulā Khān's masjid	
21	Do	Do	Yusuf's old Jāmi masjid	
22	Do	Do	Mustafā Khān's mosque	
23	Do	Do	Karim-uddīn's mosque	
24	Do	Do	Old mosque No 294	
25	Do	Do	Chinch Didī masjid	
26	Do	Do	Ibrāhim I Jāmi masjid	
27	Do	Do	Ikhalās Khān's mosque	
28	Do	Do	Chhoti Asār mosque	
29	Do	Do	The Ramī masjid	
30	Do	Do	The Mubārak Khān's mahal	
31	Do	Do	The Green-stone tomb	
32	Do	Do	Ali II Rauza	
33	Do	Do	Malik Sandal's tomb	
34	Do	Do	Shikandar Shah's tomb	
35	Do	Do	Kishwarkhan's tomb	
36	Do	Do	Hāji Hassansāheb's tomb	
37	Do	Do	Water towers Nos 61, 67, 91, 114, 115, 142, 147, 286 and 289	
38	Do	Do	The Badī Kamān	I (a)
39	Indi	Indi	Inscriptions	
40	Do	Sālotgi	Do	
41	Do	Tāmbe	Do	"
42	Sindgi	Almel	Do	"
43	Do	Hippargi	Do	"
44	Hungund	Aiholi	The Jain temple of Meguti	II (a)
45	Do	Do.	The temple of Lādkhān	
46	Do	Do	The great Durgā temple	
47	Do	Do	Kontgudi	
48	Do	Do	The temple adjoining Kontgudi on west side and inscription tablet within the temple	
49	Do	Do	The temple adjoining Kontgudi on south-west side, known as Suranggudi	
50	Do	Do	The temple with front whitewashed with a large Nandi in the hall (about 100 yards west of the south-west gateway of the town)	
51	Do	Do	Matha or hall just behind the last without a shrine	

Serial No	Place where the monument is situated		Name or description of the monument.	Class of monument or other remarks
	Taluka.	Town or village.		
52	Hungund	Āiholli	The temple in Survey No 270 owned by Huchhappaya	II (a)
53	Do	Do	The two storied Jain temple and cave on hill under Meguti	"
54	Do	Do	The Huchhimaligudi in Survey No 64	"
55	Do	Do	Temples in fields, a short distance from the north-west corner of village	"
56	Do	Do	Temple close beside last (the last two are in fields 1 or 285 or both)	"
57	Do	Do	Temple and adjoining smaller buildings in Survey No 66, known as Jotirling	"
58	Do	Do	Temple in village close to that of Lādkhān to its north-east corner	"
59	Do	Do	Temple on the north of the last	"
60	Do	Do	Small temple to south-west of the great Durga temple	"
61	Do	Do	Ambigergudi	"
62	Do	Do	Do	"
63	Do	Do	No name (this temple is situated in Māhārāwādā)	"
64	Do	Do	Badigergudi	"
65	Do	Do	Gāvdar Ishwargudi	"
66	Do	Do	Rāchigudi	"
67	Do	Do	Yanniavargudi	"
68	Do	Do	No name, but forms part of No 67 above	"
69	Do	Do	Ishwarling	"
70	Do	Do	Do	"
71	Do	Do	Do	"
72	Do	Do	Venavargudi	"
73	Do	Do	Do	"
74	Do	Do	Do	"
75	Do	Do	Charant Math (or Murphadryavar Gudi)	"
76	Do	Do	Do do	"
77	Do	Do	Irvambakeshwar temple (black marble) Ishwarling	"
78	Do	Do	Maddingudi (Basavannā)	"
79	Do	Do	Do	"
80	Do	Do	Yogi Nārāyan temple	"
81	Do	Do	Bhoyrgudi	"
82	Do	Do	Jotirling temple	"
83	Do	Do	Ishwarling (No local name)	"
84	Do	Do	Basavannā do	"
85	Do	Do	Ishwar do	"
86	Do	Do	Kārgudi	"
87	Do	Do	Bilegudi	"
88	Do	Do	Gardigudi	"
89	Do	Do	Gāvdargudi	"
90	Do	Do	Do	"
91	Do	Do	Desayargudi	"
92	Do	Do	A temple of Galganāth group	"
93	Do	Do	Do do	"
94	Do	Do	Do do	"
95	Do	Do	Galganāth temple	"
96	Do	Do	A temple of Galganāth group	"
97	Do	Do	Do do	"
98	Do	Do	No name (close to No 99)	"
99	Do	Do	Virbhadrā-devar temple	"

7 The sub-classification of the undermentioned monuments in the Kára District declared protected by Government Resolution No 2704 of 26th May 1909 was upon the further representation by the Collector of that District altered by Government Resolution No 1687 of 25th February 1915 as follows —

Serial No	Taluka	Town	Name or description	Class
1	Mehmedābād	Sejahi	Tomb of Mubārak Sayyid	II (b)
2	Do	Mehmedābād	Bhāmāria well	II (a)
3	Kapadvanj	Kapadvanj	A sculptured arch	II (b)
4	Thāna	Sirnal	Temple of Gaitesvara	II (a)

8 In the case of the three undermentioned monuments in the Ahmednagar District, declared protected by Government Resolution No 2704 of 26th May 1909, the sub-classification has been changed as follows by Government Resolution No 7949, General Department, of 6th October 1914 —

Serial No	Taluka	Town	Name or description	Class
3	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	The tomb of Nizām Ahmed Shah	II (b)
8	Shrigondā	Pedgāon	Temple of Lakshmi Nārāyan	I (b)
9	Do	Mandavgān	Temple of Devi	II (b)

AGREEMENTS

9 The Collector of Thāna in his letter No 6696 of the 22nd October 1913 to the address of the Commissioner, Northern Division, has stated that the owner Mr F A C Ribellow was willing to execute an agreement regarding the Kondive caves, and requested that the necessary sanction of Government might be obtained. The agreement was sanctioned by Government Resolution No 4287, General Department, of 30th May 1914.

10 In the case of the marginally noted monuments in the Kára District the Collector in his letter No R-2454, dated the 9th April 1914, to the address of the Commissioner, Northern Division, reported that agreements had been taken from their owners. The action taken by the Collector was sanctioned by Government as per Government Resolution No 6335, General Department, of 11th August 1914, General Department.

11 In his letter No 7991 of the 28th July 1914, the Collector of Belgaum reports having executed agreements in the case of the monuments listed below and his action has been approved by Government as per Government Resolution No 8090 of the 9th October 1914, General Department —

1 The Kánarese or Telugu inscription of about the 15th century in the old temple of Ishwar at Degalvalli

2 Old Kánarese inscription in the temple of Banashamkari at Asundi

3 Kanarese Ratta inscription and a fragment of another in the temple of Ankushesvari at Saundatti

4 Ratta inscription in a Jaina temple in the village of Konnur

5 Kánarese or Telugu Ratta inscription of about the 15th century in the old temple of Mahalingesvara at Konnur

6 Kánarese or Telugu inscription in the temple of Mallikarjuna at Murgod

7 Two Jain temples at Belgaum

8 Safa Masjid at Belgaum

12 The Collector of Thāna has executed an agreement with the owner of these caves at Majas, Salsette taluka of his District, and its execution has been sanctioned by Government

as per Government Resolution No 8098, General Department, of the 9th October 1914

APPENDIX L

Statement of expenditure on Conservation Works carried out in the
Bombay Presidency during the year 1914-1915

NORTHERN DIVISION

District	Talukā.	Place	Name of monument	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year 1914-15	Description of repairs done	Remarks.
				Rs a p	Rs a p		
Presidency	Panvel	Ghārapuri	Elephant Caves	2,048 0 0	2,048 0 0	Maintenance of and repairs to caves	Completed.
Do	Do	Do	Do	86 0 0	85 0 0	Current repairs to custodian's quarters	Do
Do	Do	Do	Do	11 0 0	11 0 0	Current repairs to Assistant Custodian's quarters	Do
Do.	Do	Do	Do	11 0 0	11 0 0	Current repairs to Police Chukri	Do
Thānā	Bassein	Bassein	Old Portuguese Fort and ruins	7,494 0 0	862 7 3	Removal of vegetation, etc, and repairs to masonry of <i>chulas</i>	Do
Do.	Do	Do	Do	100 0 0	100 0 0	Current repairs, to Purchase of material for plasterwork	Do
Do	Kalyān	Ambarnath	Temple of Ambarnath	2,029 0 0	893 1 11	Supporting structure with iron work, repairing compound wall and clearing compound	Do
Do	Andhēri	Kanheri	Caves	44 0 0	67 14 6	Scraping and painting with S. C. Lemey's stone liquid	Do
Kolaba	Alibāg	Revdanda	Agarkot	2,475 0 0	338 0 0	Payment of compensation for land acquired	Do.
Do.	Do	Do	Portuguese Cathedral	21 0 0	21 0 0	Resetting keystone	Do.
Do.	Do	Do	Portuguese remains in Fort	2,684 0 0	118 0 0	Making tops of walls of Jesuit monastery and dominican church watertight and supplying pipe railing to castle or factory	Do
Do	Do	Karlar	Fort	1,460 0 0	30 0 0	Survey expenses for preparation of site plans of monuments	Do.
Do.	Mahād	Raigad	Shivaji's tomb	70 0 0	70 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do
Broach	Broach	Broach	Jami Masjid		175 0 0	Current repairs	Do
Do	Do	Do	Dutch tombs	35 0 0	35 0 0	Repair and maintenance	Do.
Surat	Olpad	Hajira	Vaux's tomb	25 0 0	25 0 0	Current repairs	Do.
Do	Surat	Surat	English Cemetery		494 0 0	Special repairs	Do
Do.	Do	Do.	Dutch and Armenian tombs		55 0 0	Do	Do.
Ahmedabad	Daskroi	Ahmedabad	Archæological monuments.	535 0 0	331 0 0	Pay of caretakers for	Do As the estimate was sanctioned late, additional watchmen required were not employed.
Do.	Do.	Do	Archæological buildings	985 0 0	975 0 0	Removal of shrub and rank vegetations, and petty repairs such as filling cracks, etc	Completed
Do	Sanad	Sarkhej					
Do.	Dholka	Dholka					
Do.	Viramgām	Viramgām					

Omitted in the Accountant General's list
Omitted in the Superintending Engineer's list

NORTHERN DIVISION—*continued*

District	Talukā.	Place	Name of monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year 1914-15,	Description of repairs done	Remarks.
				Rs. l. p.	Rs. l. p.		
Ahmedabad	Daskroi	Rajpur Hirpur	Bibi's mosque	63 0 0	44 0 0	Sorting out stones fallen from the minars	In progress
Do	Do	Do	Do	314 0 0	289 0 0	Repairs to compound wall	Do
Do	Sānand	Sarkhe	Small masjid on the east side of tank	147 0 0	147 0 0	Repairing chajja at east cornice.	Completed
Panch Mahāls	Halol	Champanir	Certain old buildings	472 0 0	322 0 0	Preparing survey of old town	Do
Do.	Do	Do	Protected monuments	650 0 0	580 0 0	Providing notice boards	In progress.
Do	Do	Do	Jami Masjid	166 0 0	166 0 0	Current repairs	Completed.
Do.	Do	Do	Kevda Masjid	83 0 0	43 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Nagina Masjid	83 0 0	43 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Do.	Do	Archæological buildings	200 0 0	200 0 0	Clearing and widening footpaths to buildings	Do
Kaira	Mehmadabad	Sojani	Mubarak Sayyid's tomb	1,340 0 0	109 0 0	Special repairs	In progress.

CENTRAL DIVISION

Poona	Māval	Karli	Caves	550 0 0	543 11 0	Caretaker's pay and ordinary repairs	Completed
Do	Do	Do.	Do	116 0 0	115 0 0	Special repairs — Mounting rolled steel joist in one opening between the column and the wall under the front ruined screen, and another under a crack in arch filling to central entrance way, and also painting the iron work	Do
Do	Do	Do	Do	159 0 0	101 0 0	Removing the existing railing and substituting it by one of 3 piping supported by 1 iron posts	In progress
Do	Do	Bhaja	Do	100 0 0	84 12 0	Ordinary repairs	Completed
Do	Do	Bedra	Do	100 0 0	114 7 0	Do	Do
Do	Junnar	Junnar	Do	400 0 0	399 14 0	Do	Do
Do	Shirur	Koregaon	Old monuments		58 5 9	Do	Do
Sholāpur	Sholāpur	Sholāpur	Fort	200 0 0	200 0 0	Do	Do
Ahmednagar	Kopergaon	Kokamthan	Old temple of Damodar Mahadev		60 0 0	Do	Do
Nāsik	Nāsik	Pāthardi	Pandu Lena Caves	141 0 0	141 0 0	Caretaker's pay	Do
West Khān desh	Pimpalner	Balsana	Old temple	12 0 0	12 0 0	Do	Do
East Khān desh	Chālisgaon	Patan	Temple of Mahesvara	1,338 0 0	260 0 0	Special repairs were taken up in March 1914 and up to date a sum of Rs 537 has been spent in applying stone preserving solution to carvings and purchasing wood work for pipe railing. One rolled steel beam has been put below a broken beam	The work was suspended for want of funds, vide Superintendent, Archæological Survey Western Circle's No 778 of 9th September 1914. The works needed are putting rolled steel beams for supporting broken beam, in one bay and a W 1 pipe railing

SOUTHERN DIVISION

District	Taluka	Place	Name of monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year 1914-15	Description of repairs done.	Remarks
				Rs. l. p.	Rs. l. p.		
Bijapur	Bidánu	Bidánu	Caves	78 0 0	78 0 0	Pay of caretaker	Completed
Do	Bijapur	Bijapur	Bijapur Museum	150 0 0	150 0 0	Ordinary repairs to the Museum building	Do
Do	Do	Do	Museum caretaker's quarters	10 0 0	10 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Archaeological buildings in Bijapur town	2000 0 0	1830 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do
Do	Hungund	Aihole	Old temples	9717 0 0	1,516 0 0	Earth work, dry stone masonry	In progress, last expenditure Rs. 368
Do	Do	Pattadakal	Do	5,345 0 0	648 0 0	Cleaning, compound dry stone masonry	In progress, last expenditure Rs. 1749.
Do	Bijapur	Bijapur	Asir Mahal	3,531 0 0	2,069 0 0	Special repairs, strengthening of reinforced wall plate, etc.	Completed
Do	Do	Do	Carriage road in front of Gol Gumbaz	5-2 0 0	5-2 0 0	Blocking the road with masonry walls	Do
Do	Do	Do	Jami Masjid	10 0 0	10 0 0	Destruction of masonry from arch openings	Do
Do	Do	Do	Ibrahim Riiza		71 0 0	Providing rolled iron bars to the ceiling of the mezzanine gallery	Do
Belgaum	Saundatti	Saundatti					
		Saundatti					
		Huli					
		Segal					
		Munoli					
		Mergod					
		Badli	Inscriptions	11 0 0	10 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do
Do	Sampgaon	Neswgi					
		Bul Honal					
		Honnikeri					
		Belwadi					
Kánara	Kumtha	Mirjan	Do	0 0 0	1 0 0	Cleaning, slabs	Do.
Dhárwár	Gadag	Dambal	Temple of Doddabasavina		342 0 0	Special repairs	Do.
Do	Do	Do	Do	69 0 0	69 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do
Do	Karajgi	Haveri	Temple of Siddhesvar	15 0 0	15 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Gadag	Lekhand	Temple of Nimesvar	50 0 0	50 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Karajgi	Chavdanpur	Temple of Muktesvar	7 0 0	7 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Hubli	Unka	Four porched temple	12 0 0	12 0 0	Do	Do
Ratnágiri*	Dápoli	Dabhol	Mosque	25 0 0	25 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Málvan	Harnai	Suvarnadurg fort	30 0 0	30 0 0	Do	Do

* These amounts were obtained by the Executive Engineer from the repair assignment at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division

SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued

District	Talukā	Place	Name of monument	Amount of estimate	Actual expenditure during the year 1914-15	Description of repairs done	Remarks
				Rs a p	Rs a p		
Ratnāgiri	Málvan	Málvan	Sindudurg fort	36 0 0	35 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Completed
Do	Jaigad	Jaigad	Fort wall	30 0 0	25 0 0	Do	Do
Do	Rájápur	Vijaydurg	Fort	30 0 0	30 0 0	Do	Do
Sátára	Sátára	Sátára	Hill fort		499 12 6	Special repairs to roof to the fort	Do
Do	Do	Do	Do		556 1 11	Current repairs to buildings	Do

INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION

			(1) Mirza Jani Beg's tomb			Pavement with new stones lime plaster to wall	Completed
			(2) Tugral Beg's tomb			Pavement with new stones	Do
			(3) Nawab Isakhan's tomb			Pavement with new stones lime plaster grouting with cement	Do
Karáchi	Tatta	Makli Hill	(4) Surfa Khan's tomb	600 0 0	588 0 0	Lime plaster to walls renewing tiles, etc	Do
			(5) Mirza Isakhan's tomb			Lime plaster to walls grouting with cement rubble stone masonry in compound walls	Do
			(6) Jami Nizam Uddin's tomb			Do	Do
			(7) Dabgir Mosque			Do	Do
Do	Do	Do	Isakhan's Zenana	1 102 0 0	584 0 0	Renewing pavement setting up fallen stones, capitals and lintels chunam plaster to dome underpinning tomb refixing fallen stone slabs in walls and concrete under pavement putting stone slabs in roof over pillars	Do
Do	Do	Tatta	Jami Masjid	2,502 0 0	1,813 0 0	Special repairs including grouting with cement, receiving tiles, resetting enamelled tiles in Dardo and centres of arches Refixing inscription slabs in position, chunam plaster and repairs to crucked arches in clerestory windows	Do
Do	Do	Makli Hills	Old buildings	120 0 0	120 0 0	Pay of carpal er	Do
Larkhana	Dadu	Khudabad	Jami Masjid	70 0 0	75 3 0	Refixing tiled earth work rammed mud plaster 1" thick, filling in hollows in cement, jungle cutting clearing surroundings and fixing freeboard.	Do

INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION—continued

District	Talukā	Place	Name of monument	Amount of estimate	Actual Expenditure during the year 1914 15	Description of repairs done	Remarks
				Rs a p	Rs a p		
Larkhana	Dadu	Khudabad	Yār Muhammad's tomb	32 0 0	28 13 6	Chunam plaster $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, relining old glazed tiles, closing holes with cement.	Completed
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Ghulam Shah Kal hora's tomb	119 0 0	119 0 0	A portion of the lower roof of the main building, walls of the entrance, and some patches were repaired with lime plaster stone pavement reset in lime and vegetation removed	Do
Do	Do	Do	Gulam Nabī Kal hora's tomb	95 0 0	93 0 0	Roof was lime plastered Floor of the main building was mud plastered and portions of pavement were reset	Do

INDUS LEFT BANK DIVISION

Nasrat Canals	Moro	Thul Rukn	Buddhist <i>Stupa</i>	39 0 0	39 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Completed.
Eastern Nara	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas	Do	152 0 0	152 0 0	Ordinary repairs and caretaker's pay	Do

APPENDIX M

A Report on Conservation Works carried out in Central India

The Resident, Indore, reports that the Indore Durbār carried out the following repairs to the Dharmanathesvara temple and the caves, viz, cleared main entrance of the temple, petty repairs to the large and small caves

The Political Agent, Bhopal, reported that petty repairs were made to the *stūpa* under the instructions of the Director-General of Archæology in India

The Political Agents, Palanpur, Cutch, Morvi, Mahi Kantha, and Gohilwād in Kāthiāwār, and the Resident, Kolhāpur, and Political Agent, Southern Marāṭha Country, report that no expenditure on conservation of ancient monuments was incurred during the last official year in their respective Agencies

STATEMENT SHOWING WORK DONE AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON
CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS AT MĀNDU IN DHAR STATE
DURING THE YEAR 1914-15

Locality, Town or Village	Name of Monuments	Amount of Estimate sanctioned	Expenditure incurred during 1914-1915	Description of work done	Remarks
		Rs	Rs a p		
	WORK DONE FROM THE IMPERIAL GRANT				
Māndu	Jāmi' Masjid	8,926	224 0 6	1 Refixed the fallen soffits of an arch in the south <i>dalan</i>	Completed
				2 Building up relieving to the 8th arch in the south <i>dalan</i>	In progress
				3 Restoring the front entrance	Materials being col- lected
	WORK DONE FROM DHAR STATE FUNDS				
Māndu	Jāmi' Masjid		248 9 6	4 Built up compound wall on south-east side	
Do	Hoshang's Tomb		45 11 0	Jungle clearing from the graves round the building	
Do	Hindola Mahall		36 8 0	Rebuilt the fallen compound wall	
				2 Removed rubbish from the north side and south side	
Do	Jahāj Mahall		50 4 6	Levelled up the <i>debris</i> on the east and west	
Do	Maliq Moghi's Mosque		22 0 0	Removed <i>debris</i> from the courtyard	
Do	Rupmati Pavilion		5 5 3	Removing <i>debris</i> from the west	
Do	Baz Bahādur's Palace		18 0 0	1 Cleared rubbish from the western quad- rangle	
Do	Lal Bungalow		85 15 0	1 Cut away jungle and cleared site within the compound	
Do	Mosque near Tārāpur gate		21 5 6	1 Levelled up the <i>debris</i> on the east	
Do	Hathi Pole		7 0 0	1 Removed rubbish from the building proper	
Do	Dai ki Chhoti bahin ka Mahall		27 0 0	1 Cut away jungle from the high platform round the tomb	

APPENDIX M—*continued*

Locality, Town or Village	Name of Monuments	Amount of Estimate sanctioned	Expenditure incurred durin 1914 1915	Description of work done	Remarks
		Rs	Rs a p		
	WORK DONE FROM DHAR STATE FUNDS — <i>continued</i>				
Māndu	Dai ka Mahall		36 0 0	1 Cut away jungle from the high platform round the tomb	
Dhar	Lat Masjid		387 14 1	1 Fixed up the black marble slabs to the sides of the mumber	
	Kamal Moulana		248 4 9	1 Fixed up the black marble slabs to the sides of the mumber	

APPENDIX N.

A Report on Conservation Work at Ajmer, Mount Abu,
and Rajputana

The Secretary in Public Works Department, Rājputāna, forwarded to me the following statement of Archæological Works in connection with the Muhammadan buildings at Ajmer for the year 1914-1915 in the Ajmer Division —

(a) WORKS FINISHED OR BEING COMPLETED DURING 1914-1915

Name of work	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Expenditure to end of 1913 1914	Expenditure during 1914 1915	Allotment for 1914 1915
	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Restoration of the tomb of Allauddin Khān as "Sola-Thumba" at Ajmer	3,781		3,781	Fund received from the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, as sanctioned by the Government of India on loan to the Dewan of the Durgah <i>ex officio</i> Work start- ed and will be completed during 1914-1915

(b) WORKS SANCTIONED DURING 1913-1914 AND IN PROGRESS DURING 1914-1915
BUT CANNOT BE COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR

Nil

(c) WORKS SANCTIONED DURING 1912-1913 BUT COULD NOT BE UNDERTAKEN
DURING 1913-1914 AND 1914-1915

Nil

(d) WORKS PROPOSED DURING 1915-1916

Name of work	Amount of estimate	Allotment proposed for 1915-1916	Remarks
	Rs	Rs	
<i>Nil</i>			No particular work is proposed in Imperial Civil Works Budget for 1915-1916, but petty works will be attended to for which funds will be provided for from the Imperial Public Works Department grants for 1915-1916

The Secretary in the Public Works Department forwarded to me a copy of a letter No 320, dated the 4th March 1915, from the Executive Engineer, Mount Abu Division, to the Superintending Engineer, Rājputāna, in which he gives the following information about the repairs done to the Dilwāra temples at Mount Abu —

VIMAL-SHAH'S TEMPLE

The black stone lintel on the south side of the outer dome was removed and replaced by a marble one

Thirteen flowers in the south square were replaced by new ones, as also the pendants on the south side of the Shringar Chowk and east of Chandan Chowk were carved out and fixed

VASIUPAL'S TEMPLE

The lintel on the staircase, reported to be ready for fixing last year, was completed, as also the lintels on the east and west of the Sabha Mandapa

The large lintel of the Chandan Chowk was taken in hand and is progressing fairly well

The arches for Adināth's and Vastupāl's temples that were in progress are still incomplete

Thirty-eight pairs of doors as per Mr Cousens' design have been fixed in the Tirthankar's Cells and 11 pairs still remain to be done

The expenditure during the year under report was stated to be about Rs 4,000

RAJPUTANA

Jaipur, Kishengarh, Bundi, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Sirohi, Jodhpur, Mewar, and Shahpura

The returns of expenditure on conservation work of ancient monuments during the last official year received from the marginally noted Durbārs are blank

The Chhatris of old kings in the Sarbagh, Kotha, the Chandrāvati temple at Pātan, in the Jhalāwar State, and the Pal Shac Palace in the Dholpur State, received attention from the Durbārs concerned with their repairs

(1) Baradari in the Kishenbagh at Rupbas

(2) Usa Mandir

(3) Tomb of Gulab Khan.

(4) Jhajri

(5) Bajna Gumbaz

The marginally noted monuments in the Bharatpur State were repaired by the Bharatpur Durbār in accordance with the recommendations of the Director-General of Archæology, as desired by the State Council

APPENDIX O

Inspection Reports

The Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar, in his No D-329 of 17th April last, favoured me with the following information — "Owing to the press of work I was not able to inspect any of the buildings situated in the district during the last year The only buildings I

was able to inspect were (1) Damdi Masjid and (2) Nizam Ahmed Shah's Tomb, both of which are situated at Ahmednagar and for which a special report has already been made with this office No 3692 dated 22nd April 1914. Instructions are requested whether the estimates for the same should be prepared and sent for your sanction. I think unless the defects as pointed in my above number are remedied the inspection notes on the other buildings will only be recorded in the register of such buildings maintained in my office. Only those of such works as could not be postponed will be included in the annual report to enable you to sanction funds."

The Executive Engineer, Sholapur, reports that his predecessor Mr A B de Souza inspected during 1914-1915 the forts of Sholapur and Karmala and has left a note of his inspection in the office, in which he states that Sholapur fort is in fair order, and in regard to the Karmala fort adds as follows — "A rather good-looking parapet with walls of stone and mud, rubble filling, *khāndk* (?) facing pointed with lime. The facing is coming off here and there. Several bastions show cracks, moat walls fallen on both banks here and there. It will require a lot of money to repair, and face would go on falling off. Rs 50 can stop vegetation at most. But where walls are falling, they should be stopped out to arrest progress."

The Executive Engineer, Nasik, reports that he visited Pandu lena Caves, near Nasik, and the old temple of Mankeśvara Mahādeva at Jhodga in the Malegaon taluka. For the necessary conservation purposes of the former an estimate has been prepared, and for the latter an estimate is under preparation.

The Executive Engineer, West Khāndesh district, reports that he visited two monuments in his district, viz, "The old gate-way in the ruined fort, and the caves at Bhāmer," and found them to be in good condition.

The Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, forwarded the following inspection report —

"1 *Buddhist Stūpa at Thu Mu Rukan* — This is 9 miles south-east of Daulatpur village in the Moro taluka and is in charge of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Upper Dad Sub-Division.

"During the year under report it was inspected by the Sub-Divisional Officer on 24th March 1915.

"The monument is in good condition. An estimate amounting to Rs 39 for ordinary repairs was approved by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, under his No 224 of 16th May 1914, and the work, consisting of cement pointing and burnt brick masonry to the platform, was carried out during the year.

"An allotment of Rs 39 was granted under Government Resolution No A-2475 of 26th February 1915 and the outlay incurred was Rs 38-8-0.

"2 *Tomb of Nur Mahomed Kalhora* — This is 7 miles north-east of Daulatpur village in the Moro taluka.

"It was inspected by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Upper Dad, on the 4th March 1915, and is in urgent need of repairs owing to damages by heavy rains during the last three years.

"An estimate amounting to Rs 194 was approved by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, under his No 681 of 9th July 1913, as mentioned in last year's report, but the work was not taken in hand as no allotment was received during the year under report.

"Funds will be asked for this year and if allotted the repairs will be carried out."

The Executive Engineer, Poona district, reports in his letter No 3575 of the 9th/10th June last that he was able to inspect only the three monuments, viz, caves and temple at Kārla, monument at Koregaon, and Dilāvarkhān's tomb at Khed, and found them in fair condition.

The Executive Engineer, Thāna district, in his letter No 4875 of the 7th July 1915 reports as follows —

“*Temple at Ambariāth* — This is an old temple and is now being repaired as per estimate. The work of supporting the structure with iron work is completed, and the rest of the work is in progress

“*Motabar Khān's Tomb and Kālī Masjid on Shenala Tank* — This building is in a fair condition, the upkeep is in the hands of the Muhammādan community in Kalyān, and the work is carried out from their private funds

“*Franciscan Church, St Paul's Church of Nossa Senhora Da Vida, Palace of the Captain of Bassem, Cathedral of St Joseph, and Dominican Church* — The special repair grant of the above buildings was withdrawn just after it was granted to this Department, but items of works were done as follows —

“Repairs to fallen masonry in all buildings, rolling to the floor of the Franciscan Church, St Joseph's Cathedral and Dominican Church, removing dangerous roots in masonry by experimenting with acids. Jungle growth around all buildings and inside, as well as that existing on walls, was cut down and cleared, *cactus* growth on top of some buildings was also removed. Repairs to fallen masonry in the Captain's Palace was done. All unsightly holes and fallen cornices were repaired in a manner to look like old work. No dangerous part of any of the buildings has been found to have given way during the year under report”

APPENDIX P

Reports on the usefulness of Stone Cement

The Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahāls, reports as follows —

“Stones 2 feet long and having section 6 feet 6 inches were broken across and then cemented together with certain proportions of cement and powdered stone as noted in the appended statement and kept wet for the number of days noted against each. They were then raised to a height of five feet and dropped on an iron rail and state of fracture noticed. The results are noted in the statement

The tests showed

(a) That Meyer's cement could be coloured to match the calcareous grit, the stone with which the tests were carried out

(b) That the joints made and treated as in tests 7, 8 and 9 were about the same strength as those in tests 1, 2 and 3

(c) That the joints tested as in tests 4, 5 and 6 were not nearly so strong as those in tests 1, 2 and 3

(d) That the joints made as in tests 10-11 and 12 approximated in strength to those made in tests 1, 2 and 3

(e) That Portland cement can be coloured as easily as Meyer's cement, if the stone to be imitated is of a darker hue than Portland cement

From the experiments, it is clear that Meyer's stone cement is of a great strength and is capable of doing all the manufacturers claim for it. Its cost is against it being used for any but the most important of works, such as repairing marble slabs, broken monuments and stones accidentally chipped while being posted to their places in architectural structures. The uses detailed on the 1st page of the descriptive pamphlet give a good and fair idea of the real uses to which the cement may be put

STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF VARIOUS TESTS MADE
WITH MEYER'S STONE

Test No	Name of cement used in making the joint	Proportions of cement to crushed stone	Number of days after which tested	Nature of fracture	Remarks
1 2 3	Meyer's	1 2	14	Fracture occurred generally along the plane of the joint but in places the joint had not come apart but new fractures had been made. These new fractures were distributed over the face of the joint and were about 1 square inch in area.	
4 5 6	Portland (Hand Brand)	1 2	14	Fracture occurred along line of joint	
7 8 9	Meyer's	1 4	28	As in tests 1, 2 and 3	
10 11 12	Portland (Hand Brand)	1 4		As in tests 1, 2 and 3, but joint was weaker	

The Executive Engineer, Ghar Canals, writes —

"The directions for the use of the cement were that it should be used in a temperature varying from 50 degrees to 80 degrees F or lower, so the experiment was made in January 1915. There being no archæological or any other buildings of stone in Larkhana, the cement was used in joining two blocks of stone and in replacing broken corner of stone blocks. It set sufficiently hard in a couple of days and formed a perfect joint, which chiselled off to a smooth surface on the 15th day when the cement mortar was found to be much harder than the Rohri stone itself. Its adhesive power seems greater than that of cement and the replaced corners were struck off with hammer without appreciable damage."

The Executive Engineer, Begari Canals, reports "that from one or two tests made with Meyer's stone cement it is found that it is a very powerful cement and probably very suitable for patching broken ornamental stone work, etc., although there was no local monument requiring repair."

Its high price renders its use prohibitive except in very special work."

The Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad District, reports that Meyer's stone cement was tried on archæological buildings and found to be effective in joining fractured pieces together.

The Executive Engineer, Thana District, reports that sufficient test has been made to judge of the value of the Meyer's Stone cement, and it is found that on the whole it is of value to repairs in ancient buildings especially where pointing work is being done, also it answers very well in cases where the joining of stone pieces are required.

APPENDIX R.

Works proposed for 1915-1916

(From Provincial Revenues)

The following lists of Works are proposed to be undertaken during the year 1915-1916, the latter list being arranged in order of relative urgency —

LIST No 1—CURRENT REPAIRS

Serial No	Name of District	Locality	Name of work	Amount
				Rs
1	Presidency	Gharapuri	Repairs to caves and piers at Elephanta	2,050
2	Do	Do	Repairs to custodian's quarters	85
3	Do	Do	Repairs to assistant custodian's quarters	11
4	Do	Do	Repairs to police chowki and watchman's quarters	11
5	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Pay of caretakers for archæological buildings	800
6	Do	Do	Repairs to archæological buildings at, and in the District	1,250
7	Bijapur	Bijapur	Repairs to archæological buildings	2,000
8	Kaira and Panch Mahals	Champanir	Pay of the watchman for Jamu Masjid	100
9	Poona	Karli	Maintenance of, and repairs to, caves	550
10	Nasik	Nasik	Maintenance of, and repairs to, Pandu Lena caves	140
11	West Khandesh	Balsana	Pay of the caretaker for the old temple	12
12	Bijapur	Badami	Pay of the caretaker for the caves	72
13	Karachi Buildings	Hyderabad	Pay of the caretaker for the tomb of Ghulam Shah Kalhora	42
14	Do	Do	Pay of the caretaker for the tomb of Ghulam Nabi Kalhora	42
15	Karachi Canals	Tatta	Pay of the caretaker for the tombs on Makli Hills	120
16	Eastern Nara	Mirpurkhas	Repairs to, and pay of the caretaker for, the Stupa	190
17	Thana	Bassein	Repairs to Portuguese remains in the Fort	100
18	Kaira and Panch Mahals	Champanir	Repairs to, and pay of the caretaker for, the Kevda Masjid	80
19	Do	Do	Repairs to, and pay of the caretaker for, the Nagina Masjid	80
20	Do	Do	Repairs to, and pay of the caretaker for, the Bolira Masjid	100
21	Do	Do	Repairs to, and pay of the caretaker for, the Patar Rouza	80
22	Do	Halol	Repairs to Sikhandar Shah's tomb	50
23	Do	Mehmedabad	Repairs to Mubarak Sayyad's tomb at Sojani	60
24	Karachi Canals	Tatta	Repairs to tombs on Makli Hills	400
25	Karachi Buildings	Hyderabad	Repairs to the tomb of Ghulam Shah Kalhora	119
26	Do	Do	Repairs to the tomb of Gulam Nabi Kalhora	125
27	Shikarpur District	Rohri	Repairs to Satyan-Jo-Than	200
28	Nasrat District	Moro	Repairs to the tomb of Mian Nur Mahommed Kalhora at Kubo	195
29	Do	Do	Repairs to Stupa at Thul Mir Rukhan	39
30	Poona	Bhaja	Repairs to caves	100
31	Do	Bedsa	Do	100
32	Do	Junnar	Do	400
33	Nasik	Ankar	Do	100
34	Kolaba	Kuda	Do	40

APPENDIX R—continued

Serial No	Name of District	Locality	Name of work	Amount
				Rs
35	Dhárwar	Unkal	Repairs to four-porched tomb	12
36	Do	Chavdanpur	Do Muktesvara temple	7
37	Do	Haveri	Do Siddhesvara temple	15
38	Do	Dambal	Do Dodda Basavana temple	69
39	Do	Lakundi	Do Kasivisvesvara temple	47
40	Do	Do	Do Namesvara temple	50
41	Do	Bankapur	Do Nagaresvara temple	10
42	Belgaum	Deogron	Do old temples	35
43	Broach	Broach	Do Dutch tombs	35
44	Western Nara	Khudabad	Do Jami Masjid	70
45	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Do Damri Masjid	20
46	Do	Kokamthan	Do old temple	75
47	Kolaba	Raigarh	Do Shivaji's tomb and Mahadev's temple	70
48	Eastern Nara	Bodesar	Do Mosque at Bodesar	70
49	Bijapur	Bijapur	Grant to Nagarkhana Museum	324
			Total	10,752

LIST No II—SPECIAL REPAIRS

Serial No	Name of District	Locality	Name of work	Amount
				Rs
1	Bijapur	Aihole	Temples	1,500
2	Do	Pattadakal	Do	1,000
3	Dhárwar	Dambal	Dodda Basavana temple	422
4	Nasik	Sinnar	Gondesvara temple	1,900
5	Do	Do	Do damaged sculpture	118
6	Do	Jhodga	Manikesvara temple	2,000
7	Kaira and Panch Mahals	Champanir	Archæological Buildings	2,000
8	Ahmedabad	Dholka	Mosque of Balol Khan Qazi	1,100
9	East Khandesh	Patna	Mahadev temple	790
10	Thana	Kanheri	Caves	1,000
11	Bijapur	Bijapur	Jami Masjid	408
12	Western Nara	Khudabad	Do	314
13	Do	Do	Yir Mahommed's tomb	179
14	Bijapur	Bijapur	Jod Gumbaz restoration	1,284
15	Do	Badami	Caves	518
16	Dharwar	Lakundi	Kasivisvesvara temple	305
17	Do	Do	Namesvara temple	70
18	Bijapur	Badami	Temples upon the hills surrounding Badami	490
19	Ahmedabad	Sarkhej	Archæological buildings	1,550
20	Dharwar	Dharwar	Do	1,400
21	Presidency	Gharapuri	Elephanta landing pier and parapet wall	400
22	Bijapur	Bijapur	Notice boards to protected monuments	500
			Total	19,248

(From Imperial Funds)

Serial	Name of District	Locality	Name of work	Amount
				Rs
1	Kaira and Panch Mahals	Champanir	Archæological Buildings	8,000

PART II (a).

EXCAVATIONS

In my last year's Progress Report I have given a short account of the excavations conducted during 1913-14 in the Gwalior territory. A brief résumé will not be unwelcome as it will facilitate the understanding of the work done there in the following year with which this report is concerned. Nearly six years ago an

inscription was discovered on a pillar called Khām Bābā in the village of Besh (ancient Vidiśā) near Bhilsā in the Gwalior State. It recorded the erection of this pillar as a Garuda-dhvaja in honour of the god Vāsudeva by Heliodorus, son of Dion, an envoy of the Indo-Bactrian king Antialkidas of Taxila to the Court of the local prince Bhāgabhadra. The inscription thus pointed to the existence, in the immediate neighbourhood of the column, of an old temple of Vāsudeva about the middle of the second century B. C., to which time Antialkidas has been assigned by numismatists. Several trenches were sunk and important results achieved. Close beside the Khām Bābā were exposed three retaining walls of an old platform on which no doubt the old shrine of Vāsudeva stood, facing the east and also the pillar, but it was not possible to trace the remaining wall or parts of this temple as this would have involved the demolition of the house of Bābājēe, *pūjārī* of Khām Bābā. Not far from this platform towards the south were exhumed the foundations of an old dwelling as evidenced by the fragments of tiles, pottery, nails, *laugs*, and domestic mortar. This was most probably the house occupied by the family of the worshippers of Vāsudeva's temple. Both this and the shrine platform were found enclosed by what may be called the solid railing of a unique type, not hitherto found anywhere in India. The north and south sides of it were each at its eastern end met by another railing of the ordinary type such as that represented by the one at Sānchī but much plainer. From these junctions branched off two subsidiary railings, whose foundation stones alone were exposed, but which must have originally met so as to form an entrance in front of the temple. The length of the railings alone exceeded 1,000 feet. This means that trenches were cut, which were 10 feet wide and from 4 to 6 feet deep. Besides these a good many others were sunk which exposed the shrine platform and its worshipper's residence just referred to. Another trench, much deeper than any one of these, was cut at the north-west corner of the solid railing, and I was lucky enough to light upon a line of bricks after digging down to about three feet below its foundations, which was on further excavation found to be the top of a brick wall nearly 3½ feet high. As the season was far advanced and labour became scarce, I was not able to trace it over more than 66 feet, and had to reserve further clearing of the wall for the next season.

2 Smaller antiquities of various kinds were also discovered in numbers. Most of these were brought to head-quarters for closer study and scientific analysis which they deserved. In fact, the importance of the excavations was not fully realised until these materials were thoroughly examined and analysed. There was no time, however, to include in last year's Progress Report even a bare summary of the results of their examination which led to at least two startling discoveries. I have mentioned in that report that a trench was sunk right in front of the Khām Bābā pillar in order to determine whether it was *in situ* or not. The column, as stated therein, was found to be in position and almost on the same level as that of the railings which surrounded the temple of Vāsudeva. Beneath the column were found two iron pieces along with stone chips, doubtless inserted to steady it. One of these was sent by me for analysis to Sir Robert Hadfield, an expert on iron matters. On analysing it he found the piece to be of such unusual value and interest that in his presidential address at the meeting of the Faraday Society in November last he could not help making a prominent

mention of it "One of the special points," he says, "is that, notwithstanding the large number of specimens of ancient iron and supposed steel I have examined during the last few years, none of them have contained sufficient carbon to be termed steel in our modern time meaning" "This specimen is probably the first to be exhibited in modern times of an ancient piece of high carbon steel which has been hardened by quenching" The results of his analysis, together with the photos of the column and the iron piece, have been published in the *Engineer* of November 27th, 1914, which conclusively prove that the iron piece sent by me was a specimen of old genuine steel It is impossible to over-rate the importance of this discovery So long it was thought not only by laymen but also by archæologists that steel was unknown to Hindus of the pre-Muhammadan period, and it would have been considered the height of archæological blasphemy if they had been told that the Hindus could manufacture steel and that even so early as B C 140, to which date the column has to be assigned Sir Robert's analysis, however, no longer leaves any room for doubt in this respect.

3 Another discovery equally interesting was in connection with the cementing material used in the brick wall which was exposed at the north-west corner of the solid railing three feet below its foundations and to which also reference has been made in the résumé above of the first year's work A portion of this cementing material was sent by me to Dr Mann, Principal of the Agricultural College, Poona, who on examining it found it to be lime mortar of the very best kind "This analysis", says he, "gives the idea of a well-made mortar, prepared with a full recognition of the purpose served by sand and clayey matter in making the material, as well as the lime In this respect it appears to be far in advance of many Phœnician and Greek mortars, which contain far too little sand for the best results It approaches much more in type many of the Roman mortars" This was another startling discovery, as all archæologists were hitherto convinced that the old Hindus did not know the use of lime mortar This was believed to have been for the first time introduced into India by the Muhammadans, and to hold, therefore, that it was known to them at such an early period as B C 250, to which time the brick wall has to be ascribed, was considered to be a mere figment of the imagination Dr Mann's analysis, however, destroys another cherished belief

4 The other minor antiquities that were collected were as numerous as they were various, such as toys, pottery, shell bangles, antimony sticks, bone pencils, and so forth, which throw a flood of light on the domestic life of the period The coins unearthed, however, form the most interesting class of these antiquities and materially advance our knowledge of the most ancient and indigenous money of India, the Kārshāpanas No less than ninety of these coins were found, a full account of which will be found in my detailed paper on these excavations sent for publication in the *Annual Report* of the Director-General of Archæology Besides the Kārshāpanas, four Kshatrapa, one Andhrabhritya, three Nāga, and seven Kalachūri coins were brought to light Of the Kshatrapa coins that of Rudrasena II with the date 177 is important, first because this date is three years earlier than the earliest date so far known of him, *viz*, 180, and secondly because as the last date of his predecessor Dāmajadaśri III is 176, the date 177 appears to be the first year of Rudrasena II The Andhrabhritya coin is of Gautamīputra Yajña-Sri-Śātakarni and is of the Saurāshtra variety Of the Nāga coins two belong to Ganapati Nāga and one to Bhīma Nāga The Kalachūri coins are those of Krishnarāja Coins of this king were many years ago found in the Nāsik District and also in Rājputānā, and were assigned by Cunningham to *circa* A D 375—400 and to a Rāshtrakūta king of that name But Professor Rapson has shown that this attribution cannot possibly be correct, because first this date is too early for the type of the coins, which are evident imitations of the latest Gupta silver coins, and secondly the earliest Krishnarāja of the Rāshtrakūta dynasty flourished C 768 A D, which is too late a date for this type of coins The only king with whom the Krishnarāja of these coins can be identified is Krishnarāja of the Kalachūri dynasty His son Śankaragana's copper plate grant is dated K E 347=A D 595, and Krishnarāja may, therefore, be placed about A D 575 This suits excellently, and fully satisfies the conditions insisted upon by Professor Rapson

5 In the résumé of the first year's operations given above, I have referred to the brick wall exposed 3 feet below the foundations near the north-west corner of the solid railing round the temple of Vasudeva and yielding lime mortar superior to that ever manufactured by the Phœnicians or Greeks and rivalling that of the Romans. Nearly sixty-six feet of this wall I was able to trace during the season 1913-14, as stated in paragraph 43 on page 71 of my last Progress Report. The work of tracing the whole length of this wall could not be completed as the season had then far advanced and owing to the approach of the Holi days the greater number of labourers had left us. This had, therefore, to be reserved for the next cold season. The work was resumed about the middle of December last. I was confident of being able to expose this wall upto 160 feet at least, because in the trench cut in front of the Khām Bābā column were detected three courses of bricks exactly similar to those of this wall and lying in the same line with it. This confidence was fully justified, and the wall was easily cleared right upto the front of the pillar. We had laid bare scarcely 68 feet of the wall when we lighted upon two layers of stones extending over a length of 8' 9", one receding from the other as in the case of a flight of steps. A further clearing of 6 feet showed that the wall cut the foundation line of the solid railing above at an angle of 3°. We were working here 12 feet below the surface of the ground, and in order that our work might be easy and brisk it was absolutely necessary to widen the trench which revealed this wall. We had hardly broadened it 7 feet when we lighted upon another brick wall exactly similar to this one and running parallel to it. Thereupon we started clearing this new—the northern wall along with the old—the southern wall. Both the walls were laid bare without much difficulty as far as the Khām Bābā pillar, but here the work was suddenly impeded by the tombs of Babājee's forefathers which fell in the line of the trench which revealed the walls, and as those could not be destroyed, the work of clearing the walls had to be stopped here. Leaving these tombs untouched in the middle we decided upon continuing the trench on the other side. This was accordingly done, but without success. Not a single vestige of these walls was detected. The question that now troubled our mind was how were these walls connected with each other? They were certainly not traceable on the other side of the tombs. Did they turn towards the north or towards the south? This question could only be answered by sinking trenches on both sides of the tombs. Two trenches were accordingly cut one on each side, but these proved abortive and gave absolutely no help towards the solution. Being very much perplexed by the futility of the trenches, I made up my mind to follow the walls in their direction by cutting tunnels below the tombs one in front of each. This work was painfully slow, as for the stability of the tombs it was essential that the tunnels should be as small as possible, and could, therefore, be entrusted each to one workman only. It was this method of following the walls that turned out successful, and I was surprised to find that both the walls were joined by a cross wall 10' 4" long and almost immediately below the tombs. Both the walls were thus traced in the eastern direction, and their eastern ends determined. It was now necessary to find out how the walls ran at the other or western end. In last year's Progress Report I have stated that the southern wall was joined at this end by another which was traceable upto a length of 13'. I therefore conjectured that the northern wall also must similarly have been met by another, and a small trench on this side demonstrated the correctness of my surmise. A portion of this wall at the north-west corner was, however, found knocked out, and like the eastern wall it could be traced only over a short distance. There can be no doubt that one and the same agency was responsible for the destruction of these eastern and western walls which have broken off at very nearly the same joints. This agency I suggested last year to be no other than the floods, and this year's excavations have yielded nothing which runs counter to it. There can be no doubt that these walls originally continued over a length of at least 92 feet upto which the trench on this side was pushed. Each wall rests on yellow soil, which however rises behind it in undulations upto a maximum height of 2'. The level of the yellow soil in between these walls continues to be the same in the whole trench even where they have broken off and over a uniform width of 7' the distance which separates the two walls, showing that they had originally continued over the whole length.

6 Now, what could have been the meaning of these four walls, the north and the south walls whose whole lengths have been preserved and the east and west walls which join them and of which only small portions have survived? In the first year of the excavations when only one wall, or to speak more accurately, part of only one wall, was exposed, it was admissible to assume that it was a retaining wall of some huge platform. But the discovery of the north wall this season and above all the fact that both it and the south wall were at the east end joined by another, a cross-wall—only 10' 4" long, and at the west end by two other walls which, though now surviving upto a short distance, must originally have been very much longer, point to the conclusion that here we have vestiges, not of a stupendously long platform as surmised in the last report, but of a *nahar* or canal of the Mauryan or pre-Mauryan period. This conclusion is strengthened by the following considerations. The first of these is the fact that about the middle of the south wall were found two stone courses, one rising above the other in the form of stairs. Obviously there was here a flight of steps, flanking which on each side a thin brick retaining wall gradually rising upwards was also unearthed. Secondly, all the four walls slope upwards, showing that the batter was intended to counteract the pressure of water. Thirdly, it is worthy of note that in between these walls no pieces of pottery or other antiquities came to light. These certainly would have been found here if the walls had formed part of any structure except that for a canal. We know from the writings of Megasthenes, a Greek ambassador at the court of the Maurya King Chandragupta (Circa 300 B C), that in his time the State maintained an Irrigation Department with a regular system of sluices and canals. This is also proved by the inscription of Mahākshatrapa Rudradāman engraved on the celebrated Junāgadh rock. It speaks of a large lake called Sudarśana, which was constructed in the reign of this Chandragupta and furnished with *pranāhas*, i.e. sluices and canals, and which must doubtless have irrigated the neighbouring regions. I have little doubt that the walls I dug out on the Khām Bābā site are actual evidences of some canal of the Maurya or possibly pre-Maurya period, about which we had so long known only by inference from Megasthenes' account and Rudradāman's epigraph.

7 Simultaneously with the diggings round about Khām Bābā, excavations had been started at two other places. One of these was in the heart of the ruins of old Besh not far from the pathway leading from Udaygiri to Khām Bābā. Here was a small mound which looked very promising, especially as at its foot was found a cross-bar of an old *stūpa*. I thought that possibly it might contain the remains of a *stūpa*. This expectation was not, however, realised, but the diggings carried on here proved to be exceedingly interesting. The most important discovery here was that of three brick *jayākundas* or sacrificial pits found on very nearly the same level. These are of the pre-Gupta period, indicated by the find, on almost the same level with the *kundas*, of a silver coin of Mahākshatrapa Īśvaradatta, who has been assigned by Professor Rapson to A D 236—9, but whom I would place half a century still earlier. One of these is a square, the second an oblong, and the third is like the *pindī* of Śivas's *linga*. The first is technically known as *sama-chaturasra* and the second as *āyata-chaturasra*. The third, I have little doubt, is the *yoni-kunda*. It can scarcely be seriously questioned whether these are sacrificial pits. The first two *kundas* have sloping sides, and the square, in particular, can from its present dimensions be inferred to have had its bottom sides in length to be almost one-fourths of the top ones and thus fulfils one of the specifications laid down in Sanscrit works regarding their construction. No ancient sacrificial pits have so far been excavated anywhere in India, this and the fact that these *kundas* are of such an early period as the middle of the third century A D make the discovery quite a unique one. The ground intervening between these *kundas* was no doubt covered with a brick pavement only a few traces of which are now left. It was also here and there interspersed with brick *nāhās* or drains of a very slightly lower level. One of these started very nearly from the square, and another from the oblong, *kunda*, and both joined into a third running towards the east. No reasonable doubt can be entertained as to these being connected with the sacrificial pits. What important part water plays in a sacrifice, whether for ablution or other purposes, it is not necessary to dilate upon here. This is not all. On the level of these *kundas* were also discovered foundation and upper walls of two

structures, which seem connected with them. Of these one is on the east, and the other on the south, of the pits. The west wall of the former was traced almost fully and was found to be 61' 3" long. Its south wall we followed only upto 30' 6", there being no time to exhume it further. The north wall of the second structure was originally 117' long, and its west we traced only upto 27' 6". One curious feature of this structure was a brick drain running almost over the whole length of and parallel to its north wall. Now what can be the meaning of these *kundas* and structures? The fact that three *kundas* have been found at first tempts one to suppose that they hold the three sacred fires of some *agnihotrin* of the pre-Gupta period. But a little reflection makes this supposition untenable. Because, first, these fires are placed close beside one another, whereas the *kundas* unearthed are very much wide apart. The *Yoni* is 8', and the square 20' 4", distant from the oblong, *kunda*. Secondly, of the three fires *Dakṣiṇāgni* is invariably situated on the south and *Ahavanīya* on the east, of *Gārhapatya*. It is true that the *Yonikunda*, presuming that it held *Dakṣiṇāgni*, is doubtless on the south of the oblong, which must consequently be presumed to have contained *Gārhapatya*. But the third, viz., the square, *kunda*, which has thus to be assigned to *Ahavanīya*, is, as a matter of fact, on the north, and not on the east, as it ought to be, of the oblong. For these reasons the *kundas* seem not to have pertained to any *agnihotrin* of the third century A.D., but to have been constructed for some special sacrifice at that early period. The structures that were also exhumed appear to be connected with it. It is worthy of note that over their whole stupendous length not a trace of cross-walls was detected indicative of rooms. Evidently they contained no rooms and were intended to be spacious halls constructed for accommodating a large number of people for some grand ceremony, doubtless the sacrifice for which the *kundas* were laid in the ground. It is a well-known thing that the sacrifices instituted by the Hindu kings of the ancient times lasted for months, and some for years. For the adequate performance of such rites, not only *kundas* but other structures also of a permanent nature were a necessity. A sacrificial site was always a meeting place of *Rishis*, *Yājñikas* and petty chiefs, who were feudatories of the ruler celebrating the sacrifice. These required to be constantly feasted, and a dining hall spacious enough to accommodate them was needed. The southern of the halls excavated here no doubt seems to have served this purpose, first because it is provided with a long running drain which is otherwise meaningless, and secondly because at its north-west corner fragments of pottery were found of such diversity and in such masses that at first I could not understand why such a vast quantity was concentrated at that particular spot. Then, again, when there was a temporary lull in the sacrificial activity the erudite and mentally restless *Brāhmanas* and *Kshatriyas* were fond of holding discussions and hearing recitations. The *Brāhmanas*, *Upanishads* and *Purānas* bristle with references to them. The philosophical discussions about *Brahma*, which make the *Bṛhadāraṇyakopaniṣad* so attractive and important, all took place during the sacrifice instituted by king Janaka. The *Vāyu*, which is the earliest *Purāna* extant, was recited by *sūta* Lomaharshana to the *Rishis* who were celebrating a sacrifice of a long duration in Kurukshetra on the river Drishadvatī. Again, from Canto IV of the *Raghuvamśa* we learn that when Raghu performed the *Viśvajit* sacrifice, all his tributaries attended and joined. For all such purposes also a huge extensive hall is absolutely necessary where the sages can carry on philosophical debates and hear recitations, and where the feudatories can be received according to their dignity and rank. The other stupendous hall, referred to above, most probably fulfilled this object.

8. Another interesting find, made during the excavations on this site, consisted of twenty-six pieces of clay, bearing impressions of seal. From their shape and the distinct marks at the back it is clear that they were all except one attached to letters and documents indited on thin wooden boards. When the boards were more than one, they were secured with strings laid crosswise and tied together into a knot, as is evident from some of these marks. The strange fact connected with the seals is that they were all found in or near the halls of the pre-Gupta period referred to above. The palæography of the letters impressed on them points to the same conclusion. Almost all of these seals contain the names of private individuals. One, however, bears the official designation *Haya-hastiyadhikārī*, i.e., an officer in charge of horses and elephants, and another has

the legend °*śya Mahārāja-Viśvāmītrasya svāmīnah*, i e, of the lord Mahārāja Viśvāmītra. Who this prince Viśvāmītra was is not known. All these seals except one have got marks of the strings or wooden boards or both on their back showing that they were affixed to letters which had come to the *Yajñaśālā* or sacrificial halls from outside. The exception is a seal which bears no such marks at all and which must consequently have pertained to the place where it was found. It seems to have been a passport to the *yajñaśālā* and to have been dropped by a visitor there. The seal bears on it the following legend in two lines (1) *Tīmītra-dātṛīśya[sa]ho(ṭa)*, (2) *p(ō)tā-mamītra-sajana[?]*. The meaning of it is not yet quite clear to me, but the words *hoṭā*, *potā* and *mamītra*, which are technical to sacrificial literature, indicate that the seal is really connected with the *Yajña-śālā*. And the import of the seal appears to be "Of the donor Tīmītra, accompanied by the Hotā, Potā, hymn-kinsmen and " Tīmītra doubtless is a name, and must be the Sanskritised form of the Greek Demetrius. And it appears that this Greek Demetrius was the *yajamāna* who instituted the sacrifice and was responsible for the construction of the *yajña-kundas* and the halls. The performance of a Brahmanic sacrifice by a Greek is no longer a thing that ought to surprise us, because we know that many Greeks like other foreign people such as Śakas and Palhavas had embraced Hinduism. In my last year's report I have already stated that the Khām Babā pillar at Besnagar itself was, as is evident from an inscription engraved on it, set up as a *Garuda-dvaja* in honour of the Hindu god Vāsudeva by a Greek ambassador, Heliodorus, who calls himself a Bhāgavata or devotee of Vāsudeva. Nay, another indication of Greek habitation on this site is not wanting. Here was found during excavations a mould of steatite stone for casting a medal. That it is a mould is clear enough, I think, from the fact that on one side but at the top there are two holes one at each end and on the other but down below a depression in the centre for letting in molten metal. There must have been another stone piece like this with similar holes and depression. The two must have been made fast one to the other by means of cords passing through the holes, and the cavity formed by the two depressions, one coming over the other, must have facilitated the passage of molten metal which was poured from these ends. One face of this mould has the negative form of what looks like the obverse of an Indo-Bactrian drachma, bearing the bust of a king diademed and turned to the right. It is shown hanging from a rod, two strings from which are made to pass immediately behind the top of the bust. The other face of the mould stone holds the negative form of the caduceus of Hermes-Mercury, also suspended from a rod. The first face, therefore, represents the obverse of one medal and the second the reverse of another. The workmanship of the moulds is by no means of an inferior kind, and the carving of the characteristically Indo-Bactrian bust and especially of a caduceus stamps it as the work of a Greek artist and also indicates that it could have been in the possession only of a Greek artisan who stayed here. Another object which was discovered on this site and which deserves to be mentioned is also a mould, but of a fanciful figure consisting of two heads and one common animal body. One head is of a fabulous animal with horns and gaping jaws and the other of a human being bare and with a beard. On the other side of this mould has been engraved *Huvilasya* (i e of Huvila) in characters resembling those on the seals. This mould is on steatite stone, but the stone appears to be a fragment of some fractured steatite vessel.

9 The third site that had been here taken up for excavation was the north end of the ridge of the Udaygiri hill, which is nearly one mile from the present village of Besh. When I first visited the place in November 1913, a large mound thickly overgrown with jungle attracted my attention chiefly on account of the remains of a pillar close by, also noticed by Cunningham when he visited Besh. I also observed a trench sunk in the centre of the mound some time ago, no doubt, with a view to excavate here. On making enquiries I learnt that Mr. Lake, Superintending Engineer of the Gwalior State, was responsible for it. He seems to have conceived this mound to contain the ruins of a *stūpa*, to expose the relic casket from which he had cut the trench. A close examination of this site, however, convinced me that we had not the ruins of a *stūpa* here. Nevertheless, I made up my mind to excavate it, and operations were started about the close of

February 1914. As no definite and tangible results were achieved by the middle of March following, no account could be given in last year's Annual Progress Report. The excavations were, however, resumed in December last and brought to a termination about the beginning of February following. Here was laid bare a platform approximately 118 long by 70' broad. On this stood a temple of somewhat late Gupta period, facing the east. On the north and south sides of the platform were exposed three subsidiary shrines. Nothing beyond the foundation walls of the principal temple and the attendant shrines now survives. At the south-east corner of the platform stood a pillar which is now found broken into five parts. The rough square base is still *in situ*, but, instead of being concealed underground as it was originally intended, is now lying exposed, owing to a pit having been sunk here by some treasure hunters to get at the treasure hidden below. The upper shaft, which is round, remains on the ground not far from the base. The capital, which is bell-shaped but typical of the Gupta period, has fallen below the hill and is not far from the Amrita Cave, which is the northernmost cave excavated in the Udaygiri hill. The abacus is carved into twelve compartments, containing the twelve Ādityas or Suns, the twelve *rāśis* or zodiacal signs and the thirty Nakshatras denoted by pellets. The capital was no doubt surmounted by a standing figure, the torso of which was found on the west, and the fragment of halo surrounding whose head on the north, of the platform. Both the faces of the halo are carved. One side is decorated with a large *chakra* or discus, and is more roughly sculptured than the other which contains a large lotus surrounded by a circular band split up into a number of panels containing Sūryas flanked by females riding on various animals, such as the swan, horse and ass.

10 The temple belongs to the later Gupta period, and, as just stated nothing was traceable on the platform except the foundation walls of its shrine, hall and porch. But in the *debris* surrounding it fragments of door jambs, door lintels and roof slabs were found in large quantities, from which it is possible to imagine what the temple was like originally. No pieces of the spire, however, came to light, and it seems that it was a flat-roofed structure like other temples of the Gupta period. The ruins show that a deliberate attempt was made at laying waste this holy site, for otherwise the wholesale destruction of the temple, its attendant shrines and the column is inexplicable. It is not difficult to determine approximately the time when this must have come off. In front of the Amrita Cave alluded to above are standing a few pillars, which are now the only remnants of a porch that was constructed before it. These are exactly like those unearthed on the site of this temple. A little excavation here brought to light other sculptures and roof slabs, convincing us that its porch was built at some later period and unquestionably out of the materials of the Gupta temple on the hill top. This temple must, therefore, have been in ruins when the cave porch was put up. Now, in the Amrita Cave there is an inscription dated V S 1093 (= A D 1036-7), which speaks of the cave temple being restored by one Kāmha. There are absolutely no indications of reconstruction in the cave proper. The restoration must thus refer to the installation of an image in the cave and the building of the porch before it. As most of the materials used for the latter were, as just remarked, brought from the remains of the Gupta temple above, the devastation of this structure must have taken place prior to A D 1037. Is it possible that one of Mahammad Ghazni's raids was responsible for it?

11 The inner core of the temple platform is not a solid mass of stone construction as might be expected but a network of rubble stone walls packed dry, the intervening spaces being filled with well-rammed brickbats. Most of these hollows were cleared by me with a view to expose remains of any structures that might have stood on this spot anterior to the building of the temple. Nothing of a very sensational character was brought to light, but enough was found to justify the conclusion that the site was occupied by one *stūpa* at least and some dwelling houses of the pre-Gupta, perhaps of the Sunga, period. Traces of the first were exposed below the east wall of the platform. In fact, this wall, when constructed, was made to stand upon the two lowermost stone courses of a *stūpa*. From its segment now preserved the original diameter of its base seems to have been at least 16' 8". Indications of the dwelling houses we lighted upon all along the north wall of the platform, especially at the north-west corner. These

consisted of a layer of ashes intermixed with iron nails topped by another of tile pieces, both running together all round in undulations, showing that the houses here were of wooden construction

12 From Besnagar in the Gwālior territory I went to Tāndo-Mahammad-Khān in the Hyderābād district, Sind. The mound which I excavated here was nearly 6 miles to the north by west of this place and is locally known as *Sudheran-jo dhado*. There was a Hindu king, they say, called Neru who was reigning at Hyderābād. He had a nephew called Sudheran who was noted for his exceptionally handsome features. Once he happened to enter his uncle's zenana not knowing that the queen was there. The queen saw him and was smitten with his beauty. She made advances to him which he steadfastly refused. She went in a huff to the king and poisoned his mind. He issued orders to forthwith arrest his nephew who ran for his life till he came to this place. Being tired of running away, he prayed to Mother Earth to grant him refuge in her bosom. The earth was suddenly rent, and he was swallowed up. The people raised a tumulus over this place, which thus became reputed as *Sudheran-jo dhado*. When the queen died, they also burned her body here, and the mound on the south-west of Sudheran's is said to contain her mortal remains. Sudheran's mound is worshipped by the Hindus who come from villages even 60 *lōs* distant. It is a place of worship in particular with the bania castes Utrādi and Lādāi. The local Hindus also come and dance on the 22nd day of Srāvana when the fair is held. Half of the offerings are claimed by a Fakir who lives close by and the remaining half by a Brāhman of Tāndo. The worship here is never believed to be complete until the worshipper selects seven or eight tiny clods of earth from the bigger or Sudheran's mound and pelts them on the smaller or queen's mound, uttering the words "May these pieces strike you hard as punishment for the persecution practised by you."

13 I experienced very great difficulty at the outset in obtaining the requisite number of coolies to excavate at this place. The difficulty was caused by the superstitious but popular belief shared by Hindus and Muhammadans alike that the mound was the resting place of a stupendously long cobra. Allusion to this superstition has already been made in p 7, para 21. Suffice it to say here that although the number of coolies I obtained on the first day was a small one I was lucky enough to light upon the walls of the *stūpa*. Once the trace of the walls was obtained, it was a comparatively easy matter to trace them all round. The walls, when thoroughly laid bare, were found to form four sides of an oblong, the larger being nearly 98' and the smaller 76' long. This was rather surprising, because the plinths of all the *stūpas* I have known are either round or square, and never oblong. Traces of the moon-stone were found in front of the north wall, showing that the *stūpa* faced this direction. The maximum height of the present walls is nearly 10', and is preserved in the west wall. They are in too dilapidated a condition to enable us to restore fully their original elevation. In the debris removed to clear the walls, many sculptured pieces were brought to light of almost identical types with those unearthed by Mr Cousens at Mirpur-Khās. Some of these are no doubt fragments of the decorative borders of the wall niches, no trace of which, however, has now remained. Others are closely similar to those found in the ornamental course near the bottom of the basement of the Mirpur-Khās *stūpa*. But the basement of the Tāndo-Mahammad-Khān *stūpa*, which is well preserved, has no such string course running anywhere on it. It is, therefore, somewhat difficult to determine where these bricks had originally been used.

14 I refrain from further describing here the results achieved during these excavations, as a full account of them will appear in the Director-General's *Annual*.

PART II (b).

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

15 In para 23 of p 8 of the Administrative Part, I have made mention of certain eight Kshatrapa inscriptions, of which two are now in the Watson Museum, Rājkot, Kāthiāwār, five in the Fergusson Museum at Bhuj, and the remaining one at Khāvdā, the place from where the Bhuj inscriptions were brought. Of these eight records, five belong to the time of Rudradāman, two of his son Rudrasimha, and one of Rudrasimha's son Rudrasena. Four of Rudradāman's epigraphs are all dated in the [Śika] year 52, second day of the dark half of Phālguna. The name of his great-grandfather here given is most clearly Yśmotika, and not Ghsamotika as proposed by Professor Rapson. The conjunct consonant *ysa* in this name is singular and is an attempt to represent some foreign sound which the Greek Z in such names as Zonises is intended to express. I have no doubt that the name of the son and successor of Rudradāman must similarly be supposed to be Dāmysadī, and not Dāmaghsada as read by this numismatist. The fact that sometimes his name is also written Dāmajadī is additional evidence, because *ja* may like the Greek Z to which it approximates be used to represent the Scythian sound denoted by *ysa* but not by *ghsa*. All the five inscriptions of Rudradāman record the erection of *yashitis* or *lulshitis*, i.e., sepulchral stela. The first speaks of a stone upright put up in memory of one Rishabhadeva, son of Sihila and belonging to the Opasiti clan (*gotra*) by his brother Madana. The second preserves the memory of Yasaditī, daughter of Sihamitra and of the Simka *gotra*, and the stela was erected by her husband Madana, son of Sihila. Yasaditī is called Sāmineri and appears to have been a Buddhist nun at the time of her death. The third inscription stone perpetuates the memory of Jyeshthavirā, of the Opasiti *gotra*, daughter of Sihila and sister of Madana who set it up. The fourth is a memorial stone of Rishabhadeva of the Opasiti *gotra* and son of Treshitaditī erected by Madana, his brother. This is rather puzzling, because the *gotra* Opasiti and the name Madana point to this Rishabhadeva being the same as that of the first inscription, Treshitadata being in that case presumed to be the other name of their father Sihila, but it is inconceivable that two stela were put up or can be put up in memory of one and the same individual. The fifth inscription of Rudradāman unfortunately has not its date well-preserved. In unit figure 3 is clear, but the decimal has entirely chipped off. The day and the month however are legible and are the New Moon day and Śrāvana. The name and *gotra* of the individual for whom the memorial stone was put up have not been preserved. He appears to be the son of Situmishra and his stela was raised by his son Dhanadeva.

16 Of the two inscriptions of the time of Rudrasimha one is dated 103 and the other 114. The former has been edited by Buhler in *Indian Antiquary*, Vol X, pp 157-8, but his reading is faulty in many important points. The date deciphered by him is 102, but, as a matter of fact, is 103 both in figures and words. His reading of the month, viz., Vaisakha, and of the day, viz., 5th of the bright half is correct, but the *nakshatra*, according to him, is Śrāvana when it is clearly Rohini in the inscription. It records the digging and building of a *garita*, most probably a well, in the village of Rasopariya by the general Rudrabhūti an Ābhira and son of the general Bīpika and not Bihakī as read by Buhler. It is worthy of note that when this epigraph was engraved, Rudrasimha was occupying the lower rank of Kshatrapi. The other inscription speaks of him as a Mahākshatrapi, is dated *varshe 114 Jyeshthāmūla-dvādasi*, and records the erection of a *yashiti*. It is not, however, clear to whose memory the *yashiti* was put up. The last Kshatrapi inscription gives the date *varshe 125 Bhādrapada-bahulasa 5*, and refers itself to the reign of the Mahākshatrapi Rudrasena. This record was first edited by Dr Bhau Daji (*Four Bomb As Soc* Vol VIII, pp 234-5) and afterwards by Dr Hoernle (*Ind Ant* Vol XII, pp 32-4). Curiously it never occurred to any one of

these scholars that the last line, *z e*, line 6, of their transcript was by itself incomplete and that there were at least four letters in the next line which rendered the whole sense clear and complete. The lines which contain the real purport of the inscription have also been perfunctorily deciphered. It is very difficult to read them from the original stone, but I had the advantage of Nāsik paper estampages, which have enabled me to read these lines with perfect confidence. For the information of scholars who are interested in the study of Kshatrapa epigraphy I reproduce them here —

line 5 [1]dam Sakri-

line 6 mānasa-sagotrasya Pratāsakaputrasya Kharapitthasya bhātrabhih
utthavita sva-

line 7 [rggasakhartha]

The record thus purports to say that this, *z e*, the stone upright on which it was engraved, was erected to the memory of one Kharapittha son of Pratāsaka and of Sakrimānasa *gotra* by his brothers for his happiness in the next world. Evidently the inscription stone, like those of Cutch, is a sepulchral stela.

17 A most interesting discovery, made in the Gwālor territory during the last touring season of Mr Garde, Inspector of Archaeology, Gwālor, for listing purposes, is the identification of the ancient Padmāvati

Padmavati-Pawaya

with Pīwāyī also called Pol Pawāyā or Padam

Pawāyā, a small village nearly 15 miles south-west of the Dabrā Station on the Midland Section of the G I P Railway. Padmāvati is mentioned by the *Vishnu-Purāna* along with Kāntipuri and Mathurā as one of the seats of Nāga power. The scene of the play *Mātali-Mādhava* by the celebrated Sanskrit poet Bhavabhūti is also laid at Padmāvati. From the clue to its geographical position afforded by him in two places in the drama, Padmāvati appears to have stood at the junction of the Sindhu and the Pārā, that another river Lavanā flowed close by, and that a fourth called Madhumati joined the Sindhu not far off. The rivers have been correctly identified by Sir A Cunningham. Sindhu is, of course, the Sindh, and the other rivers which flow in the vicinity, viz., Pārā or Pārbati, Lun or Nun and Mohwar or Madhuwar, correspond to the Pārā, Lavanā and Madhumati of the play respectively. Padmāvati, however, he identifies with Narwar. But this identification cannot be correct, because Narwar does not stand at the confluence of the Sindhu and Pārā, and is situated more than 20 miles away from it. The only place which satisfactorily answers to these geographical particulars is Pawāyā which stands in the apex between the two converging rivers Sindh and Pārbati. The river Nun also flows at a distance of about 5 miles, and the confluence of the Sindh and Mohwar is perhaps still nearer. Geographical considerations alone are not in favour of this identification. From the view point of philology also, Padmāvati can easily run into Pawāyā. At Sarwāyā, 35 miles from Pawāyā, Mr Garde found an inscription giving Sarasvati as the old name of the place. If Sarasvati can become corrupted into Sarwāyā, the change of Padmāvati into Pawāyā is perfectly intelligible. The local legends also speak of Pawāyā as part of the old Padmāvati Nagari. The archaeological remains too that are found here point to the great antiquity of the locality. Numerous coins of Nāga princes are brought to light during the rains. Amongst the sculptures which are still on the surface of the ground, the palm leaf capital and an image 5 feet high are particularly noteworthy and are doubtless indications of an early age. The first which strongly reminds one of an almost exactly similar capital now lying in the Besh Museum must like it be assigned to the pre-Gupta period. The image has an inscription incised on the pedestal in characters of the first or second century A D. It is dated in the fourth year of a king called *svāmi* Sivanamdi, and records the installation of the image of Manibhadra by a *goshti* or committee, the names of whose members are specified. All things considered, the identification of the classical Padmāvati may now be taken as established beyond all possibility of doubt.

18 On p 8 of the Administrative Part of this Report, reference has been made to the discovery of a copper-plate grant at Sangoli near
Sangoli Plates Bailhongal in Belgaum by Mr K N Dikshit during
the course of his tour in the Kanarese districts. As the plates are of more than

usual interest, a summary of their contents is given here. They record a grant, issued by king Harivarman of the Kadamba dynasty, from Vajayanti during the eighth year of his 'prosperous reign,' on the no-moon day of the month of Āsvinā, which was the same as the equinox day. The grantees were 23 Brāhmins of 8 different *gotras*, all of them masters of the Atharva-veda. The village granted was Tedava, more particulars of which are not given in the grant, nor can it be identified now with any modern village.

19 The importance of the grant lies in the fact that it is exclusively Brahmanical in its character, whereas, as all the Kadamba grants, hitherto known as belonging to Kakutsthavarman and his descendants Mrigeśavarman, Ravivarman and Harivarman, are concerned with Jainism (*Vide* "Halsi grants," *Indian Antiquary*, Vol VI, p 22 ff, "Devagiri grants," *Ibid* Vol VII, p 33 ff).

20 In the present record, the opening verse is addressed to Śiva, while in the older grants, it is dedicated to Arhats. The king is here described as *dvayātī-śuśrūṣhā-parah*, i e, "keen about the service of the twice-born," i e, Brāhmins, and as *Parama-Māheśvarah*, i e, "a great devotee of Śiva," while on the other hand such attributes, especially the second one, are rare in the earlier records. Moreover, this is the only early Kadamba record, in which a village is granted to Brāhmins. Even the other two records of Harivarman, from Halsi, issued during the 4th and 5th years of his reign respectively are strictly Jain in character. It would appear, therefore, that Harivarman changed his faith some time between the 5th and 8th years of his reign.

21 In para 25 of p 8 above, I have alluded to an important hoard of Kshatrapa coins discovered at Sarvānā in the Bānswārā State, Rājputānā. During the year under report, I had the good fortune of examining it as carefully as my leisure could allow. As the results of my study are sure to be of some interest to antiquarians and numismatists, the following tables have been given here. My detailed paper on this hoard will appear duly in the *Archæological Annual* of the Director-General.

Dates on coins of the Western Kshatrapas from the Sarvānā hoard

Name of Prince	Dates
MK Rudrasimha I	10[1], 10[5], 114
K Rudrasena I	121
MK Rudrasena I	135, 139, 142
MK Saughadāman	14[4]
MK Dāmasena	150, 152, 1[5]4, 155, 157
K Dāmajadaśrī II	155
K Viradāman	158, 159, 160
K Yaśodāman	160
MK Yaśodāman	160
K Vijayasena	160, 16[1]
MK Vijayasena	161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172
MK Dāmajadaśrī III	17[2], 173, 174, 175, 176, 177
MK Rudrasena II	178, 179, 180, 18[1], 182, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 194, 197, 19[8]
K Viśvasimha	197, 198, 199, 200
MK Viśvasimha	200
K Bhartridāman	200, 201, 202, 204
MK Bhartridāman	204, 205, 206, 207, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 217
K Viśvasena	20[6], 215, 216, 217, 21[9], 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226
K Rudrasimha II	226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238
K Yaśodāman II	238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 24[7], 254
MK Rudrasena III	270, 272, 273

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF DATED AND UNDATED COINS
FOR EACH PRINCE, FROM THE SARVĀNIA HOARD

Name of Prince	Title (whether Kshatrapa or Mihā-kshatrapa)	Period of rule (in Kshatrapa era)		Number of coins			
		From	To	Dated	Undated	Illegibly dated	Total
Rudrasimha I	MK {	103	110	4			4
		113	118				
Rudrasena I	K	121	122(?)	1			1
Do	MK	122	124	8	1		9
Saughadāman	"	144	145	1			1
Dāmasena	"	145	158	12			12
Dāmajadāsri II	K	154	155	2			2
Vīradīman	"	156	60	17			17
Yasodāman	"	160		1		1	2
Do	MK	160	161	4			4
Vijayasena	K	160	161	10		1	11
Do	MK	161	172	96	12		108
Dāmajadāsri III	"	172(?)	177	52	15		67
Rudrasena II	"	177	199(?)	220	159	13	392
Visvasimha	K	197	200	52	65	1	118
Do	MK	200		1	26	3	30
Do	Uncertain			3	28		31
Bhartridāman	K	200	204	49	95		144
Do	MK	204	217	160	159	43	362
Do	Uncertain			3	123		126
Visvasena	K {	206(?)	226	177	158	80	395
		215					
Rudrasimha II	"	226	238	90	62	8	162
Yasodāman II	"	238	254	121	21	15	157
Rudrasena III	MK {	270	273	25	8	11	44
		286	300				
Isvaradatta	"	1st year of his reign	2nd year of his reign	6			6
(Father's name only visible —							
Rudrasimha I	MK			1			1
Dāmasena	"			3	1	2	6
Rudrasena II	K				8	3	11
Do	MK			2	32		34
Do)	Uncertain			6	52		58
(Only one name preserved —							
Rudra(sena)					1		1
Bhartridāman)				1	1		2
(Unidentified)					13		13
(Struck only on the obverse)				12	27	17	56
				1143	1,05~	198	2,393

PART III.

CONSERVATION COMMENTARY.

Again, nought of noteworthy interest is to be recorded among the works of conservation undertaken in this Circle during the year under report. Relevant particulars, in tabulated form, are given in Appendix of all works under execution, which were undertaken either at the instance, or with the approval, of this Department, and it is to augment, in the few instances desirable, the necessarily brief particulars there given that the following remarks are contributed

2 Mention is also made of monuments visited in the course of a cold weather "conservation tour", which may have a casual interest for the reader, and other incidental matters which present themselves in this connection are further noticed here

3 This collection of temples, described at some length by Tod in his *Annals and Antiquities of Rajputānā*, Vol II, pp 670-679, is disposed in two groups, of which that to the east is by far the better preserved. In fact, this group of temples, consisting of a dominating central shrine dedicated to Śiva and flanked by subsidiary shrines disposed, however, in no architectural relation, is in a remarkable state of preservation, both as to its original completeness and the cleanly incised condition of its very excellent ornament and sculpture

4 The sculpture, which is really deserving of such designation, has been badly mutilated by the wanton Islamite, but where it has been spared, exhibits an appreciation of the subtleties of human anatomy, so exceptional in such images as to be, indeed, worthy of comment. The carving, too, of the *śikharas* especially, is as cleanly sharp and flowing as upon the day of its execution, and this is due, to a very great extent, to the preserving agency of the all-obliterating lime white that forms a coating almost an inch thick in places, and in the fallen patches of which the forms of the carving can be observed in all their delicacy. The main shrine, and that of *Aṣṭa-Mātā* immediately adjacent to the south-west, remain practically complete in all their detail, though the floor paving in each case reveals the very considerable settlement that has taken place since the erection of these temples

5 In the more eastern group there is one exceptional example of a shrine—dedicated in this instance to Ganeśa—the *śikhara* of which is designed in a combination of brick and stone. It is now badly dilapidated, the original carved brick *śikhara* being almost totally gone, but sufficient remains to show its combination with the stone work of the lower walls and with the moulded string courses from which it springs. The effect at present is rather disjointed, since no attempt is made in the design to weave the one material into the other, but it is probable that the more readily decorated brickwork was originally coated with a fine cement plaster which would have avoided this aesthetic contrast of the materials

6 A similar example, almost identical and equally dilapidated, forms one of the lesser group to the west of the above

7 A note upon necessary measures of conservation of a simple, though comprehensive, nature has been drawn up and submitted to the Director-General of Archæology in India for communication to the Udaipur Darbār, through the usual official channels. The principal causes of dilapidation here are a badly drained site and a general settlement of foundations, and recommendations have been made for the remedying of this

8 One temple of this group, the shrine of *Ashta-Mātā*, while singularly intact with regard to its individual members, has suffered to a considerable extent from this cause, with the result that the front porch has settled badly and is separated from the main walls by an open joint towards its top of some 3" in width. Evidence of this sinking is further contributed by the appearance of the porch paving, which is badly buckled under the front columns and generally very uneven. One of these columns is bedded upon the now decidedly sloping top of such a paving stone, which fact alone is not reassuring with regard to its possible further dilapidation.

9 In this case, I have suggested the application of glass strips to be cemented severally across the open jointing in the affected portions as a test for further dilapidation, which, if occurring, I fear can only be remedied by substantially dismantling and rebuilding.

10 In front of the main shrine stands an open pavilion referred to by Tod (*ref supra*) as a Nuptial Hall, though it suggests itself to me as the original *habitat* of the *nandi* now squeezed into the narrow path separating the temple and this pavilion, and I have recommended that the *nandi* be removed therein and set up to face the shrine. As an architectural adjunct it is, as at present disposed, quite unrelated to the general plan, and simply blocks the narrow pathway to the entrance of the shrine. It appears to have been removed from its original setting to accommodate in the front pavilion the displaced original *linga* from the main shrine.

11 In June last I paid another visit to the temple of Gondeśvar to inspect the images which had been wantonly damaged by some persons who have not, I understand, yet been brought to account. These damaged images, which are not remarkable for their excellence as sculpture and exhibit generally the disintegrated surface of long exposure to the weather, are six in number, but in most cases the broken fragments were available for their repair, which has since been undertaken.

12 In common with the other two monuments at Dholkā this *masjid* has suffered considerable structural detriment in the past, and its four walls are now bulged and somewhat inclining in many local instances.

13 Particularly is this the case with the rear west wall where, towards the top, every bay between its projecting *mihāb* masonry is badly bulged. Towards the south end of the east façade, too, the outer masonry facing has been forced forward by movement in the inner rubble core, but in no instance, as far as is apparent, has the inner facing of the mosque interior suffered in this respect, the bulgings being all located externally.

14 I do not anticipate that the dilapidation will come any worse, however, for the settlement appears to have taken place some long time ago. I have recommended that these bulged projections should, nevertheless, be tested by the application of glass strips across the open jointing, and by carefully noted measurements with a plumb line, to settle this point as far as possible before active measures of repair are taken in hand.

15 The mosque, internally and externally, is badly disfigured with the inevitable limewhite, covering the delicately incised *nakshī* carving, panelled in the projecting *minars*, and wrought so profuse'y about the *mihāb* recesses and high clerestory plinth.

16 An excellently wrought *mimbar*, with stair and chamber beneath, also suffers badly in this respect, and I have asked that this disfiguring limewhited coating be carefully and completely removed.

17 Shaken by an earthquake long prior to living memory, this *masjid* also is badly shattered, and appears, at a casual glance, to be ruined beyond structural reparation. Huge dividing fissures appear in threatening profusion about walls and domes, and in the initial shock, the greater part of the original east arched façade—all, in fact, but the remains of the two end pylons—has wholly disappeared.

18 This mosque, in its original entirety, must have been most imposing in design, if only on account of the vast scale of its building. The *motif*, as can still be traced from the ruined remains of the entrance façade, was one of three great arched bays spaced between huge square impost pylons, the whole merging above into a plain square front, panelled with ornamented plaster in elaborately patterned *naksh*, and crowned by unbroken *chajja* and *languras* above.

19 There remain yet, in isolated patches, pieces of the elaborate and exquisitely wrought plaster-patterned surface which, from the many traces left profusely about the walls, must originally have covered vast surfaces of the mosque façades.

20 The whole construction is one essentially, and appropriately, of brick, covered with a surface skin of plaster.

21 Close scrutiny of this apparently fast dilapidating fabric does not, fortunately, tend to confirm one's fears for its immediate safety.

22 The gaping fissures in domes and walls have remained, it would appear, from the original disturbance without appreciably further distending, for the inserted cement repair in the outer cracks in the domes, tentatively undertaken some ten or twelve years ago, still wholly fills the fissures and lends no evidence of newer cracks opening beside the cemented filling.

23 To settle as satisfactorily as possible, however, whether active measures of repair may be profitably undertaken to these shattered parts they will be tested in the manner previously described to ascertain if further dilapidation is to be apprehended.

24 If, as I anticipate, no further movement be noted, the fissures will be packed with fine Portland cement concrete and the fabric immediately adjacent thoroughly saturated with Portland cement grout of thin consistency to ensure a sound homogeneous repair.

25 Externally, where at the east façade the fall of the impost pylons has left great shallow gaps in the original facing about them, I have recommended that the exposed core be faced with old brick similar to the original in shape, size and treatment. At the back of the fallen pylon the slightly recessed "toothing" patent in the lower portion is to be maintained above to indicate the original existence of such a buttressing brick support, and leave some clue to the original design of the façade.

26 In one or two minor instances, threatening blocks of brickwork, almost detached by encircling open cracks, will, perhaps, have to be dismantled to anticipate their fall.

27 The sole remaining *chattri*, perched upon the roof of the southern pylon, appeared in some aspects as viewed from the ground, to be precariously unstable, for one of its four-square arched impost supports has wholly disappeared. Its fall was occasioned by the original earthquake shock, however, and upon detailed examination at close quarters one is considerably reassured on this point, as the main weight falls directly upon the remaining impost pillars, and the corbelled support provided from them to the somewhat overhanging remainder appears as amply sufficient for the purpose as is evident from the survival of the *chattri* up to the present time.

28 I have asked for the personal opinion of the Executive Engineer on this point, however, so that measures for further support may be undertaken, if its safety appears to him at all questionable.

29 From the immediate rear of the mosque extends a vast tank, octagonally planned, with two sides of the eight meeting in a straight line to form a parallel water-front to the rear façade.

30 This tank is complete in itself, and is still filled with water, covered with the flat leaves of water-plants, and at the far junction of its converging sides has been placed a triple outflow sluice, architecturally treated with flanking projections to a range of central circular openings.

31 Much of the masonry of tank and sluice has been disturbed, but a great deal remains lying where thrown, and I have recommended that this be re-set in its obvious positions

32 Upon my visit I found that each tomb, over its whole surface, had been coated with paint of a strange chocolate tint, the intention being as explained by the local Public Works Department Sub-Overseer, to restore the tombs to an assumed natural tint, after their previously condemned treatment with limewhite

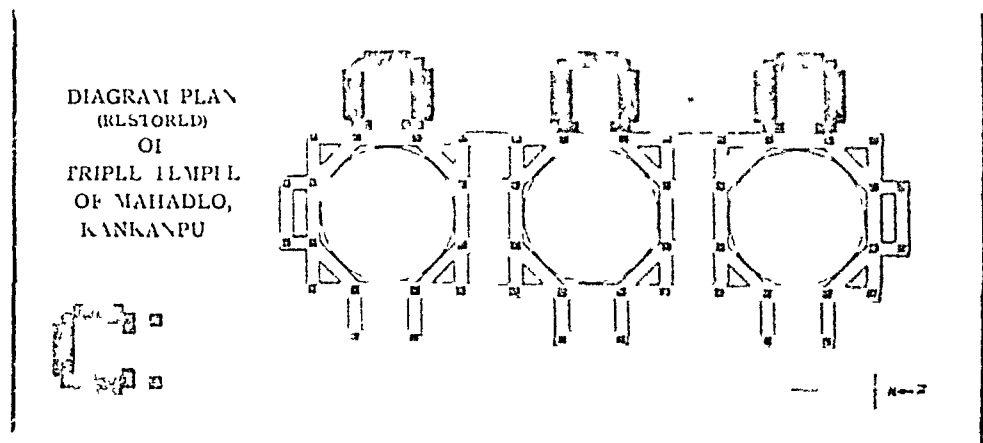
33 The effect was not agreeable, and I have recommended that the present coating should be left to disappear under the saving action of the weather, any cemented repair that may meanwhile be necessitated being made to match the actual old weathered tone where it has asserted itself

34 Counterfeit weather-staining of such a wholesale nature should never be attempted, in any circumstances. Subduing a patchy repair to the general weathered tone has its own justification, but supplying a general artificial colouring to match a patched repair is not a legitimate treatment of an ancient monument

35 This temple, very much ruined and with originally excellent ornament now rather mired through long exposure to the weather, has a peculiar and interesting plan which is readily traceable among its fallen stones and jungle-grown foundations

36 It originally consisted of three distinct shrines, with their three distinct *śikhāras*, *mandapas*, and entrance porches, each following the orthodox plan, but joined laterally, one with the other, by a connecting aisle to form one architectural whole

37 The attached sketch diagram illustrates the arrangement of this triple temple, of which, unfortunately, only the inner structural shell remains standing, and that, indeed, of only the central and northern *mandapas* and porches, all else but for the ruined exterior facing of the southern *śikhara* base, has irretrievably disappeared



38 Internally the two remaining *mandapas* and their covering domes are almost complete, and the ornament, profusely carved as an encircling band upon the dome masonry, reveals, even through the weathered surface texture, its original delicacy of execution

39 A running band of geese, which, as a decorative *motif*, I believe to be unusual with these later temples—this I should ascribe to the 14th century A D or thereabouts—occurs upon the lower rings of the dome, and is reminiscent of a favourite feature of ornament in *Gupta* design, though the coincidence is probably accidental

A Note upon requisite measures of conservation, which were comprised principally by the resetting of disturbed masonry—some of the *mandapa* columns were badly out of plumb—clearing jungle and the like, was drawn up and communicated, in usual routine, to the officers concerned

40 An imposing tomb of excellent design, double-aisled about a central tomb chamber, and surmounted by a large dome flanked externally over the four corners of its pendentive springing with a lightly open *chattri* in happy contrast with the solidity of the dome proper. An entrance porch, with emphasising *chattri* of a large scale, projects from the west façade, and the whole presents as pleasing and proportionate an architectural group as one might seek.

41 Banded ornament, exquisitely wrought and most pleasing in design and disposition, and delicately incised *jāli* screening further augment the architectural worth of this monument, which vies with those of neighbouring Ahmedābād as an example of Indo-Saracenic art at its best, but these things count not with the occupants, with whom, it would appear, the perforated patterning of delicate *jāli* is but a convenient and opportune backing for the reception of roughly inserted sticks, to be weighted with bundles and a promiscuous wardrobe.

42 Heaped brushwood for fires stored in an outer aisle, and blackened ashes scattered all around the tomb right against the plinth, cooking pots, bedding, and domestic chattels *ad nauseam* littering outer aisle and inner chamber, in which last is erected a *kachcha* framing, lurid with baubles and tinsel and trumpery prints. What appears, too, to be an adapted dovecote, fouled with oil and accumulated filth, is placed, with a collecting box, before a central grave, and helps towards the general effect of disorderly abandon.

43 The monument, too, has been coated with the inevitable limewhite which yet adheres in many places about it. The roof *chattris* and the tomb chamber proper, within and without, also suffer badly in this respect, and I have recommended that every trace of this baneful disfigurement should be carefully and completely removed.

44 Public Works Department attentions were also provokingly patent in the white and streaky surface pointing which appeared in local patches all over the building, in some instances inches in width and approximating to "rendering." This I have asked should be wholly removed and, where really needed, new jointing inserted, recessed, and stained to the stone tone.

45 Two or three bays of the southern inner aisle had been blocked with *kachcha chunam*-spread walling to enclose a rubbish store. I have asked that endeavour be made to obtain the assent of the occupants to the removal of these additions, and to the wholesale clearance from the tomb of the rubbish that infests it.

46 At the north-east corner of the inner chamber, the two meeting bays of *jāli*-panelling had been backed from the interior with brick, and their perforations closed with mud and *chunam*.

47 Internally, the brick backing had, in its turn, been faced with a *kachcha chunam* travesty of the exterior stone *jāli*, and I have suggested that the whole of this backing should be stripped, leaving the original outer stone *jāli* undisturbed and intact. In one or two panels this outer stone *jāli* had been broken and badly restored with *chunam*, in which instances the old *jāli* missing is to be made good with stone, carefully wrought to the *geometrical* patterning of adjacent squares.

48 Structurally, the monument appears to be very satisfactory, but the, seemingly, isolated instance of surface disintegrating stones in the dome of second bay from the north-east corner along the east outer aisle will be treated with injected cement grout in the jointing, after first temporarily stopping with wet clay, and the surface painted with "Zerelmey's" stone fluid preservative.

49 Originally a structure of considerable architectural pretention, but now sadly dilapidated. It consists of a single, central, circular well-shaft surrounded by underground flatceiled chambers of some fourteen feet-square, the roof of which is carried at each end, laterally, upon a typical Saracenic arch of plain stone.

50 The well, in general, is built of brick, with structural features—as ceiling slabs and supporting arching, and oriel openings projecting into the well shaft—wrought in stone.

Tomb of Mubarak Sayyid,
Mehmedabad, Kaira District.

Bhamaria Well, Mehmedabad

51 The brickwork has weathered to some considerable extent, and in many places has fallen completely away, leaving stair descents unsupported but for the tenacity of the old mortar by which they hang in suspension. These old weather scored bricks, however, appear to be still in excellent condition with a surface as hard as ever.

52 This monument is now too badly dilapidated and shorn of its architectural features to warrant aught but the minimum of structural repairs that will make for its continued existence, and conservation attentions will therefore be limited to the insertion of similar brickwork in the gaps under the unsupported stone stairs, and the filling of the fallen spandrels of brick at the haunches of the main stone ceiling supporting arches, where the thrust is at present almost wholly uncombated.

53 *The Vimala Shah Temple*—My visit to these marble temples was chiefly for the purpose of ascertaining the extent, Jain Temples at Dilwara, Mount Abu, Sirohi State merit, and aesthetic justification of the "replacements"—restoration is here scarcely the term—executed and contemplated by the Jain community in their virtue and right of ownership.

54 The replaced parts, I freely admit, exhibited generally the skill of a clever craftsman, and the community are to be congratulated in having at their disposal the services of Mistrī Kalyan Sukhadev in this work, but even so, it did not need the whitened surfaces of the newly wrought stones to differentiate them from their mellowed and time-softened fellows juxtaposed in contrast, with their flowing surfaces and subtly accented play of anatomical contour, patent particularly in the deposed *hathi* frieze of the aisled way through to the centrally placed *mandapa*.

55 But, with the community, these considerations would appear to have but little weight.

56 Rigid exactitude in the copying, too, does not unduly restrict the hand of the carver, for, as I noted in the *larkhana* erected outside the temples, the actual work is executed after but a preliminary reference to the original part to be duplicated, which, it seems, is early restored to its place in the temple and the work completed without it.

57 This was the case with the three *toranas* in course of preparation (one for the outer façade of enclosing aisle at entrance way through to the temple court, one for the south bay of east side of *mandapa*, and one for the upper temple of *Vastupala Tejpal*), and with the partly finished pendants that are to be inserted in the ceiling bay at the southern façade of the central *mandapa* where it adjoins the shrine.

58 These pendants were, rightly, being copied from the smaller ones in the main dome, all of which, but one or two, are themselves restored.

59 Four broken lintels had been replaced—with all their decoration—and they are located as below —

(1) Longitudinally in the 8th bay from east on the south side of surrounding aisle.

(2) In the south-west angle of the central *mandapa* dome of main temple.

(3) In the south side of passage way through the aisle at the entrance of the enclosed main temple. (It is at this entrance that three bays of the *hathi* frieze, of the original four, have been replaced, one of the two on the south side being new.)

(4) In the corresponding north side of this same entrance (where both original bays of the *hathi* frieze are replaced by new).

60 It is on the soffit of lintel No. 4 that the *chakra* of alien design and high relief has been carved, which Mr. Cousens, in an earlier report, recommended should be cut back to the common projection, though it had not been so reduced upon my visit.

61 The other floral carving on this lintel on both the new lintels at this entrance for that matter—was extraordinarily good, and lost little through comparison with the old carving adjacent

62 This was not the case, however, with carved lintel No 1, for the simple patterning of lozenge-leaved diaper resembled the original, adjacent *in situ*, in but a general way. The patterns were larger and the lozenge sides straight, in comparison with the smaller cushion-sided originals upon the adjoining beam. The circular-scrolled band beneath it, too, was thicker and coarser in its tendrils than the contrasting original, but these differences can, and I hope will, be corrected

63 In the north aisle, at the 2nd and 4th bays from the east, the two wall-pilaster capitals replaced some seven years ago, seemed to fall rather short of the workmanship of the old one that intervenes between them, though the original difference in the pilaster width would necessarily account for the slight modification of the old ornamental forms appearing in the new work

64 The entrance doorway to this main aisle-enclosed temple court had been provided with a new, and previously non-existent, moon-stone threshold of marble, wrought in a design adapted from a combination of that at the shrine ascending steps and the smaller circular thresholds of the aisle cells. In design it was not unpleasing nor untoward in general effect, but the tendrils worked as infilling in the spaces about the *conch* which flanks the central moon-stone, were in high and much exaggerated relief, presenting in section an attenuated letter U, inverted, and not, as in the old examples, round in the natural form. The relief, as I explained on the spot to the *mistri*, should be reduced to correspond with the old designs

65 Resting upon the remaining length of the original *hathi* frieze is a block of unwrought stone, inserted in support of a cracked lintel, which the *mistri* seemed ominously anxious to replace with new

I have asked that such a replacement should be rigorously discouraged, as even from the untrammelled utilitarian aspect, it would be structurally superfluous, for the support of the present lintel at the back, where an inserted length of angle-iron would be wholly buried from view, can readily be provided for by opening up the concrete rendered roof outside—a most efficacious repair

66 The Jan Community, I understood from the *mistri*, are desirous of restoring the *missing* members remaining from the almost complete marble interior of the main *mandapa*, and, in view of the quality of work of which this carver seems capable, I am of opinion that through so doing archæological considerations will not materially suffer. I make here the distinction between “restoration” of missing and “replacement” of existing parts

67 I further incline to the view that, should the Community so desire, the replacement with marble of the present odd black-stone members, a lintel, the ornamented door jambs at the entrance to the aisled temple enclosure, roughly wrought with a travesty of the marble patterning, an odd capital,—themselves an early and make-shift repair—may be undertaken without appreciable detriment archæologically, and with much gain to the architectural whole

68 The brass grille doors to the aisle cells, designed by Mr Cousens, are most happy in design and in effect, and out of the 52 to be furnished 15 had already been erected

69 The door to the shrine proper, with its tawdry mirror panelling, strikes a very strident note with this marble *mandapa*, and I hope to provide a design, in character with the new cell-door grilles, to be substituted for the present *kachcha* doors

70 The side doors, of this shrine, externally, appear to have been constructed of adapted kerosene oil tins, and these, too, I hope, will be replaced in accordance with a design I will supply

71 The entrance doors to the central aisle-enclosed temple court, where the moon-stone threshold afore-mentioned has been provided, are illwrought and

multi-tinted in violently contrasting colours, and I have suggested that a grille door, which may be a duplicate of the main shrine door design to be supplied, should be erected here to replace these present tawdry ones

72 Another thing which painfully outrages one's feelings is the collection of cheap modern glass lamps that hang in tawdry profusion in the shrine chamber, and are scattered promiscuously about the *mandapa* and enclosing aisles

73 These, too, will, I hope, be replaced by new ones of a design, which I will supply, in sympathy with the characteristic architectural ornament in the temple

74 I have suggested to the Jain Community in my note that the *kachcha* iron grille, framed about the added shrine of *Auba* in the south-west angle of the enclosing aisles to the central court is, as a protection, quite superfluous. It is certainly provokingly ugly and sadly disfigures its setting, and its removal is urgently to be desired

75 Generally about the marble interior of the temple, and particularly in the enclosing aisles, a considerable amount of widely spread *chunam* pointing is to be seen, and it is a great disfigurement to the sculptured panels and ornament containing it

I have asked that it may be very carefully removed, for it is not needed, structurally, in the least

76 Many of these sculptured panels and individual nude figures are disfigured with pencilled markings in further delineation of anatomical details, the exaggeration of which, in some instances, is scarcely to be considered decent even from the most catholic point of view. I have asked that these markings be wholly removed, for they greatly detract from the natural beauty of the sculptures

77 With regard to the ultimate disposal of the dismantled old sculptured stones—of the fragmentary portions of the replaced *hathi* frieze particularly I have suggested for the consideration of the Community that a most fitting setting for them would be in the sculpture galleries of an archæological museum—the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, for preference. These fragments would there be preserved beyond risk of casual injury, and since to the Community, they are now but so much superfluous material, their transference to a museum, where their educative value, archæologically, would be considerably augmented, would thus be of advantage to all concerned

78 *The upper temple of Vastupāl Tejpal*—On my visit the *mistri* had in preparation for the main *mandapa* a marble lintel and capital to replace the old black-stone ones existing. This replacement I do not consider to be open to material objection archæologically

79 I have recommended that the missing *toranas* of the east and west central columnar bays of the *mandapa* under the central dome may also be restored, as the Community, I understand, desire

80 These *toranas* should be made exactly to correspond one with the other, and conform with the one existing between the outer column range on the west side of this central *mandapa*

81 I have also suggested that the *toranas* missing from the two bays in this outer western column range of the central *mandapa* either side of the central bay, may also be restored in conformity with those of the corresponding inner range under the *mandapa* dome

82 Of the central pair of columns on this west side under the *mandapa* dome, the capitals and upper part of the shafts have been roughly cut into in the execution of a long previous repair for the support of the broken connecting lintel, since replaced by a new one

83 The damage then done is very disfiguring, and I have suggested that the injured portions be cut out as a quadrant on plan, and a new marble piece inserted to conform exactly with the portions remaining undisturbed

84 In the two end flanking bays, north and south of the west aisle of this *mandapa*, are two old, but *kachcha*-worked and half completed, flat slabbed ceiling-

panels of black-stone supported upon black-stone lintels and columns of alien design, and these cannot claim consideration as objects of beauty

85 There is no objection, in my view, to their replacement by a marble construction—the columns and lintels conforming exactly with their present marble fellows, and the panelled ceiling infilling wrought exactly to match the circular-diapered patterning existing in the connecting ceiling bay between the enclosing aisle of the court at the west entrance and the central domed *mandapa*

86 This pattern is simple and can be readily wrought, while its repetition in the position of the present black-stone bays flanking the western aisle of the *mandapa* will have every æsthetic justification in the general ceiling design

87 In closing my note I thought it desirable to add a few observations briefly summarising the archæological ethics bearing upon the repair and restoration of an ancient monument, and I may, perhaps, appropriately refer to them in this general note

They were mentioned under four heads —

(a) *The restoration of missing parts* This is desirable only when the monument suffers structurally or æsthetically from their loss. Such a restoration, while frankly appearing as a repair, may properly be reduced to harmony with its setting by treating with colour stain, and, with this end in view, carved details of a purely mechanical character present upon adjoining old work may be repeated upon the new portion, provided that the same standard of execution can be assured

(b) *The substitution of new for original work* can only be justified when the old material has decayed beyond all possibility of repair

(c) *The substitution of new for old, but inferior, repairs* This must always be decided upon individual circumstances. Sometimes an old repair, by the very reason of its being such, may have an interest in itself which makes its continued retention altogether desirable. In the case of alien black-stone members mentioned in the foregoing remarks their extreme inferiority in workmanship and design, and their detracting effect upon the exquisitely wrought and eminently architectural interior in which they so aggressively obtrude, quite discounts any inherent interest that may otherwise attach to them. Their removal and replacement by new white marble members to conform with the original work is, therefore, desirable

(d) *The reproduction of old sculptural details* must always be condemned. Such copying inevitably results in but a travesty of the old work, for, apart from its being a labour requiring anatomical knowledge and the highest technical skill, the initial incentive of the artist in its creation is lacking, and a lifeless, mechanical imitation alone results

88 While encamped at Abu I visited the neighbouring village of Achalgarh. The Monuments at Achalgarh to inspect the repairs which, I was informed, had been carried out to the *Mandākūn kunda* upon the recommendation of Mr Cousens some seven years ago

89 These repairs, I discovered on my arrival, were confined to the pointing with white *chunam* of the stone joints and cracks of the three sculptured buffaloes on the north side of the tank

90 I have recommended that this pointing should be stained to the weathered tone of the stone, a mixture of powdered *dhobi*-nut and methylated spirits being used for the purpose

91 The stepped sides of the tank and its surrounding platform are now too dilapidated and incomplete to warrant any expensive repair being undertaken to them, but I have asked that the grass and vegetation and a few loose stones immediately about the buffaloes be cleared, and the vicinity maintained in good order

92 Within a quarter of a mile of this *kunda*, and directly to its west, exists the remarkably well preserved Jain temple of *Parsvanāth*, carved externally with elaborate and excellently wrought ornament and figure sculpture

93 It is in religious occupation—and, internally, is liberally limewhited. The originally open bays of what is now converted into an entrance porch are filled with *chunam*-faced walling which sadly mars the beauty of the temple, and I have recommended that the owners be approached with regard to the removal of this *kachcha* addition, and of the limewhite generally

94 As is evident from the skew bracket-capitals projecting from the outer entrance front of the adapted porch, a further *mandapa*, surmounted by a dome, originally existed at this end of the temple, and the present walled-in porch formed an open connecting hall between the missing *mandapa* and the present one next the shrine

95 This missing *mandapa* dome of black-stone, complete with its octagon lintels, if I mistake not, is now to be found erected upon some alien columns in the collection of temples immediately south of the *bandākinī-kunda*, and in this same compound are, too, other isolated fragments of an original Jain temple—a characteristically carved porch with door jambs, sill, and head in marble, and some large slabs of a circular diapered ceiling, at present roofing a *kachcha* porch to the west entrance to the compound

96 This *kunda* collection of temples is also in religious use—Brahmanical I understand—so I fear that nothing can be done towards any possible restoration of the original parts to the temple shorn of them, but as a matter of interest I have asked that the dimensions of the displaced dome and of the *Parsvanāth* temple proper be compared to further support or refute this notion, and the result communicated to this Department. I regret I could not spend the time to do this personally upon my visit

97 These isolated portions of an original Jain temple in this tank-side compound are carved with patterns which, in some instances, exactly duplicate those of the upper temple of *Vastupāl Tejpal* at *Dilwāra*, with which they appear to be contemporary in original erection

98 The transported dome of the temple in this compound has some of its masonry ring-stones spalled in places, and one or two of the encircling sculptured saints appear to be loose. I have asked that all the loose pieces should be reset in cement, carefully prevented from appearing on the face of the stones. Nothing further appeared to be needed here in the way of conservation

99 The old temple of *Kāmeshvar Mahādev*, with its finely wrought ornament and decorative figure sculpture so well preserved, has suffered considerable dilapidation in the past, for, externally, most of the plinth of the open *mandapa* has been stripped of its original wrought facing, leaving the skeleton structure of the interior exposed

100 Parts of this, too, have fallen and have been replaced with the roughly wrought stones of a later period, with *chunam* faced brickwork, and even with the wrought and ornamented ceiling slabs of the original structure which have been promiscuously adapted to this purpose

101 One or two bays of part of the decorated plinth facing—now badly weathered—still remain, but that is all, the original inclined plinth-capping, the previous existence of which is to be traced in the sloping chases of the angle gargoyles brackets at this level, has now wholly disappeared

102 The architectural interest of this monument is now principally confined to the *śikhara*, although the remaining undisturbed portions of the *mandapa* interior exhibit some excellently wrought decorative carving on ceiling panels, column shafts, and caps

103 This *śikhara* is, moreover, practically complete in itself up to the top *chakra*, and the crowning vase lies at the base of the north *śikhara* wall ready to hand for resetting in position. I have asked that this fallen vase should be refixed,

and that the one subsidiary *chakra* which has fallen from the north-west angle block of the *śikhara*, and now lies outside *mandapa* to the north, should also be reset to complete the original four.

104 One-half of a small moulded stone member has also fallen from its position immediately beneath this displaced angle *chakra* and I have suggested that it be replaced by a careful copy of the half remaining *in situ*

105 A very small piece of the carved stone has fallen from this north-west angle block of the *śikhara*, and the space is to be filled with a new piece of stone very carefully carved to duplicate the original ornament, which is of a simple geometrical character. The present small gap spoils the complete façade, and to insert a plain piece of stone here would be but to emphasize the previous deficiency

106 Some considerable settlement has taken place at the south front of the *mandapa*, particularly at the extreme east angle column which, with its buckled plinth, inclines pronouncedly out of the perpendicular

107 It would not appear to be unsafe, however, and the *chunam* pointing inserted as a bedding repair some four years ago shows no signs of any subsequent movement

108 The *śikhara* ornament and figure sculpture loses much of its native effectiveness through being filled, in its deeper undercutting, with dried mud. I have asked that this should be thoroughly cleaned

109 In the course of a previous repair of this dilapidated *mandapa*, a stone parapet, patterned in relief with *kanguras* of Saracenic form, was erected at the roof edge above the *chajja*. In view, however, of its already defaced exterior, stripped of facing masonry and bereft of ornamental plinth, the incongruity of this *kangura* capping contributes little to the disfigurement of the *mandapa*, and the gain from its removal would scarcely warrant the incidental expense involved

110 These scattered ruins, deep in accumulated *debris*, cover a very considerable area, and, it would appear from the symmetrical disposition of the dilapidated remains of the five individual temples alone now standing, formed originally part of one huge monument of integrally related shrines, united in the one architectural composition

111 The general destruction is, however, so complete, the heaped accumulation of *debris* over the site so considerable, that only a severe earthquake shock could possibly have accounted for such wholesale obliteration of these structures

112 Among the several mounds of *debris* occur some which, from the casual survey at present possible on this undulating *debris*-covered site, appear to have no architectural relation to the whole, but these oddly placed mounds contain very few wrought or ornamented stones, and it is not possible now to discern among them any evidence of original foundations, or any outlined moulded base, defining a temple plan *in situ*

113 The general scheme of arrangement would appear to have been a rectangle, square with the cardinal points, the north side of the general rectangle ranging about a quarter of a mile in length

114 Upon this rectangular site were disposed the numerous temples, grouped, it would seem, in an alternating sequence of main and subsidiary shrines ranged in alignment upon *axes* east to west

115 This much one may infer from the ruined remains standing, but the low and shapeless mounds of those shrines now totally obliterated fail to lend any definite evidence of the original extent of the rectangle north to south, or of the exact disposition of the temples located upon it

116 Straggling walls of rubble stones and occasionally inserted carvings, culled from the fallen shrines by the opportunist villager, appear generally over the site, but are ruined and deserted in their turn, and these further confuse the traces of the old original remains

117 It is, indeed, remarkable to find such an abundance of the original wrought and exquisitely carved facing stones scattered about the site, for these fragmentary pieces are innumerable, but this is accounted for, to a great extent, by the arid and inaccessible nature of the desert country in which the ruins are now located, and by the total absence of any good water in the near vicinity

118 The quality of the carved ornament and figures appearing upon the five fragmentary temples and among the wrought stones of the *debris* is, indeed, of extraordinary excellence and, as carving, approaches a degree of perfection almost beyond credence. Delicate, refined, in its detail, yet broad in its general effect and binding into unity the individual facets of the *śikhara* façades

119 No one of these temples, unfortunately, is now complete in itself, for of the three remaining smaller shrines the *mandapas* are completely fallen, though evidence of their initial existence is readily apparent in the outlined plan of their moulded plinth bases

120 With the remaining portions of the two larger temples, parts of the *mandapa*, however, exist, that of the large temple to the east being the better preserved. Here the *mandapa*, with the exception of the roof and high ornamental plinth, is complete in its general structure, while the ornament thereon is exceedingly well preserved

121 The *śikhara*, too, of this main temple is virtually complete but for the upper portion of its curving tower, and it is possible that these missing portions may be wholly recoverable upon the clearance of the fallen *debris* about the temple base

122 The immediate site of each of these temple ruins is at present roughly defined by the dilapidated plinth wall of its platform which raises the ruin above the general ground level. I have recommended that each one of these platforms should be cleared of the great amount of *debris* which at present covers it, and the earth and rubble accumulation levelled to the original floor of the platform, which will be readily apparent from the position of the lowest moulded member of the temple base. The platform thus cleared will be sloped slightly from the temple base to facilitate drainage of rain water, and the rubble sides, where fallen away, made good from the rubble *debris*

123 I have asked that the many carved and ornamented stones lying among the *debris* should be carefully collected and stored upon the individual platform upon which they are found, so that the fallen stones of each separate temple may be kept separate and not confused with the others in one common heap

124 The various wrought members, as *chakra*, column cap, base plinth, *mandapa* roof masonry and portions of the one sculptured band, etc., may then be arranged in groups according to their kind, and it will be possible, from a survey of the material available, to decide if a restoration of the fallen parts be in any way feasible—although, from the isolated and inaccessible nature of the site, I would not suggest that such a restoration is urgently to be desired

125 The unwrought rubble of the *debris* may be profitably utilised in the erection of an enclosing wall about each separate temple ruin at a distance of say some thirty feet from it, and the space thus enclosed maintained free from jungle growth and in good order

126 Upon each remaining ruin, some ornamented stones, displaced through the original collapse of the fabric above, are very precariously supported, and these are to be reset in position where this is possible. The fallen upper stones, dangerously balanced upon their present unrelated supports, are to be carefully brought down and stored with the wrought stones rescued from the ground *debris*

127 Many additional items individually applicable to the separate temples—all of a simple though comprehensive nature—were also included in my note, which has been submitted to the Director General of Archæology in India for communication to the Jodhpur Darbār.

128 While at Ajmer I visited this old fort, and in my conservation note have included a recommendation for the repair of the Taragarh Gate. This monument is in fair condition, although it has suffered considerable dilapidation in the past, and much of the

upper fabric is missing It requires some attention, however, to render it structurally satisfactory

129 Generally about the structure, in many obvious instances, the gaps in the centre core behind the wrought stone facing need filling with good cement concrete of fine aggregate Similarly, gaps in the core exposed through the fall of dressed masonry will be filled, where this is obviously structurally urgent, but in these cases of repair to the exposed and defaced core, the new concrete filling is to be made to coincide with the original face of the core and not that of the remaining stone facing adjoining—the intention being, of course, to maintain in structural order the fabric *as it exists*, without obliterating the traces of the original facing from the core exposed through its fall

130 A great deal can be accomplished in this way with a little concrete for the preservation of this gateway The encircling cracks in the dome and one or two lengthy vertical ones in the walls—very old fissures it would appear—will be treated by grouting with portland cement, after first saturating the adjacent work with water and closing the edges of the cracks against leakage with portland cement “jointing”, stained to conformity with the weathered tone

131 At the east entrance, the remaining arch slabs in the outer façade of the gate, I have suggested, should be drilled and copper-clamped across the diagonal fracture and across the meeting joint at apex

132 This operation will be readily carried out from the flat roof above with a little simple scaffolding It would be a great pity to bring this old arch down, as, seen from the approaching road below, silhouetted against the sky, it is very effective in linking the separated side pylons into æsthetic unity, and it is all that remains as evidence of the arch facing fallen from above

133 During the cold season I paid another visit to the Sanchi remains to complete the work—mentioned in my last report—of setting upright the heavy monolithic columns of the old Sanchi, Bhopal *Gupta* temple immediately south of the main *tope* This was very readily managed from the top of the grillage of temporary buttressing walls, which had previously been erected about them, by slinging six-ton screw jacks, in pairs, from the upper lintels to work with a lateral pressure against the containing walls

134 In some cases the inclination from the vertical was found upon testing to be very considerable—one column was 10" out in a length of 20 feet, and with a base under 2 feet square! The spaces opened at the base in forcing back the columns into plumb were afterwards packed with generous steel wedges, jointed at the edges with portland cement and pressure grouted to form a solid base

135 Copper clamps were further inserted in the upper surface of the lintels, which had also been reset in proper alignment, so that the whole thing is now in a substantial condition

The straightening of this open ruined colonnade—originally contained in a temple—has done much for the appearance of the old site An open grid of close set shafts, it presents a very effective foil to the massive solidity of the adjacent main *tope*, and this famous old hill crest, with its jungle-set architecture, drawn in soft silhouette against the afterglow at dusk, leaves with one an impression one never forgets

136 Again, in closing this note I would mention that it does not, of necessity, represent a record of conservation work undertaken or inaugurated during the year under report, but is to be considered as a casual commentary upon such works, undertaken or proposed in general routine, as may hold a passing interest for the reader Full particulars of works undertaken and proposed, and expenditure incurred, are given among the appendices (N, O, L, M, R) at the end of this report, and a reference is invited thereto for further information in this respect

J. A PAGE, A.R.I.B.A.,

Assistant Superintendent,

Archæological Survey, Western Circle.

Camp Sinagar, dated the 22nd July 1915

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